NEW YORK'S 100 NEEDIEST CASES STILL REQUIRE AID—SEE PAGE 20, THIS SECTION

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer today; Monday rain or snow; fresh northwest to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

Section 1

VOL. LXX....No. 22,982. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1920. In Seven Parts. Including Rotogravure Picture Sections, Book and Magazine Section. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

SAYS NEW TREATY WILL NULLIFY CALIFORNIA LAW

Foreign Minister Uchida Tells Japanese Diet He Hopes For Agreement With Us.

OTHERWISE WILL PROTEST

Seeks to Obtain Understanding With U. S. Senate That Compact Will Pass.

JAPAN TO DEFY MOSCOW

Informs Washington She Will Guard Fishing Rights on Russian Coast Obtained by Treaties.

TOKIO, Dec. 24.—Addressing preliminary meetings of the Diet here today, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, expressed the opinion that a new Japanese-American treaty would be concluded leading to nullification of the California land law. He said he expected such action to result from the negotiations which had been in progress at Washington between Ambassador Shidehara and Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan.

The Ambassadors, he said, were making efforts to obtain an unuderstanding with the Senate to obtain passage of the treaty. He announced that in view of the sincerity with which they were endeavoring to solve the problem Japan had refrained from protesting against the California law, but that if the negotiations failed a formal protest would be lodged.

Answering interpellations, M. Uchida said that the negotiations were proceeding on the understanding that such a treaty would override the State laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It has been known here for some time that negotiations were in progress looking to the drafting of a new Japanese-American treaty, involving the California land law, to which Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, referred at preliminary meetings of the Diet yesterday, but it is believed that they have not so far taken the form of a treaty.

It is understood that through the negotiations bases are being laid of a possible treaty which will mitigate the severity of the Webb law, enacted several years ago by the California Legislature, and also of the new law created last month by referendum and providing against certain alien holdings of real property in California.

While details of the negotiations have been withheld, it is understood that the underlying principle has been to preserve the rights of Japanese residents of Pacific Coast States to property which has been legally acquired, but of which they would be deprived by application of the new law, in California at least.

JAPAN STANDS ON RIGHTS.

Refuses to Be Excluded From Share in Russian Fisheries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—In the face of efforts of the Soviet Government at Moscow to exclude Japanese from the fishing industry on the Asiatic coast of Russia, the Japanese Government, it was learned in an authoritative quarter today, intends to maintain its rights in that region as guaranteed by treaty with the old Czarist Government of Russia. It is reported that a statement of Japan's position has been furnished to the United States Government.

Fisheries in Kamchatka are supposed to be included in the concessions obtained from the Soviet Government by Washington B. Vanderlip.

The convention of 1907 between Russia and Japan concerning fisheries was renewed in 1919, and Japan asserts that it is still in force. Article XI. of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which terminated the Russo-Japanese War, provided:

"Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coast of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering Seas."

In execution of this article, a fishery convention was entered into between Russia and Japan in 1907, by which Russia conceded to Japanese subjects fishery rights within her territorial waters of Asia, with the exception of rivers and inlets; authorized Japanese subjects to take and prepare fish and other aquatic products in specially designated fishing lots, which would be leased to them and Russian subjects alike at public auction, and stipulated to treat Japanese and Russian subjects without any distinction in matters relating to the fishery industry in general.

Japan has in this manner obtained extensive rights and interests in the Asiatic coast of Russia through the Treaty of Portsmouth and the subsequent agreements entered into between the two Governments.

The total number of Japanese fisheries or fishing lots along the coast of Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering seas was 251 in 1919, and this number increased to 309 in 1920.

The products of those fisheries in 1919 exceeded 29,000,000 yen (approximately $14,500,000) in value, and more than 16,000 men were employed by them during the same season.

It is believed that, on the basis of the Russo-Japanese treaties and agreements respecting the Pacific coast of Russia, the Japanese Government will oppose the jeopardizing of Japan's economic interests in those regions by any concession or other disposition that might be attempted to be carried out by the Soviet Government at Moscow.

ALDA—KREISLER—LEVITZKI and others in the year's best concert TONIGHT at the HIPPODROME. Aid Catholic Big Brothers. Don't miss it. See Amusement Columns (Musical Section) for details.—Advt.

Water Fronts, Factories and Factory Sites Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall St. Rector 9121.—Advt

Dutch 'Drys' Force Tax Rise Which Will Bar Spirits to Poor

THE HAGUE, Dec. 25.—The "dry" forces today succeeded in putting through the Dutch Parliament, after a hard fight, a law increasing the internal revenue tax on spirits 150 per cent. and on beer 100 per cent. after Jan 1.

As the present tax amounts to approximately 1½ guilders a liter on gin manufactured in Holland and 3½ guilders a liter on imported whisky, cognac, &c., the effect of the increase, according to the "drys," will be to make spirits practically prohibitive for the poor. The beer tax now amounts only to a fraction of a cent a glass, and the new increase is not expected to change the price materially.

SCIENTISTS PUZZLE OVER QUAKE RECORDS

Shocks of Dec. 16 May Have Been From China, Though Indicated as Nearer.

2,800 MILES WAS ESTIMATE

Chinese Disaster 6,000 Miles Off—Instruments May Not Have Caught First Tremors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—On Dec. 16 a mysterious visitor scrawled a record of its call, but left no address, in a dozen places in the United States and Canada. Its visiting cards were written like ouija-board messages on seismographs in a dozen observatories. It was supposed to come from various places, but it was not until yesterday that it was apparently located when a news pospatch from Tokio indicated that on Dec. 16 an earthquake occurred in far-off Kan-su Province, China, causing 2,000 casualties.

Seismic experts are puzzled, some of them evidently agitated, over the news of this earthquake in China. Their bewilderment comes from the fact that on Dec. 16 the seismographs at the United States Weather Bureau, Georgetown University and other places recorded carthquake shocks only about 2,800 miles distant from Washington. As Kan-su Province is half-way round the world on the fortieth parallel of latitude, that of New York, and as the distance between the eastern coast of the United States to Kan-su, measured through the earth, is about 6,000 miles, while the scene of the earthquake disturbance of Dec. 16, according to records here, is approximately 2,800 miles from Washington, seismic experts are endeavoring to ascertain whether anything is wrong with the records.

Observers in this country, Canada and Mexico are showing their interest by asking their brother experts in Washington for their records.

Perhaps Two Different Shocks.

Generally speaking, the Washington experts do not agree with the theory that their instruments failed to approximate the distance of the disturbance of Dec. 16. They are inclined to believe that there were disturbances within 3,000 miles of Washington on the day when the big shock brought disaster to far-away China.

As one aspect of the problem presented itself today it resolved itself into the question whether the calculations made in this country were all away or the instruments did not record the exact beginning of the tremors in China.

The instruments in the United States Weather Bureau and those at Georgetown University made the same record. According to dispatches from different observatories received by Father Tondorf, the noted seismic expert of Georgetown University, the records are at variance. The corrected records at Ottawa, received today by Father Tondorf, show that the disturbance was further away than 3,000 miles, while the records made at Harvard do not agree with those made here or in Mexico.

Father Tondorf said that there were two possible explanations of the situation in view of the report of the earthquake in China on Dec. 16, the day the seismographs here showed that the tremor was within 2,800 miles.

The first is that there were other disturbances and that there was an earthquake movement within 2,800 miles, as well as another in China.

The second is that if the first tremor recorded in this country occurred in China and nowhere else the instruments at Georgetown University and the United

Continued on Page Two.

Clara Smith Hamon Released on Bail; All the Wealth of Ardmore on Her Bond

ARDMORE, Okla, Dec. 25.—Clara Smith Hamon, charged with the murder of Jake L. Hamon, Republican National Committeeman, arrived here at noon today, pleaded not guilty before a Justice of the Peace, waived preliminary hearing and was released on $12,000 after being bound over for trial at the January term of the District Court.

Accompanied by Sheriff Garrett and her attorney, the woman arrived at 12:07 o'clock from Juarez. The party went from the train to a waiting automobile and was driven at once to the County Court House. There a conference was held in the Sheriff's office, attended by the Sheriff, Mrs. Hamon's uncle, B. F. Harrison, and Charles A. Coakley, one of her attorneys. Soon afterward the party drove to the office of Justice of the Peace H. M. Cannon, where Clara Smith Hamon was arraigned. She pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary hearing.

The party then returned to the court house to arrange for the bond. The news that Mrs. Hamon was at the court house soon spread and the halls were quickly crowded. District Judge Champion fixed the bond at $12,000. She was bound over for trial at the January term of the District Court.

As she left the court house, her face wreathed in smiles, she clung closely to the arm of Sheriff Buck Garrett. As she was being led to a cab she posed for photographers. The Sheriff accompanied Mrs. Hamon when she left this city for Wilson, Okla., where she will rest with relatives for a few days.

The circulation of a bond late yesterday by Fred E. Tucker, former Oklahoma State Senator, to be tendered Mrs. Hamon when she made her petition for bond, resulted in the affixing of many signatures, a few of which represented wealth estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,600,000, Mr. Tucker said. Men prominent in the affairs of practically all professions in Ardmore subscribed as bondsmen, he said.

This bond, however, was not entered. At the eleventh hour, it was decided that it was best to frame a new bond. The four men who signed Mrs. Hamon's bond are Wirt Franklin, Max Westheimer, L. H. Love and T. A. Thurmond. The first two are wealthy oil men and the others are wealthy cotton brokers

PALL MALL Rounds the cigarette with a free and easy draught.—Advt.

FLORIDA—3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Office, 1,246 Broadway (32d St.) Tel. Longacre 6865.—Advt.

Hotel Seville, 5th Ave. and 29th Street.—Room with private bath, $3.00. Suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and Grill.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a Little HOT Water for INDIGESTION. Quick relief.—Advt.

PENROSE OPPOSES PIECEMEAL TARIFF ACTION BY CONGRESS

Will Be in Washington Soon and Is Expected to Stand Against Farmers' Bill.

BUT MAY YIELD TO POLITICS

He Holds Price Fall Inevitable and Thinks Credit Legislation the Real Need Now.

DYEMAKERS URGING HELP

Bills to Protect This and Other Industries May Be Tacked on Emergency Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is expected to return to Washington soon to discuss with his colleagues the proposed emergency tariff legislation and the efforts of Congress to meet the problem of falling prices by the passage of bills which, in his opinion, are in opposition to the laws of trade. The Finance Committee has charge of tariff matters in the Senate.

It is known that Senator Penrose is in agreement with the position taken by President Wilson in his message to Congress at its last session that an increase in tariff duties now is unnecessary, that the tariff law cannot now be rewritten along scientific lines, and that no tariff law can halt the operation of the laws of supply and demand, which have brought about lower prices in farm products and idleness in industrial centres.

Mr. Penrose has declared against tariff changes by piecemeal. His position is unchanged, but he may yield his judgment to the demands of the farmers, who today are powerful in politics, more so than before the war. But those who know Mr. Penrose believe that he will approach the situation frankly and instead of advising the raising of tariff bars, will urge amelioration of the credit situation so as to permit American producers to sell abroad, and thereby stabilize prices at home.

Under the Senate rules, if the Finance Committee should report the emergency tariff measure passed by the House, it may be loaded down with as many schedules as desired. There are half a dozen House tariff bills in the committee at present, proposing high duties on industries developed out of war necessity. These include measures relating to dyes, tungsten, magnesite, pearl buttons and optical glass and surgical instruments.

Mr. Penrose declined to permit the committee to report these bills in the last session. But if the Senate committee takes the House bill seriously, all these bills will be attached to the emergency tariff bill.

If the opportunity comes at this session, Senator Knox will urge the passage of the bill imposing a practically prohibitive tariff on German dyestuffs. Such a measure has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. Should it appear likely that the emergency tariff bill will pass, Senator Knox will try to have the dyestuffs bill incorporated in it.

The dye industry in this country, established during the war to supply dyes for manufacturing purposes and make poisonous gases for warfare, seeks protection of the Government until it is able to compete with the dyes of Germany. More than $100,000,000 capital has been invested in the industry, and those who have gone into it say that if protected for three years they will be able to hold their ground against all competition. President Wilson has recognized their claims to consideration by advocating in his messages that Congress enact a tariff which will enable the dye industry to develop.

"There are two grounds upon which I am advocating a high tariff against German dyestuffs," said Senator Knox today. "Upon the principle of building up a new industry in this country, and conserving the country's resources, I would favor it. The possibilities of the dye industry are enormous. Conservative estimates show that $1,000,000,000 is wasted annually in the gases which flow into the air from our coke ovens. In Germany not a cubic foot of that gas is wasted; it is all utilized in by-products from which dyes, drugs and other chemicals are produced. It is folly for us to endure that great waste.

"Once the dye industry is firmly established in the United States beehive

Continued on Page Three.

Illinois Trainmen Santa Claus for Cripple Who Waved to Them From Cot at Window

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 25.—Santa Claus chartered two of the Illinois Central's fast passenger trains today and brought them to a stop before a lonely little farm house near the village of Laclede, in Effingham County, into which delegations of Illinois Central trainmen carried their gifts to Lottie Sprouse, an 18-year-old invalid.

For six years Lottie has carried on a romance with the trainmen, although her identity was unknown to them until a few months ago. When 12 years old she was stricken with infantile paralysis and rendered helpless. Her father met with financial reverses and could not afford to have her treated.

From a cot near a window in her home Lottie began waving her hands at trainmen as they whisked by. During the last two years she has not missed waving to a single train, even signalling those at night with a lighted match. Trainmen considered it a duty to "wave at the arm in the window." Recently they investigated and found out her condition and circumstances.

They passed the word over the Illinois division and a fund was subscribed. A big wheel chair, a robe, a large blanket, house slippers and a number of other gifts were given by the Champaign delegation. While it was presenting its gifts, one delegation from Centralia arrived and placed at her disposal a fund which trainmen will supervise while she is receiving medical attention.

When Lottie sat in her wheel chair today, it was the first time she has left her cot in six years. She waved to every train.

HARDING SLEW GOOSE AND DID NOT TELL

Tragedy of a Fatal Stone Throw and Execution of a "Gobbler" by Irate Grandfather.

ALL HAPPENED 45 YEARS AGO

But the Deception, Now Told, Has Been on President-Elect's Conscience Ever Since.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The first President could not tell a lie. The man who will be the twenty-ninth President not only could, but did. That was forty-five years ago, but it still rests upon Warren G. Harding's conscience.

Perhaps if it was only about a cherry tree the truth would have been easy, but this was a case of the prize gander of Grandfather Dickerson's flock, and the most lordly turkey gobbler in three counties was made an innocent victim.

At Christmas, 1875, Grant was still President. He was thinking of a third term, but Grandfather Dickerson and other friends of Rutherford B. Hayes, himself an Ohio man, were thinking otherwise.

After Dr. George Tyron Harding married into the Dickerson family it was the custom for both families to gather for Christmas dinner at the Dickerson farm, a few miles from Blooming Grove. Strings of crisp popcorn and bright red apples on a sturdy young spruce, the whole illuminated by sputtering tallow candles, provided an illusion which modern tinsel and electric lights could never dispel.

But before the packages, dangling from the tree, could be opened the Dickerson cows had to be brought in from pasture. To a ten-year-old grandson this was an aggravation. If he wanted to chase cows there was a whole herd of them on his father's farm at Blooming Grove. But Grandfather Dickerson was an inflexible believer in the stern method of raising children. His vigorous right arm carried a sting to it, remembered to this day. Young Warren started quickly but unwillingly for the cow pasture.

A flock of geese were strutting in the barnyard, triumphantly honking their escape from the dinner table for another year at least. In the cowpath lay a flat stone which a dextrous arm could send sailing over the water for scores of feet. There was no water, but there were the noisy geese. With no other motive than to silence the creatures, which had no apparent sympathy for those impatiently awaiting a Christmas treat, young Warren threw the stone idly in their direction.

Had he tried a thousand times deliberately, he never could have duplicated the shot. The stone struck grandfather's prize gander just below the head. He gave one squawk, circled the flock and then flopped over dead, with his feet in the air.

Young Warren remembered that he had a previous engagement, and ran to the pasture. Returning behind the cows, he found the whole Harding and Dickerson families surrounding grandfather and the dead gander. In accordance with prudent farm customs, the feathers had already been plucked.

Grandfather Dickerson was not saying much, but he was looking at a turkey gobbler which, thinking he was being admired, had spread his tail feathers. But Grandfather Dickerson was not admiring the bird. His fingers twitched.

"I hate to do it," he said at last, rolling up his sleeves, "but I always said that if that turkey touched another one of my geese I'd wring his neck and I'm a man of my word."

Young Warren Gamaliel pleaded for the life of the turkey gobbler. Without casting suspicion elsewhere, he intimated that the turkey was innocent. But the turkey gobbler died, not by the axe, but with his neck twisted between firm fingers.

Christmas season that year was spoiled for Warren. During the days that followed he assisted in the digestion of the gander and gobbler, but his heart was not in his eating.

Last night in the yard of Warren G. Harding a Secret Service man chased away a big, black cat that was endeavoring to climb a tree where swung two dressed turkeys. Had the cat been successful, who knows who might have paid the penalty for spoiling a President-elect's Christmas dinner?

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 25 (Associated Press)—It was a real Christmas today at the home of President-elect and Mrs. Harding. There were no political conferences.

Immediately after breakfast the Senator and Mrs. Harding began to take a peep at what Santa Claus had been sending for the last two weeks or more. There were hundreds of them, ranging from cigarettes to Georgia possums. Not a single present was opened until this morning.

The only company that the future tenants of the White House had prepared for were half a dozen newspaper men, who were invited to help eat the turkey which an admiring friend had sent for the Christmas dinner.

Betty Sparkes, aged 6, and her sister Dorothy, aged 3, daughters of one of the newspaper correspondents, were the special guests of the President-elect. The little girls occupied places of honor at the Senator's side.

AUGUSTA — ASHEVILLE — AIKEN. Daily through service from New York, Southern Railway System. 816 Marbridge Bldg., B'way at 34th. Phone Fitzroy 6611.—Advt.

YOUTH CONFESSES STARTING 30 FIRES

Albert Smith, 20, Admits Incendiarism That Has Terrorized Pennsylvania District.

SEIZED AFTER NEW EXPLOITS

Property Worth Upward of $4,500,000 Destroyed Near Uniontown in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25.—Following the arrest today of Albert Smith, the 20-year-old son of a real estate dealer of Fairhope, he confessed that he was the author of thirty of the incendiary fires that have caused about $4,500,000 damage in this section in two months. The State police announced his confession.

It is stated that Smith declared that he started the "fires just to get some excitement."

Developments in the case came very swiftly today. The South Brownsville school and the Episcopal Church in Brownsville, the double dwelling of Harvey Elliott and George Elliott, the Heilman farm house, the James Shearer farm house, the barn of James Clark at Albany Hill and the Braznell public school at Braznell, Jefferson Township, were fired last night.

Young Smith is accused of starting the fires at the South Brownsville school house, and the four buildings at Albany Hill.

Smith is also said to have set the fires at the Redstone Methodist Episcopal Church, the Star Junction School, the Marion School, the Gibson School, the Presbyterian Church at Gillespie, the Greek Catholic Church at Brownsville, a planing mill of the Fayette City Construction Company. At that place, two other schools and the valuable barns of Martin and Lynn, farmers living near Mount Vernon, the $50,000 fire which Monday morning destroyed the barn of Andrew Brown, President of the Fayette City National Bank.

The South Brownsville school was set afire shortly after 9 o'clock last night. A pedestrian passing the place saw a man acting queerly and notified Justice of the Peace Chalfant. A squad investigated and a short time later the Justice was notified that the suspected man had entered the school and was believed to have been cornered on the third floor. Justice Chalfant hurried to the place and was just in time to see a blaze start on the third floor of the building.

The officers, who until this time had remained at the entrances and windows on the first floor of the school, ready to pounce on the man if he attempted to leave, rushed into the building, one or more going in through every entrance. A hurried search was made, but no one was found.

The men then turned their attention to putting out the fire on the third floor, which had spread with alarming rapidity. It was found necessary to call out the three fire companies in Brownsville, and after a hard fight the firemen smothered the flames, with a total loss of $2,000.

An investigation showed that books, papers and maps had been piled up in the rear of a front room on the third floor and fired. The flames had eaten their way through the floor into the walls on the second floor. The building is one of the finest of its kind in Fayette County.

The Brownsville Episcopal Church was damaged only slightly, due to the holding of a midnight service Christmas Eve. When the first arrivals for the service entered the church they discovered a fire smoldering in the rear of the main auditorium. They were able to extinguish it before any great damage had been done.

The Heilman home, the Shearer farmhouse, the Elliott home and the Clark barn were fired in the order named within two hours about midnight.

Deputy Sheriff Steinman gathered a posse of more than fifty men and sped to the scene in automobiles. While the posse was passing a stretch of wooded land a man was seen to walk out in the road. Steinman stopped his car and questioned the man, who, he says, told a story of being in Brownsville playing pool. When asked why he was walking such a great distance to his home, which he said was in Fairhope, the man, who proved to be Smith, said he did it regularly "for the exercise." Steinman placed him under arrest.

Smith was taken to Uniontown and put through a severe grilling. After telling several conflicting stories, it is said, he confessed to firing the school at South Brownsville and the buildings at Albany Hill. When notified of the arrest his father is said to have stated that he believed him to be insane. Officials, fearing a lynching, it is said, took young Smith to the barracks of the State police at Greensburg, where he is being held.

Havana and Miami, Palm Beach, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Belleair, Fla.; through sleepers. Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1184 Broadway (28th St.) Tel. Mad. Square 1373.—Advt.

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF DRY AGENT IS ORDERED BY PALMER

Secretary Tumulty, Related by Marriage to McGuinnes, Starts Federal Action.

WIDOW SURE HE WAS SLAIN

Police Hold That Powder Marks Prove Dead Man Took His Own Life.

RECENTLY DEMOTED IN RANK

Neither Superior Officers Nor His Acquaintances Know Any Reason for Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice under instructions of Attorney General Palmer tonight began investigation into the death of James F. McGuinness, a prohibition enforcement agent found dead at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Special agents will be sent to co-operate with the local authorities The action was taken upon request of Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, who is a cousin of Mrs. McGuinness.

Mr. Tumulty also urged a complete investigation in telegrams sent to chiefs of police, county prosecutors and Department of Justice agents. "I am certain from the information now at hand," the telegrams said, "that McGuinness met with foul play. Every fact of his home life negatives any other idea."

The mystery surrounding the death of James F. McGuinness, whose body was found late Friday afternoon in Newark Bay at the foot of Forty-third Street, Bayonnne, with a bullet wound in the right temple, appeared to deepen yesterday with the dual investigation undertaken by the police and the Federal authorities. It also became known that McGuinness recently had been demoted from chief of field agents of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Department here to squad chief in charge of the agents operating in lower Manhattan.

The Bayonne police still hold to the opinion that McGuinness killed himself. Although they are unable to ascribe any motive, powder marks were found on his head. Members of his family, prohibition agents and people in the neighborhood of Summit Avenue, near Mercer Street, Jersey City, where he had lived all his life, believe that he was murdered by bootleggers, probably in New York City, and his body taken in an automobile to the point where it was found.

The movements of McGuinness from the time he left his home shortly after 8 o'clock Friday morning until his body was found at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon by Charles Mack of Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, have not been traced. Acting Chief Daniel C. Cady of the Bayonne police, said that no one had seen McGuinness in Bayonne Friday, so far as he could learn, and that he was not well known there.

Acting Federal Supervising Prohibition Agent Samuel M. Sewell, in the absence of Chief Chapin, said that he had no information of the whereabouts of McGuinness on Friday. This information, he said, might be available tomorrow morning, when all the agents report at headquarters. He said that he called for McGuinness about 10 o'clock Friday morning but he had not reported at the office up to that time. No particular attention was paid to his absence.

Pleased With New Work.

Mr. Sewell, who had known McGuinness for a number of years, said that there was nothing in his record as a revenue officer which would cause him to take his own life. So far as he knew McGuinness had not been displeased because he was made squad chief and his former position given to John C. Murphy, who came here from Washington.

Mrs. McGuinness said that the change in positions could not have furnished a motive for suicide, as her husband had remarked that he was pleased at the change because it took some of the strain off him, having supervision of twenty-nine men instead of about 150.

Detective Patrick Donovan of the Bayonne police visited Mr. Sewell yesterday with the .38-calibre Colts pistol found clutched in the right hand of McGuinness, to learn whether it had belonged to McGuinness. Mr. Sewell said that it was not the kind carried by prohibition agents, and he did not know if McGuinness had one of his own. Through the serial number the prohibition officials hope to learn more about the pistol. Mrs. McGuinness told newspaper men she was positive that her husband had only the one pistol furnished him.

Widow Certain He Was Slain.

"My husband did not commit suicide; he had too much life in him; he had every reason to live and nothing to cause him to kill himself," the widow said yesterday.

Mrs. McGuinness was certain that her husband had more than $15.94, which was found on the body, when he left home. She said that on Wednesday night he made plans to buy her a coat and had more than $200 in his pockets at that time.

Police Chief Cady bases his theory of suicide principally on the fact that there are powder marks around the bullet wound in the victim's head; also that there were no footprints save those thought to have been made by McGuinness or other marks on the muddy shore where the body was picked up.

Dr. A. P. Hasking, Assistant County Physician, notified the Morgue keeper, Louis Baumuller, to release the body last night, as no autopsy would be performed and it was removed to the McGuinness home.

THE GREENBRIER offers every comfort and rest during holiday season. Bookings Plaza.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a Little HOT Water for INDIGESTION. Quick relief.—Advt.

Pope Says World Is Afflicted Today by Five Great Plagues

ROME, Dec. 24.—"The world is afflicted today by five great plagues," said Pope Benedict in replying to the greetings of the Sacred College extended by Cardinal Vannutelli, as Doyen, at the reception to the Pontiff today.

The Pope enumerated these as the negation of authority, hatred among brothers, thirst for pleasure, disgust for work, and forgetfulness of the supernatural objects of life. These evils can only be overcome with the aid of the gospel, said the Pope, and therefore he would never cease to remind the people of it, this being his mission and his intention.

Re-establishing the traditions of his predecessors, Pope Benedict celebrated three midnight masses in the Pauline Chapel, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and glittering with candles. All the members of the Ecclesiastical and Lay Court were present, together with the entire personnel of the Apostolic Palace and a limited number of distinguished guests.

The Pope uttered a special prayer for the recovery of Cardinal Gibbons and the preservation of his life.

SAYS 'HYPNOTIC EYES' SENT HER TO JAIL

Mrs. Ruickholdt, Charged With Attempted Fraud, Denies Guilt, but Admits Infatuation.

HUSBAND ILL IN WASHINGTON

But She Gave the Hypnotic Man She Met Here Proceeds of All She Ever Got.

The hypnotic eyes and manner of a young man whom she met in this city some time ago were declared yesterday by Mrs. Ruth Ruickholdt, wife of a physician of 800 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., to be responsible for her arrest the day before on suspicion of being concerned in an attempt to defraud Berry & Stone, jewelers, of New London, of a gold watch and a diamond ring.

"This man has been the curse of my life," Mrs. Ruickholdt was quoted as having declared to Detective Frank Cassassa of the West Thirtieth Street station, who arrested her Friday when, representing herself as Mrs. Alfred Mitchell of New London, she called at the Adams Express Company's office at 52 Broadway and claimed a package alleged to contain jewelry which had been sent to this city on a telephone order from the McAlpin Hotel.

"I have given him the proceeds of everything I have ever got because I cannot escape the compelling force of his eyes and manner. I have sought to avoid this man for the sake of my husband, who is ill, and the members of our families. I hope none of them hear of my arrest, for I will be disgraced forever."

Shortly before Mrs. Ruickholdt was arraigned before Magistrate Levine, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning she told the detective her husband, Dr. Charles A. Ruickholdt, was ill at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D. C., but that she expected he would come to this city when he learned of her predicament.

She said she came to this city from her home a week ago. During the war she gave her entire personal fortune to charitable organizations engaged in war work, she said. She refused to state the amount of her fortune. Her married life, she said, always had been happy, and she declared she was more concerned about the embarrassment her "mistake" would cause her husband.

Mrs. Ruickholdt pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate held her in $2,500 bail for examination tomorrow.

Detective Cassassa immediately went to a prominent hotel, where he spent the afternoon and evening awaiting the appearance of "the man with the hypnotic eyes and manner." Mrs. Ruickholdt, it was said, furnished the detective a detailed description of the youth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Dr. Charles A. Ruickholdt, the New Haven physician whose wife, Mrs. Ruth Ruickholdt, was arrested yesterday in New York on the charge of impersonating Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, in an effort to defraud a New London jewelry firm of a watch and ring, said this afternoon that he was still in the dark on the whole matter.

"I have not learned any more than I read in the newspapers this morning," he said. "I do no know where Miss Anna Nevins, who is Mrs. Ruickholdt's relative, lives. Mrs. Ruickholdt was to meet Miss Nevins in New York, and they were coming down here together on the sleeper. I was sitting at the telephone last night, waiting to hear from my wife, when the instrument rang and a newspaper man informed me of what had happened.

"I have not heard from Mrs. Ruickholdt since I saw her in Philadelphia last week. I was staying then at the Sans Souci Hotel, 1,337 Arch Street. She told me she was going to meet Miss Nevins in New York, Miss Nevins to come down from Boston, where she had been staying.

"Mrs. Ruickholdt has been in and out of Washington for several weeks, spending the time between here and New York. I have been ill with pleurisy, and I am very much depressed. There is nothing for me to do but sit and read the Bible and try to get some consolation out of the Psalms, and that is what I have been doing.

"I don't know anything about this matter. It may not be true. I am not sitting in judgment on any one. I am merely standing pat and awaiting developments."

Dr. Ruickholdt said he was waiting here for money to get away from Washington. He spent this afternoon at the home of friends, but expected to return tonight to the Raleigh Hotel where he has been since Monday last.

NASSAU—TAKE "FLORIDA SPECIAL" to Miami. Semi-weekly sailings. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office, 1246 Broadway.—Advt.

ROBBER'S CIGARETTE STARTS $75,000 FIRE; REVEALS BURGLARY

Jewelry and Bonds Valued at Thousands Stolen From Safe in East Fourteenth Street.

HELD IN MURRAY HILL CASE

Enright and Other High Police Officials Take Day Off—Records Denied Public.

10 HOLD-UP SUSPECTS HELD

Two Youths Arrested One Minute After Bronx Station Receives Complaint.

Thieves, burglars and hold-up men seemingly declared a Christmas armistice yesterday. At least, this was the opinion of the police, based upon the fact that comparatively few reports of crimes were received at Police Headquarters and the various station houses and branch detective bureaus.

Whether the bands of criminals who have been running wild in some sections of the city recently had become affected by the Yuletide spirit and were taking the day off, or whether the returns of any burglaries that may have been committed were not in, could not be determined. Experienced policemen said it might be well to await the resumption of business on Monday before deciding that there had been a recession of the "crime wave," on the theory that some burglaries and robberies of stores and business places, closed for the two-day holiday, might have taken place without the knowledge of the owners.

Police Headquarters was quiet during the day. Commissioner Enright remained away, as did most of the other high officials of the department. As is usual on a holiday, only those members of the force were on duty whose presence was necessary for the conduct of the routine work of the department.

Records Not Open to Public.

Inquiry at widely scattered station houses in the city indicated that records of crimes were not open to public inspection, as might have been inferred from a statement by Commissioner Enright in an interview Friday that the "records of all crimes were open to the public." Requests by TIMES reporters for permission to inspect the records were denied in every instance. It was explained that it was contrary to police regulations to permit outsiders to inspect the blotters.

In other cases the reporter was told that the matter was in charge of the detectives. In every case both Police Lieutenants and detectives denied that they had received any special instructions or orders to suppress news of crime. The detective in charge at Police Headquarters in the Bronx said it was the policy there to give out to newspaper reporters all news concerning crime except where, in the opinion of the police, such a course would tend to defeat the ends of justice.

At seven police stations in Brooklyn, Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Parkville, Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue, the inquirer was told it was contrary to police regulations to permit a reporter to inspect the blotter, but that he would be given information of anything of current interest.

The same reply was received in the Bronx, with the additional information from desk lieutenants that reports of robberies were referred at once to the detectives, who thereupon became responsible for such cases. The Bronx detectives on duty were at police headquarters at the Bathgate Avenue station house for their weekly conference, and a request for permission to inspect their records was refused.

Bronx Detectives Withhold Records.

At the police stations in the lower section of Brooklyn a reporter was told he could get information concerning all crimes recorded on the books kept by the desk lieutenants, but would not be permitted to see the records kept by the detectives. The desk blotters contained records of crimes of either a petty nature or of so serious a character, such as murder, that they could hardly be kept secret. No record of burglaries or robberies of any kind was kept by the desk lieutenant, it was said. These were known in the police vernacular as "squeals," and were said to go invariably to the detectives. No list of recent burglaries or robberies could be seen at any of these precincts.

A fire which did $75,000 damage to the stock of Mishkoff, Goldberg & Levy, clothing merchants, on the fifth floor of 46 East Fourteenth Street, disclosed a safe burglary in the office of Atkin & Hartman, shirt manufacturers, on the fifth floor of 44 East Fourteenth Street. The burglars, who forced an entrance to 46 East Fourteenth Street and dug through the wall into the adjoining building, are believed to have started the fire accidentally.

The two buildings run from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Street, and the burglars are believed to have forced an entrance on the Thirteenth Street side and into the office of Mishkoff, Goldberg & Levy, whose safe was blown open about six months ago, when $5,000 in cash and Liberty Bonds was stolen. They cut a hole, two feet square, through an eighteen-inch masonry wall to enter the loft occupied by Atkin & Hartman and pierced a thinner wall, ten inches thick, to get into the office.

The front of the safe was ripped open and several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, bonds and money were stolen. The jewelry was the property of Mrs.

William Atkin. Mr. Atkin said he could not tell the amount of the loss until he had checked up with his partner.

An assortment of burglars' tools were found near the safe, and in Mishkoff, Goldberg and Levy's loft—a saw and several picks, believed to have been used to cut the hole in the wall, were found by firemen, after the fire had been extinguished.

The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock in the morning by a passerby in Union Square, who saw smoke issuing from a window. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the fifth floor. It was their belief that the fire was accidental and probably was caused by one of the thieves dropping a cigarette when leaving the building. It was said the fire might have been smouldering for several hours before discovered.

Held as Murray Hill Suspect.

August F. Idler, 34 years old, an insurance agent, was arrested last night in his apartment at 532 West 111th Street, and detained on suspicion, although Robert L. Ireland, the retired coal producer, failed to identify him as the robber with whom he had the encounter in his suite at the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Ireland described his assailant as a smaller man.

Idler called at New York Hospital between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning and was attended by a physician for a cut over one eye and a badly bruised face. When asked how he received the injuries, Idler was said to have replied: "I was at the Biltmore with a friend, and, after leaving him, went down Madison Avenue, where I was attacked and robbed by several men."

Another physician who overheard the remark suspected that Idler, from his injuries, might have been the assailant of Mr. Ireland, and notified the police. A detective questioned Idler as to why he had not informed the police he had been held up, and went out to telephone Police Headquarters to find out whether a man of Idler's description was wanted. When the detective returned Idler had left the hospital.

The detective later located Idler at his home. The latter denied any participation in the attack upon Mr. Ireland.

Five Charged With Hold-Up.

Five men, arrested on a charge of having participated in the hold-up of Frank Alter in his grocery at 1,748 First Avenue on Dec. 15, were held in $5,000 bail each for examination tomorrow by Magistrate Robert C. Ten Eyck, in Harlem Court. Alter was shot at the time.

The five men were arrested by Detectives William McCafferty and Martin Solomon of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who saw them in a taxicab and took them into custody when their answers to questions were unsatisfactory. They gave their names as John Bransfield, 24 years old, of 103 East 102d Street; Ernest Slezak, 27 years old, of 353 East Eighty-seventh Street; Louis Roth, 28 years old, of 486 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn; John J. Bastable, 26 years old, of 265 West 129th Street, and Ludwig Ritchie, 26 years old, of 315 East 163d Street, the Bronx.

Five men charged with participation in another hold-up, that of Charles Redfern, chief of the fire department of Keansburg, N. J., in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Dec. 20, were arraigned in the Adams Street Court in that borough and held in $5,000 bail each for examination tomorrow. They gave their names as Angelo Fiore, Salvatore Rizzo, Michael Fassanello, Julius Adamo and Numzio Franze.

An unidentified man was found dying from a gunshot wound in his abdomen in the hallway of 14 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn, last evening. Dominick de Mato, 10 years old, stumbled over the body and notified a policeman of the Amity Street station. The man, a young Italian, died before the arrival of a physician. The police were unable to get any information either as to the identity of the victim or the circumstances of the shooting.

The "crime information" department, recently instituted by Commissioner Enright in his attempt to combat the spread of crime, worked well yesterday when John Butler of 3,902 Third Avenue called "crime information" by telephone and was connected with Bronx Police Headquarters at 3:47 P. M. Mr. Butler told the police he had seen two youths, whom he believed to be acting in a suspicious manner, in the neighborhood of his home at East 172d Street and Third Avenue.

Youths Arrested in Basement.

Exactly one minute later, or at 3:48 o'clock, according to the police record, Detectives Clark, Cassell and Kennedy and Patrolman Cahill left the Bathgate Avenue station house in an automobile. In a basement at 172d Street and Third Avenue they arrested two youths who gave their names as Benjamin Landsman, 15 years old, of 1,659 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, and Henry Romano, 19 years old, of 4,002 Third Avenue.

Landsman was held on a charge of juvenile delinquency and Romano on a charge of grand larceny, after the detectives had learned that there had been robberies in Bath Beach about which they wished to question Landsman further. A specific change of the theft of a handbag containing $42 from Miss Jennie Copolo of 2,141 Washington Avenue was made against Landsman. Romano was charged with having received half the money.

Robbery Suspect Arrested.

George L. King, 29 years old, was arrested by Detective James McCarthy of the Flatbush Avenue station, Brooklyn, at his home, 420 West 116th Street, on a charge of having been concerned in the robbery of Henry Fettel, a wealthy real estate dealer, on Nov. 22 last. Mr. Fettel, who lives at 187 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, was called from breakfast at his home to face two men, one of whom threatened him with a revolver while the other took from him a diamond stud, a diamond ring and a watch and chain, all valued at more than $5,000.

Walter Phinney was captured at the time after a chase and is now under indictment on a charge of burglary. As the result of King's arrest the police have recovered the watch, which had been buried at Bedford Avenue and Lenox Road. According to the police, King confessed he had planned the robbery after he had met Mr. and Mrs. Fettel at the Bald Mountain House in the Adirondacks last Summer and had learned they were wealthy. He will be arraigned tomorrow in the Flatbush Avenue Court. King, who is believed to be a member of a respectable Brooklyn family, was said to have had his name changed to King during the war.

Another safe robbery was discovered when an employe of Thomas Roulston, who has a store at Neptune Avenue and West First Street, Brooklyn, notified the police that burglars had entered by a rear window and had stolen $500. Tools which had been used to rip open the safe were left behind.

JEWELER SAYS ROBBERS GOT $12,000 IN GEMS

Syracuse Man Describes Thieves, But No Trace of Them Has Been Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Police authorities throughout Central and Northern New York are searching today for two gunmen who yesterday afternoon held up Moses E. Cantor, jeweler, and got away with $12,000 worth of diamonds.

Descriptions of the men have been sent abroad and every train out of the city has been watched, but no report has been received of anyone answering the description being picked up. Cantor was alone at the time of the robbery and there were no others who saw the men.

According to the story told to the police by the victim, about 5:30 o'clock Gussie Sax, a boy assistant in the store, was sent out by the proprietor to get him a lunch from a restaurant. The store, which is a room at one end of a corridor on the second floor, had not been entered by a customer for a half hour. Then two men entered, one short, swarthy and wearing a gray chinchilla overcoat and a green hat, and the other tall, with a black overcoat and derby.

The short fellow began examining a clock on the showcase. The other said he had $500 which he wanted to spend for a diamond. Cantor unlocked his safe, took out a wooden box containing envelopes of unset diamonds and showed them to the tall man, who said they did not suit. Cantor then took another similar box from the safe, one in which unredeemed diamonds were kept, and put it beside the other on the showcase.

The next moment a gun was pointed at him, and the big fellow remarked: "Keep still or I'll blow your head off." He then raked the diamonds into his overcoat pocket. The short man pulled the cord which shut off the electric light and both went out of the store, pulling the door shut after them.

Cantor picked up what had been a metal cigar lighter, about a foot long and with a knob at one end, which he kept handy for protection, and hurled it through the glass of the door, thinking it might attract attention of some one if there were persons in the corridor. He then went out, but no one was in sight.

The elevator man had seen no one enter or leave the building who answered the description given of the men. Cantor called Police Headquarters, and detectives began an investigation, but there was little on which to work. Cantor has been in the building less than a month. On Dec. 4 and Dec. 20 he purchased diamonds from S. A. Liberman & Son, No. 413 University Block, their total value being $5,500. The lot contained about thirty-five loose stones. They were insured before they were turned over.

> **MORE HELP NEEDED**
> **For the Hundred Neediest Cases**
>
> More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

CAUGHT IN STOLEN AUTO.

Elizabeth Policeman Arrests Man Accused of Orange County Thefts.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Sheriff William Leonard of Orange County announced today the arrest of Herbert Conklin, charged with numerous robberies in Monroe and vicinity. He was caught through asking directions of a policeman.

Conklin was arrested in an automobile stolen in Haverstraw. Besides being accused of this theft, Conklin is charged with robbing Rogers's drug store in Monroe, Adams's garage in Highland Mills and Owen's general store in Washingtonville. He is said to have operated with two partners. He was captured in a suburb of Elizabeth, N. J., and held to await extradition. A policeman whom he asked to direct him noted the resemblance of the automobile to the one stolen at Haverstraw and trailed Conklin until he was arrested.

LOSES $1,700 BY 'BOX GAME.'

St. Louis Saloon Keeper Reduced to Penury by Series of Robberies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—John Cicerich, proprietor of a saloon, was swindled out of $900 in cash and $800 in Liberty bonds by two men who worked the ancient "box switching" game on him in a room at the St. Francis Hotel yesterday. Cicerich several months ago was robbed in his saloon by bandits and more recently two strangers with whom he took a walk robbed him of $300.

He told the police a stranger had asked him to see a friend who was dying in the St. Francis. In a room there Cicerich saw a man, fully dressed, writhing on a bed. The first man explained that the man on the bed was dying and that he wanted to leave his wealth to an honest person.

Cicerich agreed to prove his honesty by drawing all his money from the bank, and was made beneficiary of the "estate." The "dying" man placed a cloth covered package into a metal box, which was to receive Cicerich's money also and be deposited in the bank. The key to the locked box was given to Cicerich by one of the swindlers. At the bank Cicerich discovered that he had been duped. Both men had fled. Cicerich declared he was now penniless.

25 MURDERS UNSOLVED.

St. Louis Police Fail to Hold Single Person for These Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—There have been twenty-five unsolved murders in St. Louis in the last year. In none of these case are there any persons under indictment or awaiting further investigation.

Thirteen of these murders were committed by robbers or in the pursuit of criminals. Four policemen have lost their lives. Two were supposedly killed by highwaymen and two are thought to have been shot while following burglars. Four of the murders were "gang killings," and four more were Italian feud cases. Of the remainder, two were killings of women, apparently crimes of passion, and the deaths of two men were not explained sufficiently to be classified.

In the same year the total number of homicides shown by the coronor's record was 101. Recent additions to outstanding mysteries have been the death of Special Policeman Charles M. Daly from wounds inflicted by a highwayman, and the discharge of a man who had been held in investigation of the killing of William Laumann, a druggist, in his store.

WOULD REWARD ROBBER KILLERS

Chicago Alderman Urges Promotion for Every Policeman Who "Gets" His Man.

SAYS THE MAYOR APPROVES

Instances Too Great Forbearance on Part of Three Members of Force Slain by Thugs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Alderman Joseph O. Kostner today announced a plan to make immediate promotion the reward for every patrolman or sergeant who kills a burglar or hold-up man in the act of committing burglary or robbery.

"The plan may seem a little cold-blooded, but I believe it is what the force needs," Alderman Kostner said. "I have conferred with Chief of Police Fitz-Morris and it has his approval."

At Wednesday's City Council meeting Alderman Kostner intends to introduce an order directing the Council Finance Committee to incorporate his plan in the 1921 budget. The order will call for the creation of ten temporary sergeancies and five temporary lieutenancies for the use of Chief Fitz-Morris in promoting patrolmen and sergeants who answer roll-call with the scalp of a burglar or robber at their belts.

"That some incentive is needed to quicken the trigger finger of the police force is proved by events during the last three weeks," Alderman Kostner said. "Three policemen have been shot and killed in that period.

"The older members of the force specially are too sparing of criminal life. Take Patrolman Conlon, killed in the attempted stick-up of the Ashland Block drug store, for instance. He called on the robber six times to halt before firing. It was only when the robber fired a shot at him that Conlon pulled the trigger. The delay cost Conlon his life.

"In the case of Detective Sergeants Burns and Lenehan, killed by two hold-up men Oct. 3, they told the murderers to put away their guns, giving them a chance for life. The hold-up men answered with shots that sent the Sergeants to their graves.

"The robbers are not slow with their guns. Why should the police give quarter?"

Chief of Detectives Hughes has also put his O. K. on the plan, according to Alderman Kostner. With Chief Fitz-Morris's recommendation, behind it the suggestion has an excellent chance of receiving Council approval, as every request which the Chief has made of the Aldermen has been granted as soon as received.

CHICAGO'S 'QUIET' HOLIDAYS

Only 10 Hold-ups, 14 Motor Thefts and Some Bloodshed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Chief Fitzmorris's round-up of criminal suspects on Christmas Eve was reflected today in a yuletide celebration comparatively free of banditry. Fewer than a dozen hold-ups were reported, a striking contrast to the preceding part of the week, when footpads counted between a score and two score of victims daily.

While the highwaymen remained quiet, incidents of gunplay principally featured the Christmas police records.

Enraged because she went to a Christmas Eve dance with another man, Joseph Weiss, 27 years old, shot and wounded Mrs. Anna Goodman, 24, in a rooming house, then he shot himself dead. Weiss was a tailor.

Several shots in a saloon led to an investigation by Traffic Policeman Michael Donovan. Frank Bodine, 26 years old, and another man ran from the front entrance. The policeman pursued them.

"Leave him alone," said Bodine, who stopped running when the policeman captured his comrade.

The two men are said to have attacked the policeman. The latter shot Bodine in the abdomen. The other man escaped.

Stanley Augustine, 23, was stabbed below the heart, probably fatally, and Leo Green, 28, was shot and wounded in the left leg in a fight in the saloon of Romen Borzak.

Ten hold-ups were reported in the course of the early morning hours and late Friday night, and fourteen automobiles were reported stolen.

LOCK UP WALKING ARSENAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—"Gun toters, yeggs and other bad characters who cannot get along with the police of New York City are not going to find easy pickings in Washington," said Judge Robert N. Hardison in Police Court today when he sent Hilleary Smith, a longshoreman, of 390 Warren Street, Brooklyn, to jail for six months and fined him $35 on charges of carrying concealed weapons, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Smith, the police said, was the most complete "walking arsenal" ever arrested in Washington. He carried, they said, three large automatic revolvers, three razors, two dirk knives, 200 cartridges, a pack of cards, said to have been marked, and two half-pints of whisky. In a paper sack, tied to one of the bottles, was a pair of loaded dice.

OBREGON DISTRIBUTES GIFTS TO CHILDREN

Holds Fiesta for Mexico City's Poor With Bands and Giant Christmas Tree.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—The poor children of Mexico City received a treat at the hands of President Obregon and his wife, who played Santa Claus to 10,000 of them. Hours before the time set for the opening of the baseball park, where the fiesta was held, the streets leading to the grounds were crowded with laughing, shouting children anxious to receive Christmas gifts.

One of the largest trees ever used was placed in the centre of the Park and decorated wit thhree-colored electric lights. Fire Department ladders were used to place the decorations on the tree, which was over sixty-five feet high. The centre of the Park was lined with booths where ladies of Mexican society, accompanied by several American women, distributed toys, a bag of candy and a sandwich to each child. President Obregon personally took charge of the distribution.

A hundred suits of clothes and sweaters were distributed among the most poorly clad. The toys, clothes and candy had been purchased with money sent by Americans who were guests at President Obregon's inauguration and raised by local subscriptions. The military bands played popular airs all the afternoon. After the distribution of the gifts the children were entertained at an open air theatre, where Mexico City's best artists performed. As each child left the park a fifty-cent piece was given him by officials of the President's staff, headed by General Perez and General Trevino, with the best wishes of the President.

The park was opened after dark for the entertainment of the larger children with a display of fireworks. The surprising quality of the gifts, most of which were expensive toys, was due to the fact that President Obregon personally ordered the selections. President Obregon threw dignity to the winds. Accompanied by his young son, he mixed with the crowds of children, laughing and playing with those mho had never seen the President when he was not surrounded by armed guards. With the exception of fifty soldiers who were detailed to help the police restrain the children from sacking the booths no armed forces were visible, the President, his wife and children being accompanied by his Chief of Staff and a few personal friends.

At a Cabinet meeting at midday the Ministers discussed means of solving the crisis effecting cotton and sisal production. The return of the railways were not settled, being referred to next Saturday's meeting. A local paper publishes the statement that American bankers will establish five banks in Mexico, one having $50,000,000 capital. It is understood no banks will be established until after the passage of the new banking law, now in Congress.

OBREGON FOR STATE LAW.

He Abolishes Carranza's Policy of Controlling Governors.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—President Obregon has established a new system of State Governments. During the Carranza régime each State Governor kept a representative near the President. President Obregon now has issued orders to the State Governors that no representatives will be accepted.

He also has advised the Governors that they will be responsible for the settlement of all strikes and labor troubles in their States, the Federal Government taking no part until the Governors may have demonstrated that they are unable to handle the situation. Then martial law would be declared and the Federal Government take charge of the States.

THINKS BALLOONISTS SAFE.

Lieut. Evans Confident Men Lost a Fortnight Will Be Found.

Confidence that the three missing naval ballonists are safe somewhere was expressed in a telegram received at the Rockaway Point Naval Air Station last night from Lieutenant A. W. Evans, who went to Ottawa, Canada, a few days ago to organize a corps of men detailed to search for the three—Lieutenant A. L. Kloor, Stephen A. Farrell and Walter Hinton. The three sailed away on a long distance flight in a free balloon nearly two weeks ago and nothing has been heard of them since.

The facts on which Lieutenant Evans bases his belief that the ballonists are safe were not stated in the telegram. He has not obtained any definite news concerning them, and it is believed at the air station that he has discovered nothing in conditions in Ottawa to upset the theory that the men landed in some place far distant from means of communication.

It was said by officers at the air station that they believed the missing aviators might have to wait for weeks before they could get any one to guide them to a settlement with a telephone or telegraph office. Lieutenant Evans is returning to Rockaway Point, having completed arrangements for the searching party in Canada.

STEADY INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Chicago Reports Textile, Automobile and Steel Industries Hard Hit.

PLANTS SHUT 'FOR REPAIRS'

Woolen, Silk, Men's Clothing, Leather and Shoe Factories Are Also Laying Off Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—During December unemployment in this country has kept growing, but Chicago has not been nearly so hard hit as have the industrial centres of the East, particularly the textile and automotive centres, which for months have been in the doldrums. The fact is illustrated by a report from one of the leading Eastern railroads on its present traffic in Chicago for less than carload lot shipments. This report shows:

Outbound shipments from Chicago to the East were 30 per cent. less than in December a year ago.

Inbound shipments from the East to Chicago were 70 per cent. less than for the same period in 1919.

Some of Chicago's largest industries are running almost with as large a force as during the Autumn.

The agricultural implement industry, for instance, with approximately 25,000 workers, since Nov. 1 has had a lay-off of about 7 per cent., meaning only 1,750 out of employment. Some of the big steel mills are running at the old 80 per cent. capacity which measured their output last September and October. Others are operating at only 35 to 40 per cent. capacity. The independents are hardest hit, but in the Calumet-Indiana section they are apparently in much better shape than in the mill centres of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Some plants in the metal industries have closed down entirely until after New Year's "for repairs." One employment manager estimates that in the Calumet-Indiana territory about 20,000 men are either out of work or are on part time. Another estimates it at 15,000.

The building trades in Chicago are hardest hit. Next come the clothing workers. Leading builders say activities are now reduced by 75 per cent. Most of this, of course, is seasonal, but the estimate is that 25,000 to 30,000 building craftsmen in Chicago are out of work.

Government figures just out covering volume of employment in thirteen manufacturing industries, indicate the extent of the slowing down throughout the country. Comparison of employment in identical establishments in November, 1919, and November, 1920:

	Per Cent. Decrease in No. of men.	Per Cent. Decrease in Payroll.
Automobiles	29	37
Cotton finishing	24	23
Hosiery and underwear	30	30
Woolen	39	34
Silk	15	19
Men's clothing	31	37
Leather	30	26
Boots and shoes	31	33

There were increases in iron and steel and car building.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—The record for December will show a curtailment in production at the steel mills at Pueblo, J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, said last night. For two or three short periods the working force has been reduced from 6,000 to 4,000 men, and the thirty-day period will probably show that the big plant worked but little over half time.

"There has been no diminution in the demand for steel rails," said Mr. Welborn. "In fact, this demand is increasing, but there has been a sharp decline in orders made in the wire and nail and the mechant products department of our plant. We are hoping that the first of the year inventories will result in conditions calling for increased order."

KU KLUX WARNS LOAFERS.

Both Whites and Blacks Are Threatened in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 25.—White-robed figures paraded here tonight and scattered circulars which read:

"Warning: Undesirables, both white and black, we are after you. We know you! Take warning! This loafing, thieving and prowling around has got to stop. Ku Klux."

Wreck Ties Up I. R. T. Traffic.

An eight-car train on the Lexington Avenue Division of the I. R. T. jumped the rails near the Atlantic Avenue Subway station last night, and for an hour and a half service was blocked. A shuttle service was established between the Atlantic Avenue station and the terminal of the road at East New York, and passengers bound for the Bronx had to transfer to trains of the Seventh Avenue line, and thence to northbound Lexington Avenue trains at Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

DENOUNCE 'JEHOVAH SYKES.'

Denver Police Declare Religious "Prophet" to Be a Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—Chief of Police Armstrong, after six weeks of investigation by his men into the teachings of Jehovah Sykes, self-styled "Second Christ, King of the World," and alleged immoralist, who is at the head of the Temple of David here, says that the man should be run out of town.

"I am convinced that Sykes and his outfit are a menace to society, and we will not harbor his free love in our city," said Armstrong.

After publication of the police exposé on the alleged conduct of Sykes and some of his followers, a committee of church elders appeared and offered to defend and to explain their teachings, stating that a misinterpretation of their creed had gained currency.

The chief complainants against Sykes are former members of the church. They allege that their homes were broken up by Sykes; that their children were hungry and ate from trash cans because of his order to cease work for seven months to prepare for the end of the world.

Sykes's latest prediction is that there will never be another President of the United States inaugurated. He, instead, is to be monarch supreme of the whole universe, and Marie Friede, a church woman, is to be his Queen.

Sykes was sentenced in San Francisco on Jan. 23, 1919, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington, for conspiracy to obstruct the draft law, but was released on bond pending a decision by the United States Supreme Court on his petition for a writ of certiorari. Sykes was pastor of the "Church of the Living God," in Berkeley, and several of his followers were convicted with him.

Charges of gross immorality, contributing to juvenile delinquency, sedition, and several others of a like nature, were filed with the District Attorney's office against Sykes by Chief of Police Armstrong on Friday.

A gold watch and chain are said to have been used by Sykes as a sort of witch's stick. Holding the end of the chain between thumb and forefinger, with the watch dangling below, Sykes would ask:

"Is this person possessed of the devil? If so, vibrate."

If the watch and chain remained motionless, the person on trial did not have a devil, but if the watch moved the person had a devil. He is said to have subjected his own wife to this test. The watch vibrated and he declared his wife had a devil. That was one of his excuses for casting her aside and taking Marie Freide to be his "Queen."

"I understood the watch vibrated when my husband asked Jehovah if I was possessed of a devil," said Mrs. Sykes on Friday in her room at 2,217 Court Place. "I know that was his method of finding out."

WOULD DIVORCE J. H. BROWN

Former Grace Drew Sues Well-Known Denver Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25. — Charges that James H. Brown, an attorney and son of H. C. Brown, a Colorado pioneer and builder of the Brown Palace Hotel, was cruel and failed to support her are contained in a divorce complaint filed in the County Court by his wife, a former opera singer.

Mrs. Brown has been separated from her husband some time and lives in St. Louis. She came to Denver a few days ago to sign the complaint. She charges her husband with mental cruelty and refusal to speak to her for days at a time.

Simultaneously with the filing of his wife's papers, Brown filed a formal answer, denying the charges. The case has caused a stir.

Mrs. Brown, formerly Grace Drew, was a star in "Alma, Where Do You Live?" and prima donna in "The Chocolate Soldier." Mr. Brown, who is 61 years old, has been a prominent lawyer here.

Both Brown and his wife were married before. Brown's first wife was Miss Mary A. Clarke. They were divorced Sept. 8, 1913. Grace Drew obtained a divorce in October of the same year from John W. Drew, a St. Louis business man. At that time she declared emphatically that she would never marry again. But the following January she married Brown, whom she had come to know, because as an attorney he managed her financial affairs in Denver, where she had gone to live.

WOMEN ASK DISARMAMENT.

Peace Society Holds Demonstration in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A demonstration on disarmament was conducted by the Women's Peace Society at the Franklin Monument late today, the principal address being delivered by Mrs. Robert M. Lafollette, wife of the Senator.

"It is not for the restoration of the weapons of war or any of the insignia of military power," Mrs. Lafollette said, "that the women of Germany are appealing to the mercy of the Allies. No, they are only asking that their milk cows, on which they depend to save the lives of their starving children, be not taken from them.

"And in this heart-reading appeal they have the sympathy of the sisterhood of the world. Theirs is the elemental cry that moves women to action. We women want the starving fed, the blockades lifted, trade restored, friendship renewed, mutual forgiveness, peace and good-will on earth again."

Mrs. Lafollette declared that the women would vote to defeat Senators and Congressmen who stand "for war and militarism." "We women have the power," she said. "On the issue of militarism we hold the balance of power. We have the ballot. We propose to be practical. We are going to watch Congress.

"And here on this day, precious to the hearts of the Christian world, at the very door of the Capitol of our beloved nation, we vow to use our votes to defeat Senators and Representatives in Congress who stand for war and militarism and to elect Senators and Representatives who stand for peace and disarmament."

REAL RICKENBACKER WAS NEAR ARREST

Suspected as the Florida Fugitive, Ace Barely Escaped Going to Chicago Cell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Eddie Rickenbacker, the premier American ace, came near spending Christmas in a Chicago jail instead of with his mother in this city, he told friends here today.

On his way East from California, Rickenbacker registered at a Chicago hotel. The clerk, believing him to be the fake "Eddie Rickenbacker," who was married in Jacksonville, Fla., early this week, and was alleged to have disappeared later after having embezzled several thousand dollars, called the house detective to arrest him.

After much explaining, Rickenbacker convinced the police that he was the real Eddie Rickenbacker, and he was finally released.

HER JOKE NOW ON HER.

Lawyer Claims Colorado Belle as Common-Law Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—Some months ago Oscar A. Johnson, prominent attorney of Boulder, proposed marriage to Miss Edith M. Haight of Littleton and was rejected. Johnson was 62 years old and Miss Haight not yet 30. Several times later Johnson repeated his proposals, with the same result. Then one night last April, when the couple sat on the Haight front porch, Johnson gazed meditatively at the moon and spoke solemnly:

"I, Oscar, do take Edith M. Haight as my lawful wedded wife, to love, honor, cherish and obey till death do us part."

Miss Haight laughed at the joke.

"I dare you to say that, transposing the names," said Johnson.

"You can't dare me," laughed Miss Haight. "I, Edith Haight, do take Oscar Johnson as my lawful wedded husband, to love, honor, cherish and obey till death do us part."

"Fine," said Johnson. "Now we are married."

The next day Johnson appeared at the Haight home and demanded that the young woman get ready to start on their honeymoon in California.

"Don't carry a joke too far," said Miss Haight.

"It's no joke," the lawyer assured her. "You're my wife—my common law wife,' and he produced a statute to prove his case.

Then, when Miss Haight refused to consider even this, Johnson gave his ultimatum.

"Were married, and if you won't come with me, I shall have to file divorce proceedings."

Nearly distracted, Miss Haight sought out Attorney John T. Maley in Denver, and told him the circumstances, and yesterday Mr. Maley filed suit, asking the Court to restrain Johnson from visiting, accosting or in any manner trying to communicate with the young woman.

Otis Harlan a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Otis Harlan, well-known comedian, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. He swears that his debts total $22,000 and that his assets, consisting of real estate in the Bronx, New York City, amount to $17,300. Of his liabilities $9,435 are listed as secured claims.

GIVE CHEER TO STRIKERS.

Williamson Community Supplies Tree and Gifts.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 25.—The first public assembly in Williamson since the Tug River coal district was placed under military control on Nov. 29 was permitted by the military tonight about the community Christmas tree.

Soldiers on strike duty, mountaineers and residents of Williamson gathered about the tree erected in the court house yard and, through organized direction, held appropriate services and sang Christmas songs.

Not a child of a striking miner in either the Mingo tent colonies or in company houses was missed by relief workers, according to union leaders. Every stocking was filled this morning and each family was adequately supplied with provisions.

Company funds were drawn upon to provide turkey and trimmings for the troops in Williamson and on outpost duty throughout the coal field. Christmas trees were set up at all military posts. The soldiers went into the mountains and cut their own trees. Those on duty in Williamson already had their tree prepared, as the community celebration took place directly in front of military headquarters.

Reports from all sections of the strike district tonight indicated that quiet had prevailed during the day.

FIVE CRIMES IN SYRACUSE.

Four Homes Are Robbed and One Man Is Assaulted on Christmas Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—One assault and four burglaries were reported in this city today. One arrest was made in the assault, but no clues have been found to any of the burglars.

William Mackey is in a hospital with severe cuts in his face and neck as a result of the assault. He is weak from loss of blood and his condition is critical. Charles Adams, a negro, is held charged with being Mackey's assailant. The fight took place in a "hard cider joint" and the slashing, it is said, followed an argument between the two men. Adams wielded a razor, it is alleged, drawing the blade across Mackey's face and into his throat. The police raided the joint and arrested five other men. They are being held as material witnesses.

Chief of Police Cadin has ordered a clean-up of all pool rooms, hard cider joints and objectionable places.

Shoots Wife, Kills Himself.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.—John Kennedy, aged 60, a former Pittsburgh Police Lieutenant, today went to the home of his wife, with whom he has not been living for several months, and, after shooting her, killed himself. Hospital surgeons said Mrs. Kennedy could not survive.

SCIENTISTS PUZZLE OVER QUAKE RECORDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

States Weather Bureau failed to get the preliminary tremor, but merely recorded it after the vibration had been under way, and so the distance was miscalculated. He said that there was no way of determining at this time whether the first or the second theory was accurate.

Father Tondorf has asked for the seismograms of the other observatories and is making a study of them. So far as he has learned the records at Ottawa, Harvard and in Mexico are at variance, and the only records that actually agree as to time and intensity of vibration are those made at the United States Weather Bureau here and at Georgetown. These are only two seconds apart and show that the disturbance was 2,800 miles distant.

In the opinion of seismic authorities there is no way of determining definitely whether the instruments failed to get the preliminary vibration or whether there were several tremors at the same time, unless further inquiry shows that there has been another convulsion, which may have occurred at sea.

They expressed the opinion, however, that, if the record was actually that of the China tremor, the instruments failed to record the first tremor, and that they dipped down into the vibration after the preliminary tremor had been lost. In this case, they say, there may have been a miscalculation, although at this time they are at sea as to solving the problem which is puzzling them and has excited the interest of observers everywhere.

"The reports from different seismographs are contradictory," said Father Tondorf. "My report checked up almost exactly with that of the United States Weather Bureau. In the last couple of days I have heard from Harvard, Mexico and Ottawa. The first report from Ottawa showed that the tremor was within 3,000 miles, but the second calculation made at Ottawa showed that it was further away. The records in Mexico are different, as are those in the Harvard observatory.

"It is just possible that the first wave of the tremor was indistinct and that our records dipped down after the preliminary tremor. This would have brought about miscalculation and would make it impossible to estimate the exact distance."

Father Tondorf said that there was no way of overcoming this possible failure of the instruments to get the vibrations when they began, if they were indistinct and far distant.

According to Professor W. J. Humphreys, the seismic expert in the United States Weather Bureau, the instrument there did not record the seismic disturbance in China on Dec. 16. He was firm in his conclusion that the shock in China would have been too indistinct to make a real seismogram here, and that there was another convulsion of the earth on the same date within 2,800 miles—the one that was recorded on the seismograph in the Weather Bureau and at the Georgetown University.

"There could have been no mistake in the calculations," he said. "The reading of our instrument and that at Georgetown University are of the same vibration and time. I cannot agree with those who have reached the conclusion that the record was that of the quake in China. While we have not yet received information of another quake on that date, yet I am convinced that there was a distinct convulsion of the earth within 2,800 miles distance. It might have taken place in the ocean, and we may never determine its exact location.

"We are certain that our reading is correct. I doubt whether the shock in China would be distinct enough to be recorded here. Of one thing I am certain, that the shock recorded in America was within 2,800 miles, and not as far away as China. It would seem that the earth has accumulated a lot of strain, and there might have been several quakes on that day. The instrument at Chicago indicates that the shock was within 3,000 miles."

"Then you are positive that the calculations were correct and that the record here was not of that 6,000 miles away, in China?" he was asked.

"That is my present belief. The instruments are accurate, and there was no misreading. My opinion is that there were several movements of the earth at the same time, now that we have been told of the earthquake in China."

Chicago Observer's View.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Charles A. Donnell, expert in charge of the local Weather Bureau seismograph, is not satisfied that the Chinese earthquake is the one recorded on the seismographs of the United States on Dec. 16. He declares that an earthquake occurred in Chile on that date and that it is more likely that it was the one recorded.

"Our estimates on the location of earthquakes are based upon the difference of time between the recording of the primary waves and the secondary waves. On Dec. 16 there was some doubt as to when the primary wave began to be felt. This was due to the fact that seismograph is disturbed by wind conditions and also by what are known as microseisms or small earthquakes. It is possible under these conditions that there may have been a grave error in our calculations. I will say, however, that the charts of the seismograph records which will be exhibited at the convention of the Academy for the Advancement of Science, which opens next week in Rosenwald Hall, will be labeled merely 'record of earthquake of Dec. 16, location unknown.'

"The only way in which I know how to improve seismograph records is to locate the instruments in buildings less easily shaken by the wind. It is known that even a fifteen-mile wind will shake a building sufficiently to disturb the seismograph record."

Repetti Places Recorded Quake in China.

Although some seismographic experts in other cities are of the opinion that insufficient data prevent an absolute statement as to the location of the tremor of Dec. 16, C. W. Repetti, formerly seismographic expert of Fordham University, said yesterday that the "lost" earthquake was apparently the same one which inflicted a heavy toll in the extreme northwest of China.

The instrument at Fordham was not in use on Dec. 16, Mr. Repetti said, and he depended for his judgment on the records made at Georgetown University.

"The fact that a shock of no mean proportions had taken place was reported on all the instruments," he said. "Until the news dispatch from China was published no reports had come in by telegraph concerning the seat of the quake.

"A tremor which causes 2,000 casualties must be a severe one, and the coincidence of the dates and the fact that Kan-su is remote from modern methods of communication lead me to think that there can hardly be any doubt that the instruments which recorded the shock were started on their mission by the shaking of the earth on the other side of the world."

Mr. Repetti explained that an earthquake is recorded on a seismograph by three sets of waves. First there is what is known as the first preliminary wave, then the second preliminary wave and, last, the main shock.

The distance of the shock from the location of the seismograph is calculated by a mathematical formula used in connection with the intervals between the records on the instrument.

The seismograph is a delicately adjusted instrument fitted with two pens which record the tremor on smoked paper. One pen records a tremor of the earth which runs north and south and the other an east and west vibration. A tremor running in a different direction would deflect the needles.

The first preliminary shock is the fastest of the three, as it goes directly through the earth. The second one is slower, speeding somewhere between the centre and the surface of the earth. The main shock is slowest, traveling at the surface of the earth. It is this one that is used in obtaining the approximate seat of the disturbance.

Mr. Repetti explained that the friction between the delicate pen and the smoked paper might leave unrecorded the two preliminary shocks, and so there would be insufficient data on which to base a conclusion.

According to Dr. C. A. Reeds, in charge of the seismograph at the Museum of Natural History, exactly this took place at the museum. Since the impressions of the preliminary shocks were absent from the museum's instrument, it was impossible to make definite calculations from it, he said yesterday. The only way in which the exact seat of the shock could be located, he said, would be to take three or four recording instruments at points widely separated and make calculations from the time the instruments recorded the shocks.

Much depends also on the character of the lines traced on the seismograph. If the lines are sharp and distinct, good results may be obtained in making calculations as to the source of the disturbance. Faint and indistinct lines handicap the investigator.

Father Tondorf's laboratory at Georgetown University has four seismographs, one of which photographs the tracing on sensitive paper by means of a beam of light.

Because of the indistinct first impressions observers apparently made estimates of the distance of the shock that were wide of the mark. It was placed by various observers in Alaska, the mid-Atlantic and the Pacific.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

I. General News Section, Sports.
II. Editorial, Financial, Business.
III. Book Review and Magazine (in Rotogravure).
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SHOWS $2,000,000,000 CREDIT TO FARMERS

Governor Harding Reports Reserve Banks Have Increased Instead of Restricting Loans.

FIGURES REFUTE CHARGES

More Than 2½ Times as Much Paper Discounted in Eleven Months as in Year 1919.

TABLES STILL INCOMPLETE

Returns From Reserve Banks of New York and San Francisco Not Yet Turned In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—More than two and one-half times as much agricultural paper has been rediscounted by Federal Reserve banks in the eleven months down to Dec. 1, 1920, as was rediscounted during the entire year of 1919, according to estimates furnished by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board to Senator A. J. Gronna, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The estimates furnished show that farm paper rediscounted already this year amounts to almost two billion dollars. The estimates are: 1920, $1,980,033,000; 1919, $729,266,000.

The farmers have been complaining that Federal Reserve banks discriminated against them, and instead of making credits to the growers more elastic, actually restricted loans. These charges have been made many times within the last three months, beginning with the bitter meetings between farm delegates and Secretary of the Treasury Houston, and Governor Harding in October. Treasury officials have consistently maintained that credits were not restricted but were greatly increased. Nevertheless, the farmers have insisted that they have been discriminated against, and on this contention they have based their demand for a revival of the War Finance Corporation. The bill reviving the corporation has been passed by Congress and is now in the hands of the President.

More Loans Than Are Tabulated.

In his letter to Senator Gronna, Governor Harding intimates that while his figures are merely estimates based on the production and sales of farm products, undoubtedly much more money than is tabulated was actually loaned to the farmers. He writes:

"In compliance with the request made in your letter of Dec. 14, for information regarding the amount of actual agricultural paper rediscounted during the years 1919 and 1920 (to date), based on agricultural production and sales of the respective years, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a tabular statement compiled from telegraphic data received from all Federal Reserve Banks, excepting the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and San Francisco. Figures from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco have not yet been transmitted to the board, but will be sent you separately as soon as received.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that it has never classified its discounted paper with reference to industries represented by makers of notes rediscounted and is therefore unable to furnish the information desired promptly, even approximately. In view, however, of the very small amount of farmers' paper discounted in the New York district, it is not believed the omission of the New York data seriously impairs the value of the statement.

"Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act provides that notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock having a maturity of not longer than six months, are eligible for rediscount by a Federal Reserve bank, the limit of maturity in all other cases being ninety days. The Federal Reserve banks rediscount large amounts of agricultural paper which has a maturity not exceeding ninety days, but such paper is classified with other paper of like maturity.

"Therefore, agricultural and live stock paper, as shown by the Federal Reserve banks, applies only to paper having a maturity of longer than ninety days. The board receives this information from day to day and the amount of agricultural and live stock paper under discount at each Federal Reserve bank, that is, paper having a maturity of from ninety days to six months, is published each month in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"The special figures furnished by the Federal Reserve banks in accordance with your request are in all cases estimates, no exact figures of the total volume of loans for agricultural purposes being available at the Federal Reserve banks. In the first place, most of the borrowings at Federal Reserve banks by member banks during the year 1919 and a considerable proportion of these borrowings during the current year have been in the form of the borrowing banks' own notes, secured by Government obligations or by commercial, industrial and agricultural paper. It is known that member banks in New York City have made large loans to their correspondent banks throughout the country, and it is reasonable to suppose that part of the proceeds of such loans have been applied by the borrowing banks for agricultural purposes, but it is impossible to state the amount.

Conditions Similar in Other Banks.

"The same is true with respect to loans made by member banks in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans and other financial centres throughout the country. Non-member State banks lend large sums in the aggregate for agricultural purposes, but as they have no dealings with the Federal Reserve banks their loans to farmers are not reflected in the figures furnished by the Federal Reserve banks, although it is a fact that all Federal Reserve banks have been lending a large amount to member banks, which have in turn rediscounted paper for non-member banks.

"It should be borne in mind also that the total amount of farmers' notes rediscounted by Federal Reserve banks gives no indication of the amount advanced by the Federal Reserve banks to finance the production and sale of farm products, since large amounts advanced to member banks in other districts on commercial and industrial paper are used by these banks for loans to agricultural interests. Only the Federal Reserve banks of Richmond Atlanta, St. Louis and Minneapolis have taken account of loans of this character by increasing proportionately the amounts formally classed as farmers' paper.

"In view of these facts, it is evident that the compilation transmitted herewith is valuable merely as indicating the increased amount of agricultural paper rediscounted by the Federal Reserve banks for member banks during the year 1920 over the year 1919.

"The board transmits also a table prepared from figures published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, showing the holdings by each Federal Reserve bank on the last Friday in each month during the two years 1919 and 1920 of paper classed by the Federal Reserve banks as agricultural and live stock paper. This classification does not include anything but notes having a maturity of longer than ninety days. It will be noted that there has been a steady increase in these holdings since the beginning of the present year and that this increase has continued after October of the present year, while in 1919 normal reductions from the high September figures are shown during the months of October, November and December.

"The increased holdings of agricultural paper by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston during July and August of the present year, represent in the greater part paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve banks. The comment made regarding the incompleteness of the figures in the first table applies with equal force to the figures in the table showing the monthly holdings, which are exclusive of the Federal Reserve Bank holdings of non-agricultural paper, the proceeds of which may have been used by the member banks to finance production and sales of agricultural staples.

Governor Harding's estimate of the paper rediscounted with the Federal Reserve banks, based on the production and sale of farm products, follows. In each case the 1919 figures are given first, and the 1920 figures second. Remarks by Governor Harding are appended. The figures, as applied to the Federal Reserve banks in each of twelve cities, are:

Boston	$2,642,000	$4,979,000	These figures confined to farm and dairy loans and do not include large amounts advanced in cotton, wool and similar lines.
New York	No data	No data	
Philadelphia	2,971,000	3,580,000	Figures are confined to strictly agricultural paper, omitting the paper of wool dealers, cotton merchants, produce dealers, packers, agricultural implements and fertilizer concerns.
Cleveland	612,000	1,753,000	Total agricultural and livestock paper discounted. These figures do not reflect accommodation granted to agricultural interests, as many members borrow on United States securities to afford accommodation to agricultural borrowers.
Richmond	102,000,000	325,000,000	Figures include estimated amount of commercial and industrial paper discounted, the proceeds of which were used for agricultural purposes.
Atlanta	91,300,000	230,000,000	Figures include estimated amount of commercial and industrial paper discounted, the proceeds of which were used for agricultural purposes.
Chicago	47,263,000	128,408,000	Figures represent amount of farmers' notes discounted. Actual amounts loaned for production and sale of farm products is much in excess of amounts given, as sales of farm products are largely financed by commercial paper, which large amount are loaned to banks on commercial paper or notes secured by United States obligations, the proceeds of which are loaned for agricultural purposes either directly or through correspondent banks.
St. Louis	220,000,000	665,000,000	In addition a large part of loans on commercial and Government secured paper was unquestionably for benefit of farmers.
Minneapolis	75,000,000	225,000,000	
Kansas City	123,481,000	229,432,000	
Dallas	28,997,000	44,911,000	Figures do not include member banks' collateral notes, the proceeds of which were used for loans to agricultural interests.
San Francisco	35,000,000	122,000,000	Figures include total amounts of paper rediscounted during the two years, based upon production and sales of farm products, excluding notes secured by Government obligations. The bank is unable to estimate the amount of paper rediscounted which represents borrowings on account of production and sales during the preceding year.
Total for 11 banks.	$729,266,000	$1,980,063,000	

The second table alluded to by Governor Harding, showing the total amount of live stock and agricultural paper held by each Federal Reserve bank on the last Friday of every month during the last two years reveals that the twelve banks began with $50,001,000 of this paper in January, 1919, going to $68,250,000 in June of that year and decreasing to $51,068,000 in December last year. From $56,905,000 in January, 1920, the amount rose steadily until no less than $245,599,000 was in the banks in November of this year.

LIKEN COLBY VISIT TO THAT BY ROOT

Brazilians Call It Milestone on Highway of Real Pan-Americanism.

CITY TOURED ON LAST DAY

Secretary Bade Formal Farewell to President Pessoa and Gave Reception Before Florida's Departure.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—Secretary Colby completed the first leg of his South American journey tonight when he and the members of his mission bade farewell to a Brazilian Government reception committee on board the Florida, just before the battleship hauled up her anchor and started for Montevideo at 10:45 o'clock.

Mr. Colby left Brazil conscious of the open and sincere friendship between that country and the United States. The Brazilians took advantage of every opportunity during the party's stay of four days here to impress him with the depth and sincerity of their traditional friendship. Many Brazilians compared his visit with that made by Elihu Root, declaring that such visits by leading American officials were milestones in the highway leading to a real, vital Pan-Americanism.

Mr. Colby spent a busy final day. He arose early and in an automobile toured the city, escorted by Mayor Carlos Sampaio, Ambassador Morgan, Alfredo Neimeyer, Director of Public Works, Alberto Moreira and other Brazilian and American officials. Tijuca Mountain and the beautiful wooded regions overlooking the city were first visited. From Alto Boa vista the Florida was visible as a mere speck on the surface of the bay hundreds of yards below. The party also visited the Chinese view and other locally noted mountain resorts. Mayor Sampaio gave a luncheon at the Hotel Itamaraty near by.

Afterward the party motored through the wonderful tropical rural regions south of Rio de Janeiro, ascending the Mountain of Gavea. Mr. Colby halted at Monroe Palace, headquarters of the Chamber of Deputies, long enough to pay a tribute to Brazil because it had made such a prominent public building a lasting monument to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Every man, woman and child calling the republics of the Western Hemisphere home owes a debt of gratitude to Brazil for having perpetuated this impressive memorial as the tribute of civilization to democracy," said the Secretary. "Coming from the United States, which first promulgated the doctrine of the great American President, Monroe, every citizen of the United States must be thrilled to look at this palace and see in it a vindication of the policy which has made for the advancement and protection of the republics linked together by it. It is the hope of the people of my country that the bonds thus created by this doctrine shall never fail to command respect, secure the right to independence and liberty and never prove irksome or be unjustly used to impair its unity or universal value."

Mr. Colby visited President Pessoa at Cattete Palace at 3 o'clock for a formal leave-taking. He thanked President Pessoa for the many courtesies, official and otherwise, received throughout his visit, and declared the warmth of the welcome even surpassed his expectations. Clasping the President's hand, the Secretary said he was so impressed by Brazilian friendship for the United States that the happy remembrance would still be fresh in his memory when he returned to the White House to convey Brazil's greetings to President Wilson.

President Pessoa replied that he hoped the remainder of the mission's visit to South America and the return home would be most enjoyable. He declared Brazil had been honored by the visit and that the people would long remember the mission.

After returning to Guanabara Palace Secretary Colby at 5 o'clock, escorted by a Brazilian marine guard, went to the wharf and was taken to the Florida. The reception on the battleship was a brilliant affair. Officials, diplomats, members of the American colony and Brazilian society were among the guests, including Senhora Epitacio Pessoa. The Florida was in gala attire.

HOLDS LENIN'S GUILT SHOWN

Hoffmann's Admission Proves Need to Shun Reds, Says Francis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, commented today on the quoted statement of General Hoffmann, former Chief of Staff on the German East front, warning against Bolshevism as a world peril and admitting that Berlin sent Lenin to Russia to demoralize the army so that the German forces on that front could be sent west to fight the Allies. In part Mr. Francis said:

"I have said from the beginning of the Bolshevist revolution on Nov. 7, 1917, that Lenin was a German agent, and now that General Hoffmann admits it, I hope the apologists and defenders of the Bolsheviki in America see the folly of their contention.

"The object of General Hoffmann's interview is to call attention to the menace of Bolshevism throughout Europe. He thinks that the Bolshevist Government of Russia cannot be overthrown by the Russian people themselves, and advises that the allied Governments send an army into Russia to depose the Soviet tyranny.

"This is a candid confession for a German official. My cables to the Department of State will show that I recommended that the Soviet Government be deposed by the Allies on the ground that it was co-operating with the Central Empires, with which we were at war, and only maintained itself in power by a reign of terror which was a disgrace to civilization.

"In my judgment it would be a grievous mistake for any of the allied or associated Governments to resume commercial relations with Soviet Russia. Whatever any of those countries would send to Russia would be used by the Soviet Government to strengthen and perpetuate its despotic reign. That country has already been injured by Bolshevism to an extent that will take two generations at least to repair."

LAWYER DROWNS AT COHOES

His Automobile Backs Through a Fence Into the Water.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—John F. Phelan, a prominent Cohoes attorney, was drowned in the Cohoes Company's canal in that city this afternoon when his automobile backed through a fence and into the water. The machine was of the limousine type and before rescuers could extricate the man he was dead.

Firemen were summoned and while the water was being drawn out of the canal they made fruitless efforts to chop through the roof of the automobile to release Phelan.

WILL DISCUSS FUTURE OF WOMAN'S PARTY

Next Month's Meetings May Decide Whether It Will Maintain Separate Existence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Whether the National Woman's Party, the militant suffrage organization, will continue as a separate political group, and, if so, what platform it will adopt, will be discussed at two conferences arranged today for Jan. 13 and 28. Both these conferences, which will be held in Washington, will be preliminary to the national convention of the Woman's Party to be held here Feb. 15 to 19.

Members of the party's Executive Committee will participate in the conference on Jan. 13, and members of the State Advisory Council and State Chairmen in the conference two weeks later. Reports will be prepared at both conferences, which will be submitted to the convention on the third day of the session, Feb. 17.

There is great interest among the suffragists as to the future of their party. It may turn out that the organization will continue as a unit in order to push legislation insuring equal rights to women under Federal and State laws. At present, the women say, there are many inequalities, men having the general advantage in court proceedings. On the other hand, the Woman's Party may be dissolved and its contemplated work carried out by the Federation of Women's Clubs, a large and influential organization.

The report of the Executive Committee on its opinion concerning the program of the party will be presented to the convention by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Baltimore, the report of the National Advisory Council by Mrs. Edward C. Grise of Pennsylvania, and the report of the National Committee of State Chairmen by Mrs. Agnes Morey of Boston, State Chairman of Massachusetts.

PENROSE OPPOSES PIECEMEAL TARIFF

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ovens will be supplanted by by-product ovens and the $1,000,000,000 which is lost each year will be conserved and turned into the use of the human family.

"But there is a reason for building up the dye industry in this country which transcends the desire to establish a new industry. It is the national defense. The World War developed poisonous gases as a new and vital instrument of modern warfare. Ammunition dumps captured during the last drive of the allied armies showed that fully 50 per cent. of the shells, instead of containing explosives, as practically all shells did at the beginning of the war, were loaded with poisonous gases. The Germans used gas with deadly effect against us.

"These gases are manufactured in dye plants, and it was to counteract the use of gas as a weapon that the industry sprang up in this country. Now if we permit it to languish, obviously we neglect a measure for the national defense that has proved highly important. Great Britain and France have recognized this fact and both have imposed an embargo against German dyes, which will result in building up the industry in those countries. We should do the same.

"By developing the manufacture of dyes we not only provide new business activities and plants which give employment to many people, but at the same time we adopt measures for the national defense which in the event of another war in the future would be of the most vital importance. Why should we go ahead building battleships and overlook a phase of the defense which has been demonstrated to be of such great importance?

"The duty of Congress is very plain, in my opinion. I propose to use my efforts toward the establishing of this new industry and firmly entrenching it here because I believe it is the part of wisdom for us to do so."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 25.—Senator Penrose, who is here, does not believe that his physicians will seriously object to his plans to go to Washington next week. He expects to start for the capital on Thursday, but may not leave before Saturday. He will not go anyway, if the physicians oppose.

"I have never made a move without their knowledge and consent since I became ill," he said.

Argentine Paper for Reprisals.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25.—Commenting on protests which have been made here against the proposed new tariff law in the United States, La Razon says:

"There is no good in protesting against what the Americans are doing. We must imitate them. In playing the same game we will come out ahead." An increased tariff on North American products is suggested.

NEW TYPES OF SHIPS FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Airplane Carriers Now Under Construction Can Accommodate 15 Machines Each.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Among the 140 vessels under construction for the navy are four types new to the American battle fleet, but long in use by the other principal maritime powers. They are the battle cruiser, of which six are being built; the scout or light cruiser, the airplane carrier and the fleet submarine.

The battle cruiser will be of great speed, light armor, long cruising radius and strong offensive armament, the ships being designed primarily for ranging work ahead of the main body and for action at long range against vessels of their own class. They are to have a speed of slightly more than thirty-three knots (about forty miles) an hour and will carry eight 16-inch guns mounted two in a turret.

The ten light cruisers also will function as scout cruisers. They will have a speed of 33.7 knots and will carry an exceptionally heavy armament for vessels of their class, mounting twelve 6-inch guns. They are designed to develop 90,000 horsepower, half that of the battle cruisers.

One of the most interesting of the new types is the aircraft carrier Langley, formerly the collier Jupiter. This vessel is being built along the line of the General Board's policy that aircraft carriers should be combatant vessels whose speed and other characteristics will permit of their use with the fleet at sea. The Langley will carry in the neighborhood of fifteen airplanes of both the sea and military scouting types. The ship's flying deck will consist of a huge platform, fifty-six feet above the waterline, extending from bow to stern, a distance of about 525 feet, and with an amidships width of 65 feet. The planes will be housed below on the hangar deck when not in use and will be carried to the flying deck in elevators. Catapults will be provided on the flying deck to project the planes into the air and give them the necessary momentum for a start. Arresting devices will be rigged on the flying deck to permit of landing directly on the deck while the Langley is under way, and huge cranes will also be installed to pick planes out of the water.

Beneath the flying deck other traveling cranes will be provided to hoist aircraft out of the hold spaces and to carry them to machine shops, assembling spaces and the elevators. Shop facilities for repairs will include a completely equipped machine shop, wing repairing shop, molding spaces, a metal shop and various storerooms.

An ingenious method for providing smoke pipes without breaking the flying deck area is devised for the Langley. The ship will have two smoke funnels, one on each side, clear of the flying deck and interconnected so that the smoke may always be discharged on the lee side and thus not interfere with the landing or discharge of aircraft.

The fleet submarines under construction number six. Six others authorized have not yet been contracted for. Their principal characteristics will be a long cruising radius, enabling them to accompany the fleets under practically all conditions, and new structural designs to make them as nearly as possible proof from depth charges. They will be more than 300 feet long, with a displacement of about 2,000 tons. The propelling machinery for surface cruising will be two main Diesel engines aft. The other Diesels forward will drive electric generators which will provide current for the two main electric motors to propel the submarines when submerged. The estimated surface speed is twenty knots and the submerged speed is ten knots.

In addition to these new types, Secretary Daniels and the General Board have recommended the construction during the next three years of three other types heretofore unknown in the United States Navy. They are the destroyer leader, long-range cruising submarine and mine-laying submarine similar to the German U-117.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

PESSOA REGRETS OUR PEACE TREATY STAND

Brazil's President Believes Failure to Ratify Caused Loss of World Leadership.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—President Pessoa in an interview expressed great regret that the United States had lost her pre-eminent position as the leader in international policies by failing to ratify the Peace Treaty, and intimated that he believed the failure was due to internal politics. He said:

"It is a great pity that the internal politics of the United States has prevented the ratification of the Peace Treaty. By failing to do so your country has lost the commanding leadership in world affairs that President Wilson won for it at Paris. I do not keep very close track of American political conditions and probably do not understand the influences responsible for the failure of your Senate to accept the Peace Treaty. Brazil is naturally very much interested in the beneficial purposes of the League of Nations. Therefore it is a matter of regret that the United States, which took the lead in the promotion of that great project, has not retained it.

"We hope that eventually it will take advantage of the opportunity for doing so. I wish that you would say to the people of America through your newspaper that the people of Brazil will make every earnest endeavor to continue the bond of friendship existing between our two countries. I am a very great admirer of President Wilson and of the people of the United States, and Mr. Colby has gratified me very much by the favorable impression he has received during his too brief stay. I am sure that he would the more fully realize the depth of the friendship of Brazil for the United States of America if he could remain longer. It is a very great pleasure to have met him, for our people like him ver much."

ITALIAN JOINS PAPAL ENVOY.

First Recognition of Vatican Representative Noted in Vienna.

ROME, Dec. 24.—News that Marquis della Torreta, Italian Minister at Vienna, participated in the official reception given by the Papal Nuncio in honor of the new President of the Austrian Republic has created a considerable impression here, being the first time an Italian diplomat has officially recognized a representative of the Pontiff abroad.

It is recalled that Marquis della Torreta's relations with Mgr. Cerretti, Papal Secretary of State, during the Paris peace conference, were excellent, and that later he shared his scanty supplies with Mgr. Valfre d'Bouzo, now Cardinal and formerly Nuncio at Vienna during the worst period of famine there.

The Tailored Woman INC.

A Shop of Tailor-mades

After-Christmas Sale

of

SUITS COATS DRESSES

for

MISSES AND WOMEN

Suits of peachbloom, marvella, duvet de laine, fortuna, silk duvetyn, velours, mixtures.

Now $35, $68, $95

Coats of marvella, duvetyn, evora, heavy coatings.

Now $45, $68, $95

Dresses of tricotine, satin, velvet.

Now $45, $68, $95

Each Group Presenting the Correct Tailored Mode at Clearance Prices

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue

OUR CENTENARY SALE

will close on December 31st, the time when our January reductions customarily go into effect. We have therefore decided to combine both.

For the Final 5 Days

in addition to the present substantial reductions which the Centenary Sale offers, will be added further reductions which we ordinarily make in January.

This Applies to the Entire Stock

Furriers exclusively for one hundred years

CITY'S POOR AND ILL FED AND CLOTHED

Santa Claus More Bountiful Yesterday Than of Recent Years.

POVERTY MORE IN EVIDENCE

Welfare Workers Report Conditions Worse—Cheer In Hospitals, Missions and Jails.

New York opened its arms to its poor and sick yesterday, took them in and cheered them with Christmas food and gifts, made the hearts of thousands of children glad with simple toys, brought happiness to the wards of hospitals, and proved again that it can be one of the most generous cities in the world.

There was need for its generosity. Welfare workers in the missions of the Bowery and east side and in the community settlements and relief associations in other sections agreed that conditions were worse than last year.

One of the biggest Christmas trees in the city was at the Elks Club, in West Forty-third Street, where all day long a line of children stretched to Broadway, waiting to get into the big room in which towered a tree of enchantment thirty-six feet high and loaded with twinkling lights. Around it sat and stood a shifting crowd of wide-eyed youngsters watching Santa Claus William Hartman and John Boone, the clown. They flowed up one stairway and down another, and when they left each had a confused impression of having been in Fairyland, where some one had given them the big bags of gifts they carried over their shoulders.

Elks Make 10,000 Children Happy.

It was the largest celebration the club has ever held. Nearly 10,000 children were taken care of, and 6,000 sweaters, 6,000 caps, 12,000 pairs of stockings, 8,000 dolls, with candy, fruit, games and toys, were given away. It cost $35,000, and the smiling officials of the club said it was worth every cent. Children from the Stage Children's Fund danced and sang for the less fortunate youngsters who had trudged through the cold. The youngest of them was Dorothy Susse, three and a half, who danced with all the nonchalance of an infant Pavlowa.

The mothers received 1,000 baskets of food, each containing two chickens, coffee, tea, sugar, spaghetti, tomatoes, milk and two loaves of bread. While the children were waiting in the street they had cookies and hot coffee so they wouldn't catch cold.

The Salvation Army gave away its food baskets on Christmas Eve, and supplied more than 5,000 families. Yesterday trees were lighted in the various corps houses and 5,000 children received presents. The Volunteers of America also gave 5,000 dinner baskets, the distribution being held in Madison Square Garden under the direction of General and Mrs. Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth also sent out 800 packages to the wives and families of men now in prison.

Wounded Soldiers Entertained.

Wounded service men were not forgotten, and hundreds of them were entertained at clubs and in private homes, as well as in the hospitals. In the Fox Hills, Marine and Polyclinic Hospitals disabled men found trees and gifts and entertainments. The 275 disabled men who are being trained by the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Lincoln Institute turned themselves into 275 Santa Clauses and visited the hospitals to wish their buddies a happy Christmas and a healthy New Year.

At the Union League Club eighty-two wounded men were entertained. They were taken to the club in automobiles from vocational schools, and were guests at a turkey dinner eaten to the music of a jazz orchestra. Five wounded soldiers were entertained at the Yale Club.

The appeal sent out by the New York Community Service for invitations for disabled men brought so many responses that 1,000 men were the guests yesterday in private homes where they were made a part of the family circle. Some families entertained eight or ten. Many more had Christmas dinner at the Service Club at 230 West Forty-sixth Street.

The Knights of Columbus distributed more than 2,500 boxes of candy and many boxes of cigarettes, tooth paste and shaving soap to the disabled soldiers in the Public Health Service hospitals. They also distributed toys in all New York orphanages, most of the toys having been made by disabled soldiers in the Knights of Columbus toy section at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington.

At the Health Service Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, a reception was given in the Red Cross reception house for all the wounded who were able to leave their wards. A tree was in each of the thirty-four wards. In the afternoon there was an orchestra concert and a vaudeville entertainment. At the United States Marine Hospital at Clifton there were celebrations in the wards.

The city hospitals lost their institutional cheerlessness for one day, and gifts and dainty food contributed by thousands of persons broke the monotony of illness for the city's sick poor. "New York is the most generous city in the world," exclaimed Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, when he saw the response that had been made to his request for Christmas dainties.

Nurses Sing Christmas Carols.

A procession of nurses, carrying lighted candles, went through all the wards of the City Hospital yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock, singing Christmas carols. There were fourteen Christmas trees for the 700 patients. In the Metropolitan Hospital, the workhouse, the almshouse and other institutions also on Blackwell's Island there were dinners and presents for the inmates. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and several friends of the medical staff on "the island," visited the various buildings early in the day.

The patients at Bellevue and children in the out clinic took part in the largest celebration the old hospital has ever seen. Later fifty Bellevue children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst at the Capitol Theatre, and received stockings filled with toys, fruit and candy.

Miss Mildred Lum and several assistants were at the Health Department Building most of the day finishing the work of preparing presents. They sent warm clothing to the tuberculosis patients at the Otisville Sanitarium, and the children in Willard Parker Hospital received sweaters and woolen caps, as well as toys and candy.

The patients in Flower Hospital had an unexpected treat, when in the afternoon a boy violinist went through the wards playing Christmas music and old familiar songs. There were also Christmas trees and gifts in every ward. The big Christmas celebration for the children took place on Friday, when hundreds of them were given presents by the hospital authorities.

In New York and St. Vincent Hospitals the nurses woke the patients early in the morning with carols, and a doctor in each ward played Santa Claus. Entertainments were given in the afternoon and a Christmas dinner, just as big as each patient could stand without registering too high on the fever chart, was served. Fordham and Lincoln Hospitals were visited by the representatives of religious and social welfare bodies, who brought gifts.

Santa Claus Goes to Jail.

Santa Claus even found his way into jail, and at the Tombs the scores of men who have been committed in the last few days because of the increases in their bail bonds dined on chicken, mashed potatoes, fruit and mince pie. There are 617 prisoners in the Tombs, and it took 700 pounds of chicken to feed them all. Friends of the prisoners were also allowed to send to them one chicken, sliced, and one pound of ham.

Mass was celebrated in the prison at 8 o'clock, and the Protestant services were held at 9 o'clock. Welfare workers visited the prison during the day and brought ice cream and candy to the twenty-five women and 115 boy inmates.

Christmas dinners were also served in the Jefferson Market, West Side, Harlem and Bronx County Jails. In the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, twenty men and two women charged with homicide had a special dinner.

An international Christmas party was given by Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday to 100 children, representing twenty nationalities. She distributed dolls, fire engines, drums and other toys from the hotel Christmas tree, which she had helped Manager Frank A. Ready to prepare. When the noise from the drums had subsided Mme. Tetrazzini gathered the children around her at the piano and sang carols and operatic selections which they requested. It was a surprise to the children whose parents are guests of the hotel.

Hotel Employes Get $250,000.

Children of the employes of the Waldorf-Astoria had a party in the Astor gallery, where there was a tree loaded with gifts and a table loaded with turkey. Nearly $250,000 in Christmas bonuses was also distributed by the management to employes of the Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, Claridge, Annex, Woodstock, the Fifth Avenue Restaurant and the Café Savarin.

The Thomas A. Williams Democratic Club, at 259 West Ninety-seventh Street, had a Christmas party for the poor children of the district, which embraces the west side from Seventy-second Street to 110th Street. Three thousand children received presents of clothing, toys and candy.

The 1,600 boys and 900 girls in the Catholic Protectory in the Bronx had a celebration that began with high mass. A band concert was held in the morning and at noon they had a turkey dinner. There were five large trees over which Brother Paul, head of the institution, presided as Santa Claus. There was another band concert and moving pictures at night.

The Hadley Rescue Hall served dinner to several hundred men last night. The hall has been crowded recently with men out of work, and the numbers have been growing steadily. It was said at the hall that there is more poverty this Winter than in the last eight years. The Bowery Mission also served 400 dinners. The old breadline there has been discontinued since 1916, but the increase in unemployed makes it probable that it will be started again.

The newsboys of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home at 244 William Street were the guests yesterday of Thomas W. Lamont. In the evening they had a vaudeville entertainment, and the boys put on a show of their own.

A Christmas party on the stage of the Hippodrome for the children of those employed in the big theatre was given by Charles Dillingham.

Governor Alfred E. Smith played Santa Claus for his children at his home, 25 Oliver Street, yesterday morning, and then went to pay his usual Christmas visit to his mother, Mrs. Catherine Smith, at 9 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. In a few days he will be a private citizen again.

CHRISTMAS ON THE LINERS.

Nine Thousand Immigrants Had Turkey, and Children Get Toys.

The nine thousand immigrants who ate their Christmas dinners on board ship in the harbor had soup, turkey, plum pudding and mince pies.

Church service was held at 10 A. M., and punctually at 8 bells, noon, the buglers blew loud blasts on deck, and the hungry immigrants streamed down to the long tables covered with good things. In each dining room there was a Christmas tree laden with toys and boxes of sweets to be given to the children in the afternoon.

The first-class dining saloons were decorated with holly and mistletoe, and the officers had their Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock.

Captain B. W. Melsom, R. N. R., of the Cunarder Carmania, dined with his officers and was entertained by the ship's mandolin band, who gave a concert in the evening, followed by a dance.

SANTA IN AIRPLANE VISITS WASHINGTON

Distributes Gifts to Hundreds of Children—Red Cross Entertains Disabled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Santa Claus because of lack of snow discarded his traditional sleigh and reindeers today and arrived here by airplane. Escorted by two other planes, each bearing gifts, he arrived at the Polo Grounds and, assisted by soldiers, distributed toys to hundreds of children who had gathered in anticipation of his coming. It was said that he had obtained a loan of the aircraft from the War Department.

Wounded and disabled service men at the Walter Reed Hospital were remembered by the Red Cross, who provided them with gifts and an entertainment of vaudeville and motion pictures. The presents were distributed from a number of huge Christmas trees.

GIRL PRISONERS CELEBRATE.

State Reformatory Has the Merriest Time in Its History.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Dec. 25.—Prisoners of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford were swamped with gifts today from reform and social organizations and friends. Mrs. Anna Hedges Talbot, the Superintendent, gave the girls the best Christmas celebration Bedford has ever had. There was a big community Christmas tree, illuminated, in front of the reformatory schoolhouse. In each cottage there was a tree laden with gifts. Besides many miscellaneous presents, each prisoner received a box of candy, a basket of fruit and a calendar. There was a chicken dinner and plum pudding.

In the morning there was a Christmas mass for Catholic girls in the chapel. In the afternoon a play was given by the amateur actresses of the institution.

FEW AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President and Mrs. Wilson Entertain Only Relatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President and Mrs. Wilson spent Christmas quietly at the White House surrounded by a few relatives, including Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, and Dr. Stockton Axson, his brother-in-law. On account of the absence of the President's grandchildren there was no tree.

Christmas dinner was served in the evening after the customary drive of the President and Mrs. Wilson through Rock Creek Park. Yesterday the President and his wife followed their custom of distributing Christmas gifts to the children along the way which the President was accustomed to take on his visits to a golf club in Virginia before his illness.

It was the first time the President had been able to follow this custom in three years. A year ago he was confined to the White House by illness and two years ago he was in France, where on Christmas day he reviewed the American Expeditionary Forces at American General Headquarters at Chaumont.

MORE HELP NEEDED

For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS — FIFTH AVENUE, 37th AND 38th STS., NEW YORK

FASHION DEPARTURES TYPIFYING THE MANY BY MENTIONING THE FEW:

Hats of Shaggy Wool, Angora or Felt 22.00 to 35.00

Afternoon Hats of Algerian Crêpe 45.00

Deauville Frocks of Knitted Mohair Yarn 25.00 to 75.00

Sweaters of Shaggy Chiffon Alpaca 18.00 and 19.75

Algerian Silk Knit Jumpers 39.50 to 69.50

Separate Skirts of Wool Homespun 16.75 to 45.00

Strap Sports Pumps 9.50 to 15.00

English Stockings of White Cashmere, Broad Ribbed 3.75

Beach Parasols Imported from Japan 6.00

Harem Veils of Crêpe Chiffon 12.95

Bathing Frocks of Algerian Silk, after Vionnet 29.50 to 75.00

EACH IN ITS INDIVIDUAL SHOP

Women's and Misses'

SUNSHINE RESORT FASHIONS . . . . .

Feature Sun Colors and Primitive Fabrics

FASHIONS FOR PALM BEACH AND THE OTHER SUNSHINE RESORTS TURN FROM THE GLITTER OF MODERN FABRICS TO THE UNLUSTROUS PRIMITIVE TEXTILES OF LONG AGO—WOOL HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS, DULL SURFACE SILKS AND CRÊPE WEAVES IN COTTONS. SIMPLICITY OF LINE REMINISCENT OF THE UNADORNED GRACE OF CLASSIC COSTUME FINDS ITS COMPLEMENT IN THE SUN COLORS, RANGING FROM ORIENTAL BAKED YELLOWS THROUGH SUNSHINE ORANGE, AND FROM THE UNBURNISHED TERRA COTTA OF ATHENIAN URNS TO ANCIENT POMEGRANATE HENNA.

Accepted Fashion Influences Personally Observed at Continental Resorts from the Riviera to San Sebastian:

GOWNS OF UNLUSTROUS FABRICS

Algerian silk gowns

Hand made imported Paris cotton frocks

Cotton homespun frocks

29.50 to 295.00

SHAGGY WOOL IN CAPES

Capes of shaggy wool, imported or American

Capes of fibre silk combined with shaggy wool

27.50 to 125.00

NEW PARIS MODEL GOWNS, SUITS AND WRAPS

GOWNS from Cheruit, Premet, Paquin, Maurice Mayer, Bernard.

SUITS from Lanvin, Bulloz, Premet, Paquin, Bernard, Antoinette.

WRAPS from Paquin, Arnold, Antoinette, Aline, Leon.

SUITS OF PRIMITIVE WEAVES

Suits of hand loomed imported homespun

Suits of white flannel

~~45.00~~ to 125.00

SPORTS SUITS, CAPES AND COATS

Knitted wool suits

Suits compose; homespun and velveteen

Sports capes and coats of imported hand-loomed homespun

55.00 to 85.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

LONDON RUSH HALTS FOR 3 DAYS OF REST

City Traffic Almost Stops and Newspaper Offices Are Closed Up Tight.

HOTELS BID FOR GUESTS

Irish Office and Labor Ministry Among Few Departments Which Keep at Work.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—London, this Christmas Day, is a city of great silence, only occasionally broken by the rumbling of a rare motor bus and a still rarer taxicab. This morning and evening the church bells rang out their summons to special services of the day, and for a few moments the streets took on an air of almost normal activity as congregations came and went. In the evening also a number of cinema houses opened, but the audiences in the West End at least were small. In the outlying districts, where the movie habit has taken a greater hold on the population, good business was done, but on the whole Londoners passed the day at home.

Public and private initiative both took a hand in measures for relief and entertainment of the unfortunate and unemployed, and many men and women who had been engaged in canteen and hostel work during the war and demobilization periods returned to their erstwhile tasks today at the solicitation of the local authorities, and such organizations as the Salvation Army, which sought to minister to the Christmas comfort of ex-service men in particular.

Gatherings at fashionable hotels and restaurants were noticeably small by comparison with wartime Christmas days, when difficulties of domestic service drove multitudes of people out of their homes for luncheon and dinner.

Hotel Prices Lower Than Last Year.

It was noticeable also that practically all the leading hotels had been forced to reduce their prices, following the example set last armistice day, when the Ritz management provided dinner at a fixed price of 25 shillings per head. That was the ruling rate today, whereas last Christmastide 2 guineas was generally charged at first-class establishments. This, of course, is exclusive of wines, coffee and liquors.

The particular reduction in prices is not entirely due to the decline in the cost of living, for restaurant managements were confronted by the fact that there would be few conveyances available, and that, consequently, patrons would have to be specially attracted by good menus at relatively low charges.

It appears that some hostesses who had arranged to give Christmas night dances overlooked the circumstance that not only men belonging to unions like the railway men's and busmen's and taxi drivers' would refuse to work this evening, but that private chauffeurs and independent owners of taxicabs would elect to make holiday, and stories are being told this evening of at least two well-known women who are faced with the probability of having few if any guests at parties which they had arranged.

Three Days Without News.

London is today not only almost trafficless, it is entirely newspaperless. By an arrangement come to between the compositors and other unions of newspaper workers and association of newspaper proprietors, no journal is being published in England today, tomorrow or Monday, which is Boxing Day and a bank holiday. In Scotland newspapers suspended publication today, this being the first time in the history of the Scotch press that the old established papers of the country have failed to come out on a week day. Scotch papers will appear Monday morning, as Boxing Day is not a bank holiday north of the Tweed.

London newspaper offices are entirely closed up except for watchmen left at the doors to receive any messages that might be delivered. Agency tickers are silent and have been so all day with two solitary exception, when one message came from Paris to say that King George was expected to pay a visit to Verdun and another came from Washington bearing on the reported dissatisfaction of the State Department with the action of the British Embassy in writing direct to Senator Kellogg respecting Newcomb Carlton's testimony before the Senate Committee on Cable Communications. Parenthetically it may be stated that well-informed opinion here is somewhat nonplussed by reports received from America in regard to this matter. Development of an "Anglo-American incident," even if it should prove intrinsically unimportant, would be regarded as particularly unfortunate at a period when the immediate future of the world is beset with difficulties and perils which are darkly overshadowing celebration of this day of peace and good-will.

Not even from Ireland has any news come this Christmas Day, and at the Irish office here—which is one of few Government offices where work is being carried on, chief among the others being the Ministry of Labor where unemployment problems are exacting immediate attention—it was stated that everything appeared to be quiet on the other side of St. George's Channel. Hopes have grown considerably of late that much good may come out of the Government of Ireland bill in its amended form, generally believed to have been greatly improved by the combined efforts of the Lords and Commons, and there are many people who now see in it a germ at least of a tolerable and permanent settlement of the Irish difficulty. The position also has been improved by the proclamation of martial law in the disturbed districts, and by the firm action which has been taken by the military authorities in regard to reprisals.

The trend of the more sober Nationalist opinion is held to be plainly turning against the attempt to win independence by assassination, and with reprisals done away with it is hoped an altogether better public opinion will spring up in Ireland and pave the way to a prompt and permanent settlement.

HEAVY SHOPPING IN DENVER.

Holiday Purchases Exceed Those of Any Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—Santa Claus carried a heavier pack this year than ever before, more gifts being distributed in Denver on Friday night and today than during any Christmas in the history of the city.

This was indicated by the number of parcels handled by the Post Office and by the crowds of shoppers thronging the Denver department stores during the pre-Christmas season.

Many Denver business firms remembered their employes with substantial Christmas bonuses. Bonuses were awarded by the First National, Denver National, Hamilton National, Interstate Trust, United States National and Colorado National Banks, and Christmas gifts of some nature were awarded by each of the other Denver banking institutions.

Wilson, Cranmer & Co. awarded a cash bonus, and Otis & Co. paid insurance premiums and opened a savings account for each employe. Many Denver retail stores presented turkeys and merchandise orders to their employes.

Invalid soldiers at the Federal hospital and also hundreds of Denver's poor families received gifts and big Christmas dinners.

BIG BONUSES IN CHICAGO.

Banks Estimate That Distributions Are More Than $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Bonuses distributed in Chicago this year exceeded all previous records, totaling, according to financial experts, a sum considerably in excess of ten million dollars.

Some establishments employing around two thousand workers paid a 30 per cent. bonus this year. Practically all the banks, with a list of employes ranging from fifty to fifteen hundred, paid an average of ten per cent. All the great mercantile establishments, manufactories and other concerns whose weekly pay rolls run into many thousands of dollars tacked on a good sized bonus for faithful service during the year. Some bankers believe that the total would be nearer twelve million dollars.

This vast amount, cut up into sums ranging from $8 or $10 to as many thousands, went far toward solving the Christmas buying problem.

The bonus system has taken a firm grip upon Chicago. Employers favor it, as they say it makes for better service and goes far toward causing employes to remain in one service. An enterprise which pays a substantial bonus is able to have its pick of employes and they are more loyal and dependable, according to the heads of concerns who have tried the system.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The banks of New Orleans are giving a Christmas tree for their employes and shareholders. On it they have hung $2,000,000. Among the employes of New Orleans banks approximately $450,000 is to be distributed as bonuses, and among those whose money is employed in the New Orleans banks about $1,500,000 as regular and extra dividends.

Columbus Newspapers Give Bonuses

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Salary bonuses amounting to more than $100,000 were given today as Christmas presents to employes of The Columbus Dispatch and The Ohio State Journal and other employes of Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe of this city. The bonuses covered the six months' period ending Jan. 1, and are the second granted this year.

PARIS QUIET AFTER REVEL.

War Orphans There and Elsewhere Receive American Gifts.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—After celebrating Christmas eve with much the same abandon as marked the pre-war observance of that night, Paris gave itself over today to a quiet but joyous festival—the first real one since the war.

The American Red Cross did its bit in ten European countries, giving the orphaned children a taste of the American Christmas. Two hundred thousand of these war waifs received bags of candy and toys, while needy mothers received knitted articles.

In Albania sixteen cases of rag dolls, made by the girls of the Pittsburgh public schools, were distributed to the orphans. The meaning of Christmas was brought home in a similar way to the children of other war countries.

American visitors participated actively in the celebrations, and today all the American organizations in Paris gave dinners and entertainments, while the American churches held special services.

BRING CHEER TO AUSTRIA.

Americans Give 100,000 Pairs of Shoes and Stockings to Children.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The Christmas celebration of the American Child Relief Fund, arranged by Lieutenant Hynes and held yesterday in the marble hall of the Belvidere Palace in Vienna was attended by the American colony and heads of the Austrian Government, President Hainisch, Police Chief Schober, Professors Pirquet, Tandlen and Dopsch, American Commissioner Frazier, Colonel Smith, Major Bakeman, Captain Richardson, Lieutenant Livingstone and many others. They listened to the children's choir and orchestra and the productions of the famous pianist, Alfred Grünfeld.

By simultaneous American Christmas celebrations in Austria yesterday 150,000 children received chocolate cakes, 100,000 paris of shoes, as many stockings, and 340,000 pieces of linen.

McCORMICK HOST IN BERLIN.

Hundreds of War Orphans Christmas Guests of the Senator.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—United States Senator Medill McCormick entertained several hundred war orphans at an old-fashioned Christmas dinner this afternoon and presented the children with candy, toys and warm clothing.

The entertainment was arranged by the Quakers, whom Senator McCormick asked to gather together as many of the poor children as possible and permit him to show them a good time.

President Ebert has issued a proclamation of appreciation for the sympathy shown for needy Germans by foreigners, and has especially thanked the Quakers and other American organizations which have been feeding the children and hungry students.

Herr Ebert expressed appreciation also for the work done by the charitable organizations of Denmark, Norway, Finland, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and South America. In conclusion, the message says that the German people, hard pressed and hungry, will not forget what has been done for them.

GIVES STAGE TO SING SING.

David Belasco Also Presents Prisoners With 4 Sets of Scenery.

David Belasco gave a stage and four sets of scenery to Sing Sing prisoners as a Christmas present. He heard recently that the men had a hall for entertainments, but that they lacked a stage, "props" and the scenery necessary to make the plays realistic.

A stage, 20 by 38 feet, fourteen feet high, with fly gallery and all the necessary machinery, arrived at the prison Friday, and with it seven men of Mr. Belasco's staff to set it up. The gift was received by Warden Lewis E. Lawes on behalf of the prisoners. When they heard of it they began plans for a real theatrical performance.

SENDS CRUST FOR WORKERS

Singular Package for Federal Employes' Fund in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A large crust of dry bread, spread one inch thick with butter, to which was attached a card bearing the words:

"Here's something for needy government employes," was found in a package from a mysterious "Uncle Sam," opened at the Federal Building today. Post Office officials said that this was the thirtieth similar package received within three months. The authorities think that the person sending the packages is a crank.

COOLIDGE VISITS HIS SONS.

He and Mrs. Coolidge Spend Christmas With Them at Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Vice President-elect Coolidge had a family observance of Christmas at his home in this city. With Mrs. Coolidge the Governor came from Boston last night to spend Christmas Eve and today with his two sons, who are in school here, and today they were joined by his father, Colonel John C. Coolidge of Plymouth, Vt.

There were few callers, the neighbors, as is their custom on the Governor's home visits, respecting his desire for rest.

Worsted Sweaters

Fine quality ink-and-link worsted dropstitch. Tuxedo style. All colors.

8.00

Formerly 13.50 and 14.50

Slip-over Sweaters

Fine quality ink-and-link worsted dropstitch. All fashionable colors.

6.50

Formerly 10.50

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

DECEMBER CLEARANCE SALE

At Price Reductions that Are Extraordinarily Large

Imported French Hand-made **BLOUSES**

10.00

Formerly up to 22.50

A collection of about three hundred blouses, including a large variety of styles in white voile and batiste.

WOMEN'S DAY-WRAPS, COATS and EVENING WRAPS

Smart Wraps & Coats

Veldyne wraps in navy, black, brown, bedouin, gray with self collars. Also velour with fur collars.

Formerly up to 95.00

55.00

Velveteen Evening Wraps

Graceful models with large draped collar. In the leading light and dark shadings.

Formerly 135.00

75.00

Distinctive Wrap-Coats

Elegant wraps of marvella and evora with fur collars. Also duvetyn with self collars.

Formerly up to 225.00

145.00

Splendid Day Coats

Made of fine quality veldyne and velour in the fashionable shades—belted models with self stitching.

Formerly up to 125.00

68.00

Fine Wraps and Coats

Plain and fur trimmed models of finest quality veldyne and marvella in desirable colors.

Formerly up to 150.00

95.00

Handsome Day Coats & Wraps

Reproductions of Paris imports in the richest materials combined with luxurious furs.

Formerly up to 295.00

195.00

Evora Wraps & Coats

Three distinct models in evora and other soft fabrics in black, navy, brown and other colors.

Formerly 125.00 to 145.00

75.00

Duvetyn & Marvella Wraps

A collection of handsome duvetyn and marvella wrap-coats.

Formerly up to 195.00

120.00

Handsome Velvet Eve'g Wraps

An exact replica of one of the season's handsomest Paris models.

Formerly 365.00

195.00

All Other Day-Wraps, Coats and Evening Wraps Formerly 350.00 to 750.00 At Proportionately Large Reductions

Women's Dresses

Street and afternoon dresses in satin, georgette and chiffon in light and dark colors. Some French hand-made dresses.

38.00

Formerly 55.00 to 98.50

Light and dark street and afternoon dresses in chiffon, georgette, satin and tricotine. Some French hand-made dresses.

58.00

Formerly 110.00 to 135.00

Afternoon, dinner and evening dresses in light and dark color chiffon, satin, crepe silk georgette, net and taffeta.

88.00

Formerly 135.00 to 195.00

A collection of evening, dinner, afternoon and street dresses. Featuring satin, velvet, duvetyn, crepe silk, brocade and net.

125.00

Formerly 165.00 to 325.00

Sports Apparel

Scotch Tweed Suits

Hand loomed in Scotland and exclusive with this shop.

60.00

Formerly 100.00

Leather Jackets

Black and brown glace kid.

30.00

Formerly 75.00

Leather Coats

Full and three-quarter length models in tan, black and brown.

50.00

Formerly 75.00 to 110.00

English Tweed Coats

In smart styles and colorings.

50.00

Formerly 100.00

Flannel Sport Shirts

Light and dark colors, adjustable collars.

7.00

Formerly 12.00

Women's Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats

30-inch long model.

185.00

Formerly 295.00

Hudson Seal Coats

36-inch long model.

225.00

Formerly 395.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats

36 inches long. Collar and cuffs of natural skunk, beaver or squirrel.

325.00

Formerly 550.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Wraps

45 & 48 inches long, with natural squirrel.

550.00

Formerly 850.00

Natural Squirrel Wraps

48-inch long model in clear blue skins.

750.00

Formerly 1150.00

Misses' Wrap-Coats

Wraps of soft coatings in brown, navy, bedouin and nanking. Large collars.

48.00

Formerly 89.50 and 95.00

Fur collar wraps of veldyne and other fabrics. Collars of nutria, opossum, mole,

78.00

Formerly 125.00 to 150.00

Wraps of veldyne, marvella and vel mirage with collars of beaver, mole, opossum.

115.00

Formerly 175.00 to 195.00

Misses' Suits

Misses' suits in sizes 14 to 18, in youthful types of duvet de laine, silvertone.

35.00

Formerly 59.50 to 65.00

Plain tailored and fur trimmed suits in velour de laine and veldyne.

45.00

Formerly 65.00 to 89.50

Women's Suits

Suits of splendid tailoring in velour and duvet de laine. Plain or fur trimmed.

48.00

Formerly 65.00 to 89.50

Plain or fur trimmed suits in various styles of velour, duvet de laine and tricotine.

68.00

Formerly 95.00 to 145.00

Fur trimmed and plain suits of duvetyn, veldyne, duvet de laine and velonde.

88.00

Formerly 125.00 to 175.00

At Greatly Reduced Prices

About One Thousand Pairs of

HIGH and LOW SHOES

For Women and Misses

8.00

Regularly 12.00 to 16.00

Walking boots or oxfords in brown or black Russia calfskin, black kidskin, welted soles, military or Cuban heels.

Dress boots or oxfords in patent leather, black or brown kidskin.

Dress pumps in patent leather, black or brown Russia calfskin, hand turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.

Not all sizes in all styles, but collectively all sizes.

Misses' Dresses

Poiret twill, velveteen, satin, wool jersey, light colored crepe de chine, georgette, net.

38.00

Formerly 55.00 to 95.00

Dresses of Poiret twill, velveteen, chiffon velvet, light and dark crepe de chine, georgette and taffeta.

55.00

Formerly 75.00 to 135.00

Dresses of Poiret twill, tricotine, velour, velveteen, chiffon velvet, satin, georgette, laces. Also evening frocks.

75.00

Formerly 125.00 to 150.00

Extraordinary Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices of CORSETS and BRASSIERES

D'ANNUNZIO SEEKS TO LET PEOPLE OUT

Asks More Time to Evacuate Persons Not Belonging to Fiume—Food Already Low.

NEW TERMS OFFERED ROME

D'Annunzio Gives All Orders, but Holds Himself Aloof Even From His Own Council.

VENICE, Dec. 24.—An extension of time has been asked by d'Annunzio at Fiume for the purpose of evacuating persons residing there but not belonging to that city.

An airplane of d'Annunzio forces has been captured while making a forced landing near Sussak.

Among the Americans who left Fiume since the declaration of a state of war was Russell Corell, a Los Angeles business man. D'Annunzio signed a special permit for him, writing across the passport, "He leaves Fiume forever to return to his own country."

The poet has placed the defense of Fiume under Captain Hostwenturi.

D'Annunzio Offers New Terms.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Former Deputy Alceste de Ambris, who is Secretary of State of the Council of Fiume, is on his way to Rome with a new project which it is asserted might solve the Fiume question.

His proposal embodies first, acknowledgement by the Italian Government of the "Regency of Quarnaro," including Port Barros, Arbe and Veglia; second, renunciation by the Regency of its claim for immediate annexation to Italy, this action to be postponed until after negotiations between the Regency and the Italian Government, and, third, renunciation by the Regency of any action on other Adriatic territories, which means that the Regency would disinteres itself in the Dalmatian question.

On the other hand, d'Annunzio has been informed that the Italian Government did not go into the question of Port Barros and Delta at Rapallo because it did not wish to negotiate interests so vital to Fiume without representative of the city having a voice in the matter. It was recalled that Port Barros always belonged to the territory of Fiume despite the claims of Croatia, which never succeeded, even through the Austrian courts, to have her pretended right of property over Barros recognized.

The situation at Delta is quite different, as it is on the left bank of the Eneo River, which marked the frontier between Hungary and Croatia. Delta was under the juridical administration of Susak, but the Governor of Fiume extended his state of sovereignty to include it.

Food Scarce and Prices Mount.

TRIESTE, Dec. 24 (Associated Press).—Fiume, Arbe, Veglia and San Marcos, under blockade by the Italian fleet, are already beginning to feel the scarcity of food.

The greater part of Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops are remaining in their barracks at Fiume and their officers are in direct communication with the poet, who looks after the military as well as the political affairs of the beleaguered city.

Immediately after official notice of the blockade was given to the "Regency of the Quarnero," the Italian General Ferrario, who already had a group of soldiers posted around the Fiume frontier, closed in upon the city, barring all exit on three sides. For about 100 yards out of the city the railway tracks were removed, stopping traffic into the city. The roads immediately outside were torn up and those crossing the frontiers were barred with tree trunks and wire entanglements. Here and there trenches have been dug, from which patrols are keeping a lookout.

Regular troops surround the blockade line at short intervals, royal guards and carabineers hold the sea line, while Alpine troops dominate the city from the northeastern heights. What is considered the most dangerous spot, however, is the mouth of the River Recina.

D'Annunzio, according to information leaking out of Fiume, is virtually taking no rest and is displaying great nervous activity in the work of defense. He is imparting orders, giving advice, writing proclamations and reciting aloud.

The poet-commander is highly indignant about some of the conditions in General Caviglia's ultimatum, especially that pertaining to the disbandment of his legionaries, which he considers an outrageous offense to the independence of the regency which, he declares, has a right to form an army for its own defense, even with foreign subjects, as France and Holland have done in the case of their foreign legions.

Meahwhile the blockade has caused a great increase in the price of all necessaries, some of which have reached fantastic sums, as, owing to the danger of starvation, many of the people have purchased large stocks of food. Tins of preserved milk, for instance, have entirely disappeared from the market, while fresh milk is not coming in from the neighboring country, which is occupied by the Italian forces. Meat is a food of extraordinary luxury. Measures, however, have been adopted to punish unscrupulous shopkeepers and also food hoarders.

Since the blockade was instituted nobody has been able to enter Fiume. Many have been obliged to turn back, some of them being parents desirous of entering the city so that they might persuade their sons to return to the regular army and cease assisting in plans contrary to law.

The number of persons requiring to be fed in Fiume is 52,000 approximately, while the Regency is believed to have accumulated rations only sufficient for 36,000 for two weeks. This has contributed greatly to the depression of the citizens, who are reluctant to endure privations and suffering even to insure independence.

Many of the leaders of the National Council during the struggle in opposition to international attacks against the Italianity of Fiume are now divided between the gratitude they feel toward d'Annunzio for his services and the conviction that the Treaty of Rapallo has gained for Fiume all her interests, if not all her ideals. However, even these men are not likely to influence d'Annunzio, who keeps himself entirely aloof, not coming even into contact with the "rectors" of the government of the City of Fiume.

Great depression pervades the whole region; the sound of shots occasionally breaks the silence. The people of Fiume realize at last the almost incredible fact that the sons of the Italian mother country are standing opposed to each other with arms in their hands.

Although most of the population is convinced that actual bloodshed between them and the Italian soldiers is impossible, many have left the city, passing through the Jugoslav suburb of Sussak to Abbazia and other coast towns.

Government Course Criticised.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 25.—In spite of propaganda favorable to d'Annunzio by Nationalist papers throughout the country, the press and public opinion are becoming daily more opposed to d'Annunzio's latest venture. A well known Admiral speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said:

"The Italians' opposition to d'Annunzio is not because they consider the treaty of Rapallo perfect or even the best that could be obtained in the circumstances, but because all Italians feel Italy must at all costs honor her signature. By this I don't mean to say d'Annunzio has not any justification for the stand he has taken. On the contrary, I think there is very much to be said for his side. For instance, the treaty of Rapallo leaves the water supply and electric light station of Fiume in the hands of the Jugoslavs. Thus the latter can at any time throttle the city. Also half the port of Fiume is assigned to them, which fact will unfailingly lead to continual friction, bad blood and conflicts in the future.

"But what I think hurt d'Annunzio's feelings most is that the whole treaty was discussed and concluded without his being consulted, and in this also he is not altogether wrong. I consider that the Government is very much to be blamed for this. Surely after all d'Annunzio has done for Italy in general and Fiume in particular he had a right to expect that his wishes should be held in some consideration. People object to this, that the Government has never identified itself with d'Annunzio's expedition, has always considered he was a free lance who did everything on his own responsibility and even against the wishes of the Government, but such an argument has not and cannot have any weight. It is no use treating d'Annunzio as if he did not exist, when he has shown all along that he not only exists but is also capable of infinite mischief. In this, to my mind, lies the fault of the Government. As soon as the Italian delegates at Rapallo had induced the Jugoslav delegates to recognize the independence of Fiume d'Annunzio ought to have been invited to send representatives to discuss the future status of Fiume. If this had been done all the present trouble would have been avoided."

GERMAN ROYALISTS FORCED INTO OPEN

Recent Debate in Reichstag a Violent Clash Between Monarchists and Republicans.

PAPERS DEMAND A KING

But Socialist Organ Rejoices That the "Hohenzollern Saints' Legend" Has Been Vigorously Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Advices from Berlin received here state that, in the Reichstag discussion over the smuggling of money for the Hohenzollerns into Holland, the question at issue became the comparative merits of the monarchy as opposed to the republic.

The scenes which followed have not been equaled for many weeks, the dispatches assert.

The Nationalists and the People's Party stoutly defended the Hohenzollerns, who, they maintained, had given Germany all the good fortune which had been hers during the last 300 years, and Count Westarp asserted that "the conviction was growing daily in Germany that the proper State form was the monarchy."

Such statements as Westarp's, as well as defenses of a personal character of the members of the former Imperial family, brought about the most violent recriminations from the parties of the Left, and finally the Chairman was compelled to remind the members that they were in the Reichstag and to declare that in future no general discussion on monarchy and republic would be permitted.

A diplomatic report states:

"Some justification appears to be on the side of the conservative parties in their claim that the Majority Socialists have made an unwarranted interference in a pending case for purposes of a purely partisan character, but it may at the same time be questioned whether the Government would have proceeded with vigor and dispatch had its hand not been forced by the parties of the Left."

The German press comment on the Reichstag debate is almost as violent as was the discussion itself, both conservatives and radicals claiming a victory. The Nationalist Deutsche Zeitung declared that the debate marked a "Hohenzollern day in the Reichstag," adding: "At last the patriotic parties had an opportunity to proclaim before the whole world their unshakable fidelity to their royal house and their firm adherence to the monarchy."

The view taken by the Nationalist Deutsche Tageszeitung is:

"The campaign of the Social Democrats against the Hohenzollern family has miserably failed. The very opposite was the result—a mighty and most impressive victory for the monarchist idea."

The organ of the Government and of the People's Party, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, adopts the attitude that the Government was cognizant of the facts and was taking the necessary steps in the case, so that the only object of the Social Democrats could have been to exploit it for their own "sinister political ends." It continues:

"They (Social Democrats) know even better than we how greatly the German people, especially the proletarian classes, are longing for a change of régime, and they realize more than we how this longing for a re-established State authority hides to a great extent a rejuvenated faith in the efficiency of the monarchy. The guiding motive of the Social Democrats in this unmodified attack was doubtless their desire to kill at the very beginning this growing desire for the monarchy, which, as the people commence to feel, will alone bring about the reconstruction of Germany."

The Democratic journals join those of the Conservative parties in condemning the action of the Social Democrats as selfishly partisan, although the Democrats cannot approve of the reactionary desire for a restoration of the monarchy. The Majority Socialist papers claim a complete victory for their principles. Vorwärts holds that "the anger against the Social Democrats evidenced by the Nationalists proves that they consider it a great blow that their propaganda to keep the Hohenzollern saints' legend alive among the people was thus painfully disturbed and that the Social Democracy proved itself such a stanch defender of the idea of the republic."

The Socialist press charges that among the clients of the banking firm of Gruneser, Philipson & Co. who smuggled money and property into Holland recently were the Hohenzollerns and other former German royalty and nobility, and these allegations were made the subject of an interpollation in the Reichstag, which precipitated the debate involving the monarchical and republican ideas.

The Minister of Finance replied that the Government had already started legal proceedings against the banking firm. He admitted that among the patrons of the firm were persons of royal and noble families, including several Hohenzollerns, but asserted that the ex-Kaiser and the members of his immediate family had done nothing contrary to the law. The smuggling of capital and property had actually taken place and the amount involved was much more than 100,000,000 marks, Dr. Wirth, the Finance Minister, declared that the law would take its full course without respect to persons.

WAIL OF EX-KAISER'S GUARD.

Rebuffed If He Talks to Curious Visitors and If He Doesn't.

DOORN, Holland, Dec. 8.—The correspondents the other day found in a confidential mood one of the State police whose task for the past two years has been to guard former Emperor William.

"This," said he, "is a thankless job. If I wanted to be dishonest, I could make thousands of guilders in bribes. But as I don't, all I get is rebuffs from my superiors if I answer a courteous question of a sightseer, or angry looks looks from the sightseer if I don't."

MADRID CLERKS TO STRIKE.

Their Union, Augmented in Strength, Will Make a Second Attempt.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The store clerks' union today issued a manifesto declaring that, in view of the obstinacy of employers in refusing to yield to the union's demands, the entire membership would be called upon to leave work suddenly on a day to be fixed by the organization's executive.

The clerks struck recently to a certain extent, causing enormous inconvenience to Madrid shoppers. The movement proved unsuccessful, as a large number of the employes did not belong to the union. Since that time a recruiting campaign has increased the membership of the union considerably, and the organization now feels strong enough to reopen the strike.

Auto Jumps Bridge, Drowning Two.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Henry Kramer and her sister-in-law, Miss Emily Kramer of New Brunswick, N. J., were drowned here today when their automobile ran off a bridge and dropped into fifteen feet of water. Mr. Kramer, who is 65 years of age, was rescued but was said to be in a serious condition at a hospital tonight.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Fur Clearance Monday

Our Entire Fur Stock

Reduced 40% to 60%

From Former Low Prices

Natural Squirrel Wrap Coat, 48 inches long. Deep Self reversed Border.
Formerly 1500.00
Reduced to
795.00

Mink Wrap Cape, 48 inches. Tail trimming on Cape. Exquisite Collar.
Formerly 4500.00
Reduced to
2250.00

Royal Russian Ermine Wrap of selected skins. Throw Scarf, tail trimmings.
Formerly 3500.00
Reduced to
1250.00

Hudson Seal Wrap Skunk Trimmed
Formerly 795.00
Reduced to 475.00

Luxurious Natural Dark Eastern Mink Wrap. Handsome Cape Collar.
Formerly 8000.00
Reduced to
3400.00

Bay Seal Coats

Models full 30 inches long of long selected Bay Seal Skins (Dyed Coney)..... *Formerly 225.00* } **125.00**

Trimmed French Seal Coats

36 inches long. Collars and Cuffs of Squirrel, Skunk, Beaver or Raccoon..... *Formerly to 395.00* } **210.00**

Trimmed French Seal Wraps

Luxurious Models Full 45 inches long, self trimmed or Cape Collars and Bell Cuffs of Skunk, Beaver or Squirrel..... *Formerly Sold to 625.00* } **325.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Wraps

45 inches long. Self trimmed or handsome Skunk Collars and Cuffs..... *Formerly to 795.00* } **425.00**

Hudson Seal Coats	to 695.00	*Reduced to*	335.00
Hudson Seal Coats	to 850.00	*Reduced to*	375.00
Hudson Seal Coats	to 895.00	*Reduced to*	425.00
Hudson Seal Wraps	to 975.00	*Reduced to*	425.00
Hudson Seal Coats (*Beaver Trimmed*)	to 850.00	*Reduced to*	450.00
Mole Wraps	to 895.00	*Reduced to*	450.00
Hudson Seal Wraps	to 795.00	*Reduced to*	450.00
Hudson Seal Coats (*Beaver Trimmed*)	to 925.00	*Reduced to*	475.00
Hudson Seal Wraps	to 1025.00	*Reduced to*	475.00
Mole Wraps	to 1095.00	*Reduced to*	495.00
Hudson Seal Coats	to 1295.00	*Reduced to*	595.00
Hudson Seal Wraps	to 1450.00	*Reduced to*	750.00

None Sent C. O. D. *No Approvals* *No Credits*

Pittsburgh Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Drastic Reduction Sales—Monday

To Close Out

Women's and Misses' Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps, Skirts and Blouses, Junior and Girls' Coats and Dresses

At Unparalleled Reductions

250 Women's and Misses' Wrap Coats

Formerly Sold to 75.00

Reduced to

38.00

Silvertone, Velour, Tinseltone, Bolivia and Veldyne, in semi-fitted, straightline and wrappy models, Fur collared or plain Tailored. Silk lined and interlined.

300 Higher Cost Wraps

Formerly Sold to 400.00

Reduced to

75.00 125.00 *and* 195.00

The Entire Stock Without Reserve

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

To Close Out Regardless of Cost

200 Women's and Misses' Dresses

Formerly Sold to 75.00

Reduced to

38.00

Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Canton Crepe and Taffeta in Tunic, Draped and Straightline Models, Beaded, Embroidered and Button trimmed.

150 Higher Cost Gowns

Formerly Sold to 145.00

Reduced to

58.00 79.50 *and* 98.00

TROUSERLESS HOME GREETS MENALKAS

Police Restore Isadora Duncan's Nephew to His Ancient Greek Milieu.

BOY SIGHS FOR MODERNITY

Wanted to Enjoy His New Clothes and Know at Least One Non-Vegetarian Christmas.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Menalkas Duncan was returned by the police yesterday to the bosom of his family, but the return of the prodigal was not celebrated by any killing of the fatted calf. It was celebrated by a battle royal between the Duncan household and some French newspaper men who were anxious to interview the erring Menalkas on his views on life as lived in trousers and on beefsteak, as against existence under the paternal roof in Grecian robes and on vegetables.

Menalkas, whose age is 15 and whose claims to Grecian beauty are real, disappeared from his home one evening a little more than a week ago. He had gone out to buy vegetables for the supper of the little colony of which Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora Duncan, is the leader, when, mysteriously, he was spirited away. Two days later he was seen walking with a former member of the colony. He was clad no longer in flowing robes and sandals, but had his hair cut short and wore a neat gray suit of modern pattern.

For a week the police tried to locate him and yesterday they succeeded. They arrested the man with whom he had been seen, and he at once confessed that Menalkas was staying with him at his house near Paris. There the police found the boy and after investigation restored him to his father, at the same time provisionally releasing the man who had spirited him away.

The real tragedy, however, was then to begin. Menalkas, it appeared, did not wish to return home. He preferred the fleshpots of Egypt to the vegetables of the Grecian colony of the Rue Bonaparte, and infinitely he preferred his nice gray suit to the chlamys and sandals. The law, however, was against him, and so he had to return with his father.

Immediately afterward the house was besieged by newspaper men who wanted to interview the prodigal. His father refused. The newspaper men became insistent. Voices were raised in the home of Greek culture, and even blows with canes were exchanged. The house where peaceful arts—hand-weaving and pottery—occupy the minds and hands of the colony became a bear garden. The police had to intervene, and the return of Menalkas has been marked by charge and countercharge by Mr. Duncan and the reporters, who have all been summoned to appear before a magistrate, who will no doubt content himself with a mild admonition to both parties.

Today quiet reigns, except in the soul of Menalkas, who hungers for the turkey and mincemeat which he had promised himself in celebration of his first modern Christmas.

NO WORLD PRESS CONGRESS

Notice of Indefinite Postponement Sent by New South Wales Premier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The convention of the Press Congress of the World, which was to be held during March and April, 1921, has been postponed indefinitely. The information comes from the American Consul in Sydney, Australia, Edward J. Norton, who states that the American consulate at Sydney has received from the Premier of New South Wales advices that the meeting of the Press Congress of the World has been again postponed and that this time the postponement is of indefinite duration.

The meeting was originally scheduled to be held in Sydney in October, 1920. The notification to the consulate from the Premier, Mr. Holman, included the following statement:

"The Press Congress of the World is an international organization which, in normal circumstances, should meet every third year, and, on each occasion, in a different country. Ordinarily the meeting would have been held in 1918, but postponements were necessary in consequence of the then prevailing conditions of war.

"Membership of the Congress embraced representative members of the press of some forty countries, and it is suggested that it may commend itself to your Government to select and send to the congress a delegation representative of the press of that country to be known as the 'United States national delegation.'"

At that time no further information regarding the meeting could be obtained by the American press from the President of the congress, Dr. Walter Williams of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

In calling the attention of the American press to the convention, it was felt at Sydney that the occasion would be opportune for American journalists to visit Australia and, through meetings with the public and business men of the Australian Commonwealth, to assist in promoting good relations between the two countries. The statement on May 5, 1920, announced the report had been received from the American Consul at Sydney regarding the plans for the meeting of the Press Congress at Sydney, and on Sept. 14 announced the postponement of the conference until the Spring of 1921.

The reasons for the indefinite postponement have not been communicated to Washington.

BELGIUM FAST RECOVERING.

Shipping Manager Says Industry There Is Thriving.

Belgium is getting back to pre-war conditions more rapidly than any of the other belligerents, according to Percy V. G. Mitchell, General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who arrived yesterday from Antwerp with his wife and daughter.

"The labor situation in Belgium," said Mr. Mitchell, "is more settled than in England, France or Germany. The coal mines at Mons and Charleroi are producing more now than they did in the pre-war days, and the big steel mills at Liège and other centres are working at 75 per cent. of their normal output.

"The linen mills at Bruges and Ghent and the glassware factories are also busy. Belgium has its financial setback like the rest of Europe, but the banks are well intrenched, and there was no fear of a panic when I left Brussels. Food is much cheaper, and there is no danger of there being any more strikes in the near future."

MORE HELP NEEDED

For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

FIND WHITE MARMOTS IN THE SWISS ALPS

Dug Out While Hibernating After Attempts All Summer to Capture Them.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 25.—During the Summer Alpine guides reported having seen snow white animals looking like marmots. At first they thought the creatures must be white hares, but then the unmistakeable shrill whistle of the marmot was heard.

During the Summer every effort made to capture one was unsuccessful. They were seen in Urirothstrock chain at a height of 8,000 feet, and now after considerable trouble Alpine guides have managed to dig out some. It appears that the marmots are not what are known as Albinos, that is with dark nose and eyes. They are freaks and except in color of fur do not differ from ordinary marmots.

They were found in a hibernating state with all their vital energies almost entirely suspended. Their coats, which are very soft and thick, are absolutely snow white so that the guides are now searching every likely place for burrows to obtain skins, for which fur dealers offer high prices, besides which all mountain dwellers consider marmot's fat a sovereign remedy for rheumatism and other ills.

It is known that Swiss Alpine marmots hibernate in colonies which sometimes include fifteen animals, but as their burrows are often very deep and above the snow line, are hard to discover. In the opinion of one fur dealer, white marmot's skin may become the most expensive fur, especially as the animals are in Winter about half as large again as the beaver. The public, however, demand that all white marmots captured should be transferred to the Swiss National Park, and thus the species be not only preserved but fostered as a possible source of profit.

This is the first time white marmots have been found in the Alps. One guide received an offer of 2,000f. by an American visitor in a Winter sports place for two live white marmots of different sexes, which he is anxious to take to New York. Among the Winter sports visitors to Switzerland this Christmas are some expert mountaineers who have engaged guides and hope to make high ascents in search of white marmots.

DROUGHT DEPRIVES SWISS OF POWER

Electricity Lacking for Many Services—Rivers and Lakes at Very Low Levels.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE Dec. 25.—Switzerland is having a phenomenally dry Christmas—not that the country lacks alcoholic drinks, but that it lacks water, so much so that in certain districts people are obliged to get out their old oil lamps and buy candles again, there being no water for electricity. Many factories for some time past have been closed wholly or partly because of electricity scarcity, and even the Loetschberg Railway between Berne and the Simplon Tunnel is obliged to run reduced train services and actually use steam-driven engines between Berne and Thun. Tram services in many places also have been reduced and trams are unheated, and in Fribourg and Lausanne electricity is forbidden for cooking or heating and is cut off during certain hours altogether.

The drought has now lasted about three months. There were no Autumn rains and very little snow has fallen hitherto. Moreover, in the high Alps heavy frost prevails, and consequently no snow melts, so that many rivers are mere streams. Many smaller watercourses are mere trickles or dry, and lakes are extraordinarily low, sometimes so low that steamer services have had to be suspended.

Even the Rhine is so low that no barges can reach Basel.

Switzerland is therefore having not merely a dark but dry Christmas.

KAISERIN'S RELAPSE HALTS CELEBRATION

Wilhelm Leaves Friends to Go to Her Bedside—Gifts Distributed at Doorn House.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOORN, Dec. 25.—The ex-Kaiserin's condition became so serious during the Christmas Eve celebration that Wilhelm had to excuse himself to go to her bedside. She spent a restless night.

Among the guests at the ex-Kaiser's Christmas party was Jonkheer De Beaufort, First Secretary to the Legation at Washington, whose father has a large estate in the vicinity of Doorn. Not only the ex-Kaiser, but all the other Hohenzollerns recently at Doorn because of the ex-Kaiserin's illness, have dined with the De Beauforts the last week.

DOORN, Dec. 25 (Associated Press).—The Christmas celebration at the House of Doorn last night was interrupted by the serious condition of the former German Empress, who suffered a new attack of her malady, and the former Emperor had to excuse himself to go to her bedside.

On Christmas morning there was a distribution of gifts to the staff and to a few of the country gentry who were guests at the house. One of the gifts was a painting said to represent the "Fraternity of Nations," which was presented to Count von Bentinck.

Ex-Crown Prince Frederick William was expected to arrive here some time today.

SEES UNITED STATES AS GERMANY'S HOPE

Foreign Minister Simon Thinks Harding Will Speedily Arrange Peace Basis.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Dec. 25.—Dr. Walter Simon, the German Foreign Minister, in an article in the Frankfort Zeitung, says that in the night which covers Germany he sees only one ray of light and that "comes from the land of the Stars and Stripes."

He expresses the belief that Senator Harding will "not delay the establishment of a peace basis between Germany and America," and thinks that this, more than anything else, would tend to revive the spirit and economic life of the nation.

Although the outlook is very dark, the Foreign Minister hopes that through patience and before long "the people that walk in darkness will see a great light."

MRS. MACSWINEY IN CLINTON

She and Miss MacSwiney Are Guests of Senator Walsh.

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and the latter's sister, Mary, were Christmas guests at the home of United States Senator David I. Walsh in this town.

They arrived last night accompanied by Harry Boland, Secretary to Eamon de Valera, and were entertained by the Senator's brother, Major Thomas L. Walsh, and his sister, Miss Mary Walsh.

OUR LONG ESTABLISHED ANNUAL SALES OF INFANTS' WEAR, UNDERWEAR, ETC. WILL COMMENCE JANUARY 3rd

LONDON **Best & Co.** PARIS

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—New York

Established 1879

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING MONDAY—OUR DRASTIC

AFTER CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE OF WINTER APPAREL

Several Thousand Garments

AT A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL PRICES

NONE C. O. D. NO MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS NO EXCHANGES

WOMEN'S APPAREL—3rd FLOOR

	Originally up to	NOW
100 Taffeta and Tricotine Dresses	59.50	38.00
40 Tailored and Afternoon Dresses	75.00	45.00
65 Tailored and Afternoon Dresses	88.00	55.00
30 Tailored and Afternoon Dresses	110.00	75.00
40 Tailored and Evening Dresses	135.00	85.00
50 Evening Gowns—some imports	550.00	to 55.00 / 259.00
60 Sport and town suits	75.00	45.00
20 Suits—some with fur collars	98.00	55.00
15 Suits—some with nutria collars	115.00	75.00
35 Higher-cost suits—some imports	595.00	to 98.00 / 250.00
15 Untrimmed wraps and coats	165.00	135.00
20 Untrimmed wraps and coats	89.50	75.00
8 Handsome fur-trimmed wraps	495.00	to 225.00 / 398.00

	Originally up to	NOW
25 Sport coats	Special	to 49.50 / 75.00
15 Fur-trimmed coats	"	75.00
25 Fur-trimmed coats	"	79.50
35 Fur-trimmed wraps	"	85.00
45 Fur-trimmed coats and wraps	"	95.00
20 Fur-trimmed coats	"	110.00
18 Fur-trimmed wraps	"	115.00
15 Fur-trimmed wraps	"	125.00
12 Elaborately fur-trimmed wraps	245 00	125.00
10 Fur-trimmed wraps and coats	215 00	to 135.00 / 165.00
12 Luxurious Evening wraps	595.00	to 150.00 / 350.00
100 Georgette Blouses, 1st floor	25.00 / 19 50	10.00
52 Wool Plaid Skirts	18.50	9.80

MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL—2nd FLOOR

	Originally up to	NOW
50 Misses' Canton crepe or tricotine dresses	79.00	38.00
75 Misses' Silk and tricotine dresses	145.00	69.00
59 Misses' Suits—many fur-trimmed	95.00	45.00
40 Misses' Suits—fur-trimmed	145.00	95.00
25 Misses' Suits—fur-trimmed	325.00	195.00
25 Misses' Pleated wool plaid skirts	29.50	12.95
40 Misses' Sport coats—raccoon collars	69.00	39.50

	Originally up to	NOW
75 Misses' coats—many fur-trimmed	159 00	75.00
12 Misses' Velvet Evening Wraps—fur trimmed	375.00	195.00
95 Girls' tub dresses (5 to 10 yrs.)	15.00	6.95
70 Girls' tub flannel dresses (4 to 12 yrs.)	22.50	10.50
50 Girls' serge or jersey dresses 12 to 16 years	35.00	15.00
42 Girls' suits—12 to 16 years	95.00	45.00
95 Girls' coats—12 to 16 years	42.50	18.00

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR APPAREL (*1 to 3 yrs.*) 4th FLOOR

	Originally up to	NOW
35 Boys' silvertone coats	22.50	14.50
30 Boys' mixture coats—raglan	24.50	16.50
32 Boys' chinchilla and Melton coats	32.50	22.50
55 Girls' Corduroy, heather mixture, broadcloth coats	15.50	9.75

	Originally up to	NOW
35 Broadcloth coats — some fur trimmed	19.75	14.50
44 Coats — the majority fur trimmed	29.75	19.50
21 Coats of fine velour and broadcloth	38.00	29.75

Many fine coat and hat sets reduced *All children's imported and domestic hats—reduced*

225 BOYS' SUITS (*Heretofore 26.00 to 31.50*) 18.50—5th FLOOR

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Third Floor

250 Women's tan calfskin oxfords
Originally 12.50
8.75

200 Boy's black calfskin lace shoes 11 to 2
Originally 8.00
5.50

2½ to 5½—5th floor
Originally 8.50
5.75

2000 PAIRS

BOYS' & GIRLS' BLACK RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS

Heretofore .45 to .55

3 pairs for . . . 1.00

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Third Floor

500 Children's and Misses' comfy slippers
Special
1.45

400 Infants tan or white kid button shoes
Originally 4.50
2.85

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.

Established 1879

BEGINNING MONDAY

The Fur Event you have waited for

CLEARANCE

OF ALL FUR GARMENTS

without regard to cost

"WAIT 'til after Christmas" has always been the slogan of prudently inclined buyers; this year the usual end-of-the-year reductions assume an added importance, for retail prices have kept pace with drops in the wholesale market. In many cases

The prices are little more than the cost of manufacture

Natural Pony Coats

225.00

Heretofore 310.00

Skunk or beaver collar and cuffs. Three quarter length.

Marmot & Black Pony Coats

125.00

Heretofore 185.00 & 225.00

Three quarter length, plain or trimmed models.

A Group of Coats

195.00

Heretofore up to 395.00

Genuine leopard, civet cat, French seal, in the wanted lengths.

Misses' Fur Coats

265.00

Heretofore 395.00

Leopard cat, seal dyed genette, natural genette, with contrasting furs.

Fine Gray Squirrel Coats

465.00

Heretofore 595.00

Three quarter length, excellent pelts, deep border of self fur.

Hudson Seal Coats

395.00

Heretofore 595.00

Higher-cost models, three quarter length, collar and cuffs of skunk.

Hudson Seal Wraps

495.00

Heretofore 795.00

Full length models, plain or contrasting fur trimming.

This Collection of Individual Models

	Heretofore	SALE
Short mink jacket	1500.00	795.00
Mole trimmed Hudson seal coat	795.00	550.00
Fitch trimmed Hudson seal coat	650.00	465.00
Taupe nutria coat, full length	685.00	550.00
Seal dyed otter coat with skunk	725.00	585.00
Hudson seal coat with beaver	395.00	295.00

HUDSON BAY SABLES

Capes *Stoles* *Scarfs*

REDUCED BELOW COST

DR. BURCH PRAISED IN MANY CHURCHES

Tributes Paid to Memory of the Late Bishop by Distinguished Clergymen.

DEAN ROBBINS'S EULOGY

"Great, Towering Man, Gentle to a Fault."—Dr. Manning and Bishop Gailor Speak.

In practically every Episcopal church of this city and up State the rectors in their Christmas sermons yesterday morning eulogized the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, who died suddenly last Monday. The Bishop's chair, which is in the chancel of every Episcopal church, is draped with mourning, and most of the churches have their front door draped with purple and black. Over the door of Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, and on the flagpole in the yard of old St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, the American flags are at half staff out of respect to Bishop Burch. They will remain thus for thirty days. Within the Episcopal churches the Christmas greens were mingled with the emblems of grief.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which was the See Church of the Bishop, the building was thronged. All present received a printed program which announced as the speaker of the morning "Bishop Charles S. Burch." The programs were printed last Monday morning, and he died in the afternoon. His place as preacher was taken by Dean Howard Chandler Robbins. Just before he went for the walk, which proved fatal, Bishop Burch called up Dean Robbins and asked that the Dean preach the Christmas sermon, explaining he felt too weak to undertake it.

All the mourning had been removed from the Cathedral except the purple and black which shrouds his throne. It was felt that Bishop Burch would not want the Christmas day saddened.

Christmas greens took the place of the purple and black which encircled the choir at the funeral last Thursday of the Bishop.

Dean Robbins eulogized Bishop Burch as "the faithful pastor of his diocese."

"Each one of the three bishops whose bodies rest in solemn peace in this Cathedral," said Dean Robbins, "was distinguished by an excellent gift adorning his high office. Bishop Potter was a Christian statesman, public spirited, standing for righteousness in the affairs of a great city. Bishop Greer was a Christian prophet, speaking with an earnestness and authority given only to those who know the mind of Christ through living contact with it. Bishop Burch was pre-eminently a Christian pastor. In the Office for the Consecration of Bishops, one of the questions asked is, 'Will you show yourself gentle, and be merciful for Christ's sake to poor and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?' Bishop Burch answered that question not only with his lips but with his life. He was gentle almost to a fault, this great, towering man: he could not bear to give pain; he could not refuse a request if there were any way to grant it; his life was shortened by his eagerness to do all that was asked of him.

"He was merciful to poor and needy people. Rank and social station counted for nothing in the gaining of his friendship; he cared for men and women because they were men and women, not because they were people of importance; if he had any preferences in his care and interest, it was for the obscure, for the unnoticed, men looking for work; clergymen in little missions and struggling parishes, doing hard work in difficult places and doing it the better because of their knowledge that their bishop knew and cared."

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, and President of the Council of the Episcopal Church, preached at the Christmas sermon in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, as the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, is ill. Bishop Gailor paid a tribute to Bishop Burch.

"The most striking point about Bishop Burch was the seriousness with which he took his calling and his work," said Bishop Gailor.

At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, devoted part of his Christmas sermon to a eulogy of Bishop Burch.

"It can be said of him in very truth," said Dr. Manning, "that in everything he was willing to spend and be spent. The diocese has lost a chief shepherd who gave freely of his strength and vigor in its development and progress."

The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, venerable rector of the Church of the Transfiguration (Little Church Around the Corner), Twenty-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, was ill and unable to attend the funeral of Bishop Burch. Yesterday he paid this tribute to the Bishop: "He was especially self-denying in his devotion to his work and to what he considered to be his work for the betterment of the lives and the living of those not only who belonged to him as a diocesan, but also to all of every creed."

DR. GAILOR IN BISHOP'S PLACE.

Will Confirm Two Classes Today in Out-of-Town Churches.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee and President of the Council of the Episcopal Church, will discharge the engagements today which the late Bishop Burch was to have filled.

This morning Bishop Gailor will confirm a class in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, of which the Rev. Charles W. Baldwin is rector. Mr. Baldwin had the class ready, and since the death of Bishop Burch last Monday the parents of the girls and boys have been anxious to know if the confirmation could take place. On request Bishop Gailor consented to serve.

This evening Bishop Gailor will confirm a class in St. Peter's Church, Westchester, of which the Rev. Joseph Albert Foster is rector.

COAL MEN SEE CRISIS AT END

Independent Miners Make New Cuts, and Supply Here Is Growing.

Anthracite coal conditions have so far improved that the Wholesale Coal Trade Association announced yesterday it felt justified in saying that so far as this city is concerned the coal crisis had ceased to exist. This was confirmed by the Public Service Commission, whose report of the coal that public utilities have on hand showed more in reserve than at any time since the shortage began last Summer.

"'Independent' anthracite is being offered by the wholesalers as low as $10.25, a reduction of 75 cents under last week," the Coal Association summary said. "The top price for this coal during the week was $12, or $2 less than the high price of the preceding week. 'Company' coal remains at $8.10. Anthracite is now coming into the local market in larger quantities, which, combined with the warm weather, is forcing down the price. The retail market will reflect the drop almost immediately.

"The demand in bituminous coal is so small that low grades can be bought below the cost of production at the mines, and numerous 'snap-bird' mines, induced to open operations by the high prices, have gone out of business."

The amount of coal in the hands of public utilities Dec. 20, showed 406,807 tons of "steam" bituminous, 61,151 tons of bituminous, 189 tons of "steam" anthracite and 135,045 tons of anthracite gas coals. Not a single company had less than thirty-eight days' supply of anthracite.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Monday
At Remarkable Price Reductions

MISSES' and GIRLS' COATS and MISSES' SUITS

Misses' Wraps and Topcoats
35.00
Regular prices $45.00 to $69.50

Serviceable fabrics in the most desirable colorings; a number of fur trimmed topcoats included. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats and Coat-Wraps
75.00
Regular prices $89.50 to $135.00

Including the season's smartest fabrics and most wanted furs. All silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
18.00
Regular prices $29.50 to $45.00

Warm winter coats in youthful models of the most serviceable fabrics. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
75.00
Regular prices $95.00 to $145.00

High class suits of the season's finest fabrics; silk lined and interlined. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS

GIRLS' and MISSES' SHOPS—*Second Floor*

Téclas and Orientals

NOTHING to choose between them—and nothing to choose besides!

Técla

ALFRED A. KOHN
505 Fifth Ave. at 42d St.

REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE

Offering Most Extraordinary Values In
THE SMARTEST
SHOES
FOR
Women and Men
RADICALLY REDUCED

8.50 9.50 10.50 11.50

Previously Priced from $12 to $20

Exceptional Reductions on Hosiery, Buckles and Accessories.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

End-of-the-Year Clearance Sales

to begin to-morrow (Monday)

Important Reductions
have been made in the prices of a number of

Women's Wraps & Coats
which, at the new prices of
$37.50, 45.00 & 58.00

offer extraordinary values
Not every size in every style
Many of the garments are smartly fur-collared. All are silk-lined throughout and interlined.
(Third Floor)

A Number of
Misses' Tailored Suits
comprising many of the present season's desirable modes, developed in the wanted materials,
at the greatly reduced prices of
$24.50 & 35.00
(Second Floor)

The Entire Stock of
Misses' Coats & Wraps
has been radically re-priced.

Reductions of special interest include the following:

Utility Coats of all-wool mixtures, at $21.50
Wraps and Coats of duvet velour, all silk-lined $32.50
Wraps of Bolivia cloth, silk-lined, at $45.00

Higher-cost Coats, Wraps and Evening Wraps have also been marked at clearance prices.
(Second Floor)

Youths' and Boys'
Winter Clothing
now on sale at greatly reduced prices

Youths' Long-trouser Suits (sizes 15 to 20) made of excellent-quality materials, including imported suitings, at $29.50
Boys' Extra-Knickerbocker Suits (sizes 8 to 18), tailored from smart mixtures, at $23.50
Mackinaws of excellent quality (sizes 8 to 18) $13.50
Ulsters of heavy-weight woolens (sizes 11 to 18) . $18.50, 28.50, 35.00
(Sixth Floor)

Drastic Reductions
in prices have been made throughout the stock of
High-cost Fur Garments Neckpieces & Muffs
as a result of which exceptional purchasing advantages are now being offered. Other special values include:

Muffs

Japanese Fox	$15.00
Wolf	15.00
Dyed Skunk	18.00
Raccoon (natural or dyed)	21.00
Fox	45.00
Australian Opossum	45.00
Skunk	45.00
Pointed Fox	65.00

Neckpieces

Japanese Fox	$15.00
Skunk	28.00
Wolf	35.00
Beaver	38.00
Fox	45.00
Pointed Fox	45.00

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Several Thousand Yards of
Wool Suitings & Coatings
in Lengths for Suits, Skirts and Coats
at decided price concessions

All fashionable, all-wool materials; including broadcloths, plain and mixed cheviots, plaid and stripe effects; plain and embroidered serges and velours; and karakul and other fur cloths.
(Wool Fabrics, First Floor)

A Large Assortment of
Cotton Dress Lengths
cut from materials of the finer qualities; including imported Ratines and imported and American Printed Voiles; at prices ranging from
$3.60 to 9.75 per Length
these representing reductions of fully one-half the original figures.
Also
A Quantity of Shorter Lengths
at clearance prices
(First Floor)

DEATH HOUSE MEN SEE MOVIE SHOW

Twelve Enjoy First Film Ever Exhibited in That Part of Sing Sing Prison.

CHICKEN DINNER IS SERVED

Prisoners Are Treated to Christmas Tree and Vaudeville by the Welfare League.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 25.—A dozen condemned men, including Jesse Walker of Brooklyn, who is the first scheduled to face the electric chair, as a special holiday privilege today saw the first moving pictures ever exhibited in Sing Sing's deathhouse. The men, who get very few privileges, enjoyed the pictures far more than did convicts in other parts of the prison their more elaborate Christmas celebration.

Thomas Meighan, the moving-picture actor who recently staged an escape scene at Sing Sing, presented a small moving-picture machine to the prison, and Warden Lawes had told the men that they could have censured pictures shown occasionally.

As the deathhouse is small, the machine has to be placed only twelve feet from the screen. The reels had to be run off twice so that the twelve men could see them through the steel-barred doors of their cages.

First a bedsheet, used as a screen, was stretched at the west end of the short corridor, which has a row of cells on each side. When the reels were run off the sheet was shifted to the east end and the film repeated.

Angelo Giordano of New York City, who has been in the death house now for more than two and one-half years, was one of the inmates to see the picture. Others were Michael Cassalino, who killed Mr. and Mrs. John Holbach in a South Ozone Park (L. I.) hold-up; Guy Nichols, partner of young Walker in the killing of Samuel Wolchak, the Brooklyn stationer, and James Odell, who held Edward Kneip of Rochester while his wife, Pearl Odell, beat him to death.

The condemned men, together with the 1,100 prisoners in the main prison, had a chicken dinner, with mashed potatoes, mince pie and coffee. The Rev. Father William E. Cashin, Catholic chaplain, had special Christmas services, with special music, which were well attended. There was a big Christmas tree and each man received a box of candy, cigars, cigarettes and fruit from the Mutual Welfare League and its friends. Outside talent gave vaudeville.

REVIVE 'HANSEL AND GRETEL'

German Opera Sung at the Manhattan Without a Disturbance.

Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," known to two generations of children in New York, and last heard at the Metropolitan on Christmas Day, 1916, was revived at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon and night by the modest company that is to continue this week with matinees of both "Snow White" and "Cinderella," as well as a new production tomorrow night, "Where the Lark Sings," by Franz Lehar. Yesterday's performances, like those to follow, were in the original language, and were said to be the first occasions of opera in German given here without disturbance following the war. The theatre's doors bore "Christmas greeting" in red and green lights, and the lobbies were decorated with evergreen trees.

Marie Mattfeld, for years the Metropolitan's Hansel, appeared as guest in her familiar rôle, while Marie Schiller was an unexpectedly charming Gretel, and Harriet Behnee, an experienced artist, sang the Witch. Of those less known, John Boschen and Martha Schramm were the parents of the "babes in the woods," and the Sandman and Dewman were Elinor Marlo and Martha Gantzberg. Otto Wick conducted a small orchestra. The stage effects were not ambitious, save in the dream tableau of the "fourteen angels," for which the unnamed dancers shared the recalls.

NURSE SERVICE ASKS AID.

Force Inadequate to Handle Flood of Calls for Help.

The Henry Street Settlement, headquarters of the Visiting Nurse Service, appealed yesterday for funds with which to keep its nurses in the field, especially at this time when unemployment has made conditions acute.

"Midwinter brings us our heaviest calls," said Lillian D. Wald, head resident of the settlement, "and from present indications an unusual condition is to be expected this year. Our nursing force is totally inadequate to handle the flood of calls for our help which even today are pouring in."

Annual memberships are requested—$10 for associate member, $25 for contributing member, $50 for sustaining member, $100 for donor, $250 and over for supporting members. Checks should be made payable to Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry Street, City.

ARMY OFFICER ENDS LIFE.

First Lieut. W. E. Bullock Commits Suicide in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—First Lieutenant Walter E. Bullock, aged 21, for two months attached to the coast Artillery Corps at Jackson Barracks, shot himself in the right temple with a 45-calibre revolver in his room in Bachelors' Hall at the army post on Friday afternoon and died an hour later.

Mental derangement, coused by worry, is believed by Major Newton, Post Commander, to be responsible for the officer's act. He had been acting queerly for several days, Major Newton said.

Lieutenant Bullock was born on Aug. 8, 1899, in Pennsylvania, according to his army papers. He entered West Point Military Academy on June 14, 1917, and was graduated Nov. 1, 1918. He was transferred to the local post two months ago from Fortress Monroe, Va. His mother is Mrs. Blanche A. Hayes, 504 Forty-first Street, Philadelphia.

WANT AID FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

Larger Staff Is Planned to Examine More Aliens Aboard Ship.

To handle thousands of immigrants waiting on ships and on Hoffman Island, the Commissioner of Immigration will have as many as possible examined on board ship beginning today, and let them land if they pass the tests. To do this the staff of doctors and inspectors at Ellis Island must be increased, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor will be asked to furnish the extra help.

Among third-class passengers detained on the Olympic are M. Noble and his son, on their way to Australia via San Francisco. They could not get cabin accommodations, so traveled third to catch their ship for Sydney at San Francisco. It leaves in a few days.

AMERICAN TOYS FOR FRENCH TOTS.

Christmas joy was brought to the war-stricken children of devastated France by the American committee in charge of rebuilding the territory. Next Sunday's Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times will portray the appreciation of these little ones in the toys given them.—Advt.

PULITZER RACE IN DETROIT.

Airplane Classic of 1921 to Be Triangular Course of 250 Miles.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—The Pulitzer Trophy race, the airplane classic of America, is to be held here in 1921, according to Colonel Jesse G. Vincent, head of the Aviation Country Club. The decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of the club's Board of Directors with Lieut. Col. H. W. Allen of New York, who left for that city today to confer with the Contest Board of the Aero Club of America on final plans for the race.

As tentatively planned the contest would be staged over a triangular course, with the start at Selfridge Field, the army air station near Mount Clemens. The race, it was said, would be for about 250 miles.

The date for the race has not been fixed, but it would probably be held late in August, Colonel Vincent stated. The Aviation Club's Board of Directors has been empowered to arrange details of the contest, subject to approval of the Aero Club.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Corner of 31st Street

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Cleanup of the Year

Most extreme reductions of the entire season of 1920.

Street & Afternoon Frocks

140 Satin Back Meteors, Velvets, Tricotines, Duvetyns and Wool Velours. Formerly $65.00 — $29.50

46 Satin Back Meteors, Canton Crepe, including many beaded and embroidered models. Formerly $95.00 — $59.50

18 Duvetyns, Tailored and Embroidered. Formerly $172.50 — $75.00

11 Brocaded Chiffon Velvets. Formerly $159.50 — $89.50

26 Afternoon and Street Gowns. Satin Back Meteors, simple in line, stylish and of highest quality. Formerly $159.50 — $89.50

15 Highest type Afternoon and Street Gowns, beaded and embroidered Georgettes and Satin Back Meteors. Formerly $195.00 — $125.00

Tricotine & Poiret Twill

frocks of the highest type, tailored, beaded and many hand embroidered.

$47.50 were $85 — $89.50 were $150 — $110 were $189.50

Evening Gowns

15 Evening Gowns, chic and stylish brocaded Satins, Laces, Nets, Velvets, Georgettes. Most exceptional. Formerly $110 — $50.00

22 Evening Gowns, an assortment of stylish and exclusive Brocaded Velvets, Metal Brocades, Laces, Nets and embroidered Chiffons. Formerly $145 — $79.50

18 Evening Gowns, exceptionally stylish and of highest quality, in Taffetas, Gold Cloth Brocaded, Brocaded Velvets, Chiffon Velvets, Nets and Lace. Formerly $225 — $115.00

13 Evening Gowns of highest type and most exclusive effects in Velvets, Chiffons and Laces, Sequins and Jets. Formerly $275 — $189.50

Wraps & Coats

In every timely material, trimmed in mole, squirrel, beaver, Australian opossum and nutria.

$75.00 were $159.50 — $115.00 were $235 — $150.00 were $265

BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR and SWEATERS

Many beautiful blouses and an exceptional assortment of underwear and sweaters at reductions from

⅓ to ½

EVENING WRAPS

REDUCED FROM

⅓ to ½

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Fifth Ave. **Stewart & Co.** at 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

CLEARANCE SALE

Fur Coats, Wraps & Small Pieces

At Emphatic Price Reductions

LUXURIOUS FUR COATS

Natural Muskrat Coats
Unusually smart three-quarter length Natural Muskrat coats with reversed border. Self collar and cuffs. Heretofore 275.00 — 149.50

Marmot Coats
Attractive three-quarter length coats of fine Marmot fur with large self collar and cuffs. Heretofore 185.00 — 95.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Rich Hudson Seal fur fashions these trotteur model coats with self-collar and cuffs. Heretofore 349.50 — 195.00

Scotch Mole Coats
Smart coats of silky Scotch Mole fur with large collars and cuffs of self fur. Trotteur model. Heretofore 275.00 — 195.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Three-quarter length coats of fine quality Hudson Seal with large collars and cuffs of genuine Beaver, Squirrel, Skunk or self fur. Heretofore 450.00 — 295.00

Natural Squirrel Coats
Trotteur length coats of fine quality Natural Squirrel fur with large self collars and cuffs. Heretofore 450.00 — 295.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Elegant 45-inch coats of lustrous Hudson Seal fur enriched with voluminous collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk fur. Heretofore 595.00 — 395.00

French Seal Coats
Smart coats of fine French Seal fur elaborated with large collars and cuffs of Australian Opossum fur. Trotteur length model. Heretofore 195.00 — 115.00

HANDSOME FUR WRAPS

French Seal Wraps
Knee-length wraps of French Seal fur, with collars and cuffs self fur. Heretofore 195.00 — 95.00

Hudson Seal Wraps
Handsome full-length wraps deep collar and cuffs of genuine Beaver or self fur. Heretofore 495.00 — 395.00

Hudson Seal Wraps
Beautiful full and three-quarter length wraps of finest quality Hudson Seal fur with large collar and cuffs of Skunk or self fur. Heretofore 450.00 — 295.00

Scotch Mole Wraps
Gorgeous full-length wraps of rich, silky Scotch Mole fur, beautifully adorned with large overcape collar of self fur. Heretofore 550.00 — 395.00

Scotch Mole Wraps
Beautiful full-length wraps of rich Scotch Mole fur with collars of Natural Squirrel. Heretofore 695.00 — 495.00

Hudson Seal Wraps
Full-length wraps of rich, velvety Hudson Seal fur with voluminous collar of self fur. Heretofore 795.00 — 495.00

Blue Squirrel Wraps
Exquisite full-length wrap of soft Blue Squirrel fur enhanced with huge self collar. Heretofore 895.00 — 595.00

Gorgeous Mink Wraps
Sumptuous full-length wraps of selected dark Eastern Mink skins. Heretofore 3000.00 — 1950.00

SEPARATE FUR PIECES

Squirrel Scarfs
Beautiful collar, scarf of supple Natural Squirrel fur. Heretofore 39.50 — 29.50

Handsome Fox Scarfs
Smart scarfs of beautiful fox fur in Taupe or Brown shades. Heretofore 49.50 — 29.50

Baum Marten Scarfs
Choker scarfs of rich Baum Marten fur. Heretofore 59.50 — 39.50

Cross Fox Scarfs
Cross Fox of exquisite beauty models this unusually smart scarf. Heretofore 79.50 — 59.50

Beautiful Fox Scarfs
Unusually attractive scarfs of bushy fox fur in Taupe or Brown shades. Heretofore 79.50 — 59.50

Russian Sable Scarfs
Gorgeous choker scarfs of finest Russian Sable skins. Heretofore 175.00 — 110.00

Silver Fox Scarfs
Handsome scarfs of selected Silver Fox skins. Heretofore 325.00 — 195.00

Natural Skunk Scarfs
Exquisite scarfs of beautiful Natural Skunk fur. Heretofore 69.50 — 49.50

Hudson Seal Muffs

10.00

Beautiful barrel-shaped muffs of Hudson Seal fur. Silk lined.

Telephone Fitz Roy 2400

Fifth Ave., **Stewart & Co.** at 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

CLEARANCE SALE

of

Women's & Misses' Apparel

The season's approved fashions and the finest fabrics—combined with superior workmanship.

At Decisive Reductions

FUR COLLAR COATS & WRAPS

Formerly Selling up to 59.50

35.00

The collection comprises handsome coats and wraps of Wool Bolivia and Wool Velour Coating, enriched with deep collars of Scotch Mole, Australian Opossum or Nutria fur; also smart self collars, many beautifully silk embroidered. All silk lined and interlined.

FUR COLLAR WRAPS

Formerly Selling up to 98.50

48.00

Beautiful wraps of genuine Veldyne, Peachbloom, Duvetyne, Bolivia or Wool Velour Superior, trimmed with handsome collars of Scotch Mole, Australian Opossum, Taupe Nutria fur, some with self collars. Rich embroideries, long silk tassels or deep tiers at back and other ornamentation create smart effects. Silk lined and interlined.

SQUIRREL COLLAR WRAPS

Formerly Selling up to 124.50

78.00

Large collars of Natural Squirrel, genuine Beaver, Nutria, Scotch Mole, Skunk or collars and cuffs of Australian Opossum or Ringtail Opossum adorn these luxurious wraps of Chamoistyne, Bolivia Superior, Veldyne. Silk and wool embroideries in various effects lend further enhancement. Silk lined and interlined.

FUR TRIMMED WRAPS

Formerly Selling up to 298.50

95.00

Sumptuous wraps of rich Evora, Chamoistyne or genuine Veldyne, gorgeously adorned with handsome collars and some also with cuffs of genuine Beaver, Natural Squirrel, Scotch Mole, Wolf, Ringtail Opossum or Australian Opossum, long silk tassels and rich embroideries. Silk lined and interlined.

FASHIONABLE DRESSES

Formerly Selling up to 69.50

18.00 *and* 28.00

Beautifully modelled dresses of fine Crepe-Back Satin, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Velveteen, Tricolette, Tricotine, Duvet de Laine, or Velour. Handsomely trimmed with lustrous beads, colorful embroideries, applique and dainty laces.

EXQUISITE DRESSES

Formerly Selling up to 225.00

38.00 *and* 68.00

Unusually distinctive afternoon or evening dresses, fashioned of Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyne, Crepe-Back Satin, Canton Crepe, Tricolette, Velveteen, Georgette Crepe, Satin, Wool Velour or Tricotine, richly adorned with exquisite beading, fine laces, pretty tucks, colorful Silk and Wool embroideries.

FUR TR'D & TAILORED SUITS

Formerly Selling up to 250.00

28.00 *and* 48.00

Our entire stock of distinctive Suits, fashioned of such rich fabrics as Duvetyne, Veldyne, Peachbloom, Velour de Laine, Tricotine, Velveteen, Silvertone or Yalama. Many trimmed with Natural Squirrel, Nutria, Scotch Mole or Australian Opossum fur and exquisite embroideries. Every model reflects Stewart & Co.'s incomparable tailoring. All Silk lined and interlined.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited

ARNSTEIN RETRIAL AT INDEFINITE DATE

Absence of a Material Witness Will Defer Action, Washington Prosecuting Attorney Says.

CONTEST OVER DOCUMENTS

Defense Counsel Seek Possession of Records of the Bankrupt Sullivan Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—John E. Laskey, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, announced today that because of the enforced absence of George Storck, expert accountant and investigator of the Department of Justice, who was a Government witness in the case of Jules ("Nicky") Arnstein and his alleged confederates, which ended in a disagreement of the jury yesterday, the re-trial of thecase would have to be postponed indefinitely.

Storck, who composed a chart showing the alleged movements of the various bundles of stocks and securities which Arnstein and his alleged associates were charged with having handled, was called from Oklahoma to testify at Arnstein's trial. He has returned to that State on another important Government case, and his return cannot be predicted, it was stated.

The next step in the Arnstein case will be the attempt of William J. Fallon and T. Morris Wampler, counsel for the defendants, to secure from Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling of New York possession of a trunkful of documents showing the business transactions of the bankrupt firm of Sullivan & Co. of New York and Washington, which Justice Gould refused to admit as evidence at the trial just ended. The avowed object of the defense is to obtain possession of this trunk to prevent Dooling using the contents as evidence when the New York cases are tried. Dooling will reply to the writ served on him within twenty days.

District Attorney Laskey said that the cost to the Government of trying Arnstein and the others would reach nearly $25,000 but that even if it cost twice that much to re-try the case it would make no difference.

Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, has set Jan. 14, 1921, as the date for the hearing on the extradition proceedings in which Isadore (Nick) Cohn and Norman S. Bowles, two of the defendants in the five million bond robbery case, figure. Their counsel is busy on this case.

When Bowles gave bond for his appearance on Friday Justice Gould notified Wampler that these petitions for writs of habeas corpus will not serve to act as "writs of delay," as there would be no appeal allowed if the requisition papers sent to this city from New York are honored.

Woman Candidate for Senate.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 25.—Miss Belle Kearney of Flora, Miss., prominent suffragist, prohibition lecturer and world traveler, today formally announced her candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator John Sharp Williams.

1,000 Original MODELS *Half-Priced —and Less!*

BY investing your Christmas-gift money in a Maxon Wardrobe, you will not only acquire a luxurious, exclusive Gown or Wrap of great charm and superlative quality, but will also make make 100% interest, for the simple reason that, because they are Samples, you can get here "Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One."

$24 to $189

Elsewhere Twice or Thrice as Much

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1587 Broadway cor 48 St

One flight up—elevator or stairway

ROUT THE RAT!

Get behind the movement to free our homes of the carriers of disease.

Let us make YOUR home SAFE. Our method is certain and inexpensive.

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5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Second Floor—Take Elevator

Clearance Reductions

½ Former Prices

Dresses—Coats—Suits

Entire Stock of Highest Class Winter Apparel Is Included in This Sale Without Reserve; Only a Few Items Are Particularized Here.

DRESSES

Tricotine, Satin, Velour Taffeta, in a variety of charming styles. 22.50

DRESSES

Crepe Satin, Taffeta, Tricotine, Crepe Media, and Chiffon Velvet, in a number of exquisite models. 32.50

DINNER GOWNS

Chantilly Lace over Crepe Satin. Other new evening materials. 45.00

Fur Collar COATS

Australian Opossum

Velour de Laine, Suedine and Bolivia. 34.75

Fur Collar COATS

Nutria, Mole and Australian Opossum

Bolivia, Frost Glo, Suedine, Velour de Laine. 45.00

Squirrel—Nutria—Australian Opossum Collar WRAP-COATS

In a Variety of Colors

Bolivia, Chamoistyne, Frost Glo, Sevilla, and other highly desirable materials. 59.50

Fur Collar COATS

Beaver, Squirrel, etc.

combined with Bolivia, etc., in a variety of colors. 84.50

Advance Models DRESSES

In Fashionable Shades

of Kittens Ear, Canton Crepe, Georgette, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Crepe Media, Taffeta, Lace, etc. 49.50

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 34th & 35th Streets

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FIFTH AVENUE

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January Sale

FURS

50% off

Beginning TO-MORROW MONDAY

Beginning TO-MORROW MONDAY

Beginning To-morrow, Monday

It's Here;—The time for action in fur selling,—The time when the retailer must co-operate with the public,—The time when he must take his loss at any cost and SELL,—SELL,—SELL.

It's Here;—The time for the business pessimist to forget his inertia and get busy,—Wake up to conditions and work down to *facts*, put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and sound the death knell of inflated values.

Russeks shall be first to start the ball rolling, therefore 50% off the actual value of every fine, rich, smart fur coat, wrap or scarf in our half million dollar stock,—*One-half off* to all, beginning tomorrow, Monday. Furs at these prices *will not* and *cannot* go lower.

The loss is ours,—The gain is *yours*. Our object is two-fold,—Public service and self preservation. A half million dollar stock must be turned into *half* its worth in CASH. Half a loaf is better than none. Delay your fur purchase *no longer*.

Obey that impulse, buy NOW at 50% off ACTUAL VALUES.

Furs 50% Under their Actual Value

$5,000 Smart Mink Wraps 2500.00

$3,500 Smart Mink Wraps 1750.00

$2,200 Smart Mink Wraps 1100.00

$1,500 Smart Mink Coats 750.00

$1,800 Caracul Wraps With Chinchilla Collar and Cuffs 900.00

$1,100 Squirrel Wraps 550.00

$2,000 Fine Broadtail Wraps 1000.00

$195 French Seal Coats Squirrel Collar and Cuffs 97.50

Furs 50% Under their Actual Value

$3,000 Alaska Seal Coats Hudson Bay Sable Collar and Cuffs 1500.00

$1,500 Alaska Seal Wraps 750.00

$1,800 Royal Ermine Wraps 900.00

$1,500 Kolinsky Wraps 750.00

$600 Smart Mole Wraps 300.00

$750 Hudson Seal Wraps 375.00

$550 Hudson Seal Coats Skunk Collar and Cuffs 275.00

$195 Pony & Marmot Coats 97.50

36-inch Domet Flannel 24c Yd.
Reduced from 42c yard
Good quality pure bleached white for women's and children's undergarments.
Macy's—Flannel Dept.—Second Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square B'dway, 34th to 35th St.

36-inch Outing Flannel 29c Yd.
Reduced from 39c yard
Extra heavy quality, soft and fleecy, in a variety of fancy striped patterns of pink and white and blue and white. Serviceable and warm for nightgowns and children's wear.
Macy's—Flannel Dept.—Second Floor, Centre.

Our Annual Sale of Household Linens

For the Annual January Sale

Sheets, Pillow Cases Muslin Sheetings

"Fruit of the Loom" Bleached Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at reduced prices. Limited quantities.

Sheets—Torn Size	Formerly	Sale Price
63x94½ inches	$1.84 ea.	$1.09 ea.
81x90	1.89	1.19
81x94½	1.98	1.29
Pillow Cases—		
42x39½ inches	56c	37c
45x39½	61c	39c

600 "Run of the Mill" Bleached Muslin Sheets of heavy durable quality, seamless, hemmed ends.
Torn size 90x108, formerly 3.24 ea., Sale Price **$2.79 ea.**

Macy's Extra Quality Bleached Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemmed and hemstitched ends, heavy and durable quality, at exceptionally low prices.
Torn Sizes.

Hemmed Sheets	Hemstitched Sheets	Hemstitched Pillow Cases
72x99 **$2.49** ea.	54x99 **$2.09** ea.	42x38½ 56c
81x99 **2.69**	65x108 **2.59**	45x38½ 66c
Pillow Cases Hemmed	72x99 **2.59**	54x38½ 94c
42x38½ 47c	72x108 **2.79**	
50x38½ 69c	81x108 **3.29**	
	90x108 **4.49**	

Bleached Muslin Sheets, hemmed ends. Torn size 72x90.
Formerly $2.29 each Sale Price **$1.34** ea.

Hemstitched All Linen Pillow Cases, 45x36, **$1.49** each

45-inch Pillow Case Muslin, durable quality—
Formerly 64c yard Sale Price **34c** yard

81-inch Bleached Muslin Sheeting—
Formerly $1.04 yard Sale Price **64c** yard

90-inch Bleached Muslin Sheeting—
Formerly 94c yard Sale Price **64c** yard

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street, Rear.

Towels

Pure Linen Crash Toweling, 29c yard
A special purchase of 2,500 yards of heavy absorbent pure linen crash, suitable for dish or roller towels. Neat red borders. 16 inches wide.

Extra Heavy Pure Linen Toweling, 37c yard
Our own importation from Scotland. Firmly woven and absorbent linen toweling with neat red borders. 17½ inches wide.

Pure Linen Glass Toweling, 49c yard
Finely woven and absorbent linen without lint or dressing, making it suitable for use on fine glass or china. Red checks only. 16 inches wide.

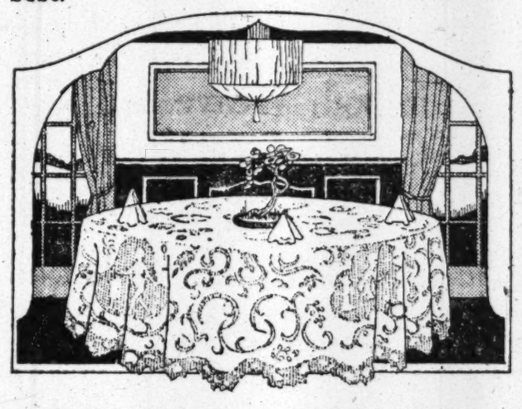
200 Dozen Dentist or Doctor Towels, 97c doz.
Originally priced at $1.44 and $1.68 dozen.
All plain white, absorbent, without lint or dressing. Size 13x19 and 15x22 inches hemmed.

200 Dozen Fancy Turkish Towels, 49c ea.
Soft and absorbent quality in attractive Jacquard weaves in cross bar and stripe effects in blue or pink. Hemmed ends.

Fancy Turkish Bath Towels, $1.19 each
Usually priced at $1.49 each. Heavy towels with a deep Jacquard border in basket pattern in pink, blue, gold or lavender.

Fancy Turkish Bath Mats, $1.79 each
Usually priced at $2.49 each. Heavy, washable bath mats, with Jacquard border in basket pattern, in pink, blue, gold or lavender.

AN opportunity to replenish the linen supply at prices unequalled for many months. Whether your demands are large or small, your wants can be filled, for quality and price have been combined to make this sale one of our best.



Towels

All Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels, 98c each
Of heavy and absorbent pure linen, with a wide damask border and monogram space. Size 21x38 inches.

Extra Fine Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, $1.98 each
Originally priced $2.97 each. Of snow white, satiny finished pure linen huck, with a wide damask border and monogram space. Size 22x38 inches.

Pure Linen Twilled Kitchen Towels, 69c, originally 89c each
Extra heavy towels, with the word Kitchen typed across the center in red or blue. Hemmed size, 22x30 inches.

Napkins

Pure Linen Damask Napkins, $5.94 doz.
100 dozen of our regular $6.64 quality.
Full bleached, long wearing linen, in attractive circular patterns. Size 20x20 inches.

Extra Heavy Linen Damask Napkins, $6.44, originally $7.74 doz.
Priced for this sale, snow white, pure linen damask napkins from Ireland, suitable size for breakfast or luncheon. Size 19x19 inches.

Fine Pure Linen Damask Dinner Napkins, $11.48 doz.
Priced less than the cost of manufacturing.
Made of very fine, pure linen, satiny damask, in round designs. Size 24x24 inches.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Centre, and Main Floor Tables.

Table Damask

Fine Cotton Table Damask yard, **$1.19**
Serviceable, full bleached quality, 70 inches wide, in an assortment of patterns.

Fine Cotton Damask Cloths each, **$2.97**
500 cloths originally priced at $4.19 each.
Woven of snow white, selected yarn that can hardly be distinguished from linen, in effective circular patterns. Size 70x70 inches.

Pure Linen Irish Satin Damask yard, **$2.49**
500 yards of finely woven, pure linen damask, with a satiny sheen, 69 inches wide. In several pretty patterns.

Extra Fine Pure Linen Damask yard, **$2.89**
Heavy, long wearing quality of full bleached linen, with a satiny finish, 71 inches wide. In several attractive patterns.

Pure Linen Table Damask yard, **$2.19**
A special purchase of 500 yards priced very low for this sale.
Snow white, pure Irish linen damask, in several neat patterns. 69 inches wide.

Round Scalloped Damask Cloths ea., **$4.19**
Originally priced $5.19 each.
Finely woven, cotton damask cloths, 70 inches in diameter, neatly scalloped, and in several good circular patterns.

Irish Satin Damask Cloths each, **$5.24**
Originally priced $6.89 each.
Full bleached, pure linen damask cloths, in neat designs and hemmed for immediate use. Size 66x66 inches.

January Sale of Bedspreads, Blankets & Comfortables

White Marseilles Bedspreads, extra large, full size, sale price **$5.94.** Our usual price **$7.94.** In attractive raised patterns, closely woven and satin finished.

All Pure Wool Blankets, full size, **$8.94** pair.
All wool, woven in the old fashioned way. Warm and durable. In rich block plaids.

All Pure Wool Blankets
Made of high grade wool, with almost twice the usual fluffy thickness of the average all wool blanket. In white and block patterns. Sale Price **$13.89** a pair, double bed size. Formerly $22.89.

Comfortables
White sanitary, cotton filled. Extra large size **$2.94.** Originally $4.94.
Covered with attractive floral printed materials, closely woven.

Sateen Covered Lambs' Wool Filled Comfortables, full double bed size, $6.94
Covered with mercerized sateen on both sides, and filled with 100% pure wool. Stitched in artistic designs with floral centers and backs and plain borders.

Also many other items in bed coverings, not listed here, at proportionately the same savings.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

Clearance Sale of Misses' Dresses $15.74

Reduced for clearance, a group of previously high priced dresses, in a variety of attractive styles and materials that have proven most satisfactory.

This sale offers a remarkable opportunity to the young girl or small woman, as there are navy regulation dresses, tricotines, velveteens, gabardines, combinations of satin and serge, and satins, many with hand-embroidery or bead trimming. Sizes 14, 16, 18. Not all sizes in every style.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Front.

Women's Coats and Wraps Reduced

A large variety of coats and wraps has been reduced for this sale.
Fur trimmed wraps, evening coats, leather coats and English fleeces—all of superior quality and latest design.

3	Fur Trimmed Wraps..... Originally	$389.00—Now	**$196.00**
4	Fur Trimmed Wraps..... Originally	214.00—Now	**159.00**
6	Fancy Wraps..... Originally	189.00—Now	**129.00**
5	Fur Trimmed Wraps..... Originally	139.00—Now	**94.75**
31	Evening Wraps..... Originally	37.75—Now	**22.74**
53	Cloth Coats, sizes up to 48½, fur trimmed and plain..... Originally	39.75—Now	**19.74**
9	Black Leather Coats..... Originally	49.75—Now	**22.74**
21	English Fleece Coats..... Originally	44.75—Now	**22.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Front.

Clearance Sale of WOMEN'S SUITS

All taken from our regular stock.

		Reduced to
7	Suits originally priced up to	$224.00, **$124.00**
29	Suits originally priced up to	174.00, **98.75**
27	Suits originally priced up to	124.00, **79.75**
44	Suits originally priced up to	79.75, **54.75**
53	Suits originally priced up to	59.75, **33.75**
65	Suits originally priced up to	39.75, **24.74**

Materials are velour, duvet de laine, rayonnier, evora superior, tricotine, velveteen, jersey.
There are simple tailored models, straight line or belted ones, some have embroidery trimming, others fur collars of mole, nutria, opossum or squirrel.
All coats are interlined and handsomely silk lined.
Sizes 34 to 44.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Clearance Sale of 127 Women's Dresses $29.75

Formerly $48.75 to $64.75

Dresses of exceptional smartness and quality in a number of desirable models.

Materials: Tricotine, twill, velveteen, charmeuse, satin, and Morocco crepe.

Trimmings: Braid, beads, and hand embroidery.

There are all sizes in the lot but not every size in every style.

Colors: Navy, black and brown.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Remnants of Linings

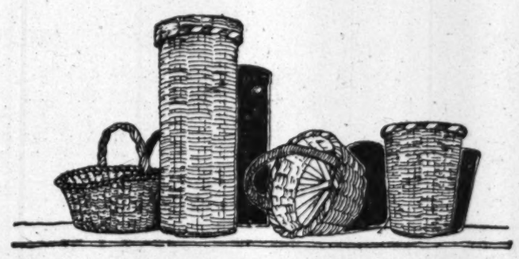
Attractively Reduced

Cotton Linings
Sateen and Percaline
34c to 89c yard
Formerly 47c to $1.29 yd.

Printed and Brocaded Satin
cotton back
$1.19 and $1.39 yard
Formerly $1.39 & $1.59 yd.

Fancy Sateen Linings
printed designs
49c to 79c yard
Formerly 64c to 98c yd.

Macy's—Lining Section, Second Floor, 34th St., Broadway.



Mexican Hampers and Baskets

Round hampers, covers to match, in three sizes:
20 inches high x 11 inches wide, **$1.54**
22 inches high x 14 inches wide, **2.29**
25 inches high x 17 inches wide, **3.09**

Market Baskets:
9½ inches high x 5 inches deep, **34c**
10½ inches high x 6 inches deep, **49c**

Waste Paper Baskets:
11 inches high x 10 inches wide, **98c**
12 inches high x 11 inches wide, **$1.34**
13 inches high x 13 inches wide, **$1.74**

Mexican Willow Market Baskets with braided tops and handles. Oval:
12 inches high x 5½ inches deep, **94c**
14 inches high x 6 inches deep, **$1.29**

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Clearance Sale of Hose

Women's Full Fashioned Silk Hose $1.14 Pair
Reduced from $1.79 pair
In black or white, sizes 8½ to 10

Children's Mercerized Stockings 39c Pair
Reduced from 59c to 69c pr.
Fine mercerized ribbed stockings, size 8 to 10, in white, sizes 7 to 10 in black

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

550 Imported Handmade Blouses

$4.69

Originally $9.74 to $15.74

Handmade blouses trimmed with fine tucks, net fluting, hand-embroidery and hand-drawnwork.

In white and delicate shades of flesh, Copenhagen, rose and orchid.

Sizes 34 to 46.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

See our grocery ad in today's World, American, Herald, Brooklyn Eagle, Staats-Zeitung

Especial attention is directed to the Extraordinary Values in our JANUARY WHITE SALES which commence To-morrow.

West 42nd Street and West 43rd Street

Stern Brothers

Business Hours: 9 A. M. until 5.30 P. M.

The Annual January Sale of

Household and Decorative Linens

Ireland's high-grade Linens—noted for their exceptional wearing and laundering qualities—are now offered in many instances

At LESS Than TO-DAY'S WHOLESALE COST

Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths

Full bleached; distinctive circular designs.

$5.90 and 7.50

Napkins to match, 22x22 inches—$7.25 a dozen.

Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths

Heavy weight; full bleached.

2x2 yards; - - - **$7.50**
2x2½ yards; - - - **$9.75**
2x3 yards; - - - **11.50**

Napkins to match
22x22 inches; - per dozen **$9.25**

Irish Pure Linen Satin Double Damask Table Cloths

Heavy weight; circular designs.

2x2 yards; - **$10.00, 12.00**
2x2½ yards; - **$12.00, 15.00**
2x3 yards; - **$15.00, 18.00**

Napkins to match
22x22 inches, doz. **$12.75, 16.00**

TOWELS

Huck Towels—Irish Pure Linen, hemstitched; guest size.....doz. **$7.50, 8.75**

Huck Towels, hemstitched; Union Linen; room size; per dozen.....**$4.75, 7.50**

All Linen Huck Towels—Hemstitched or hemmed; room size; per dozen.....**$8.75**

Irish All Linen Typed Glass Towels, hemmed; per dozen.....**$9.25, 12.00**

BEDSPREADS, Etc.

Dimity Bedspreads, hemmed; each.....**$2.25, 2.75, 3.75**

Satin Finish Bedspreads, hemmed; each.....**$5.00, 5.75**

Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed; each.....**$2.75, 4.50**

Pure Linen Sheets, hemstitched; pair **$15.00, 17.50**

Pure Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched.....pair **$3.50, 4.50**

EXHIBITION

of American

DRESS SILKS

Featuring Novelties in both Weave and Color for Sport Wear

Attention is directed to the windows of our Forty-Second front which are devoted exclusively to this display

French Kid Gloves

Reduced to $1.95 Originally $3.50

Excellent quality 2-Clasp Overseam Sewn Gloves, with Paris Point backs.

White and Colors; also Black with White stitching.

The Annual January Sale of

Women's White Undergarments

Excellent quality American-made assortments at

PHENOMENAL PRICE CONCESSIONS

Nainsook Nightgowns, - - - - -	**$1.15, 1.50, 1.95 to 2.85**
Nainsook Envelope Chemises, - -	**98c, 1.39, 1.69 to 2.75**
Nainsook Corset Covers, - - - -	**89c, 1.00, 1.29 to 1.65**
Nainsook Plain Chemises, - - - -	**1.00, 1.35 and 1.69**
Nainsook Drawers, - - - - - -	**1.00, 1.65 and 1.95**
Pink Batiste and Seco Silk Bloomers,	**85c, 1.00 and 1.25**
Outing Flannel Nightgowns, - - -	**1.45, 1.90 and 2.85**

Philippine Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises—

A most extensive showing of elaborately hand-embroidered and hand-made undergarments.

$1.95 and 2.95

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Tailored or lace trimmed models in a wide variety of styles.

Silk Night Gowns, - - - - - - -	**$3.95, 4.95, 5.75 to 7.85**
Silk Envelope Chemises, - - - -	**1.95, 2.50, 2.95 & 3.95**
Satin Bloomers, - - - - - - - -	**$2.95, 3.25 and 3.95**
Silk Step-in Drawers, - - - - -	**$2.95, 3.50 and 3.95**
Silk Bodices, - - - - - - - - -	**1.25 and 1.85**

SECOND FLOOR

Decidedly Advantageous Prices on

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

French Voiles and Batistes—

Some are hand-made; trimmed with Filet lace hand-drawn and French dots; others with smartly tucked fronts, collar and cuffs. . . ***Values to $7.90*** **$3.95**

Dimity, Madras and Voiles—

Well tailored Blouses; some are trimmed with Filet and Irish lace edges; tucked fronts; some with pique collars and link cuffs; long sleeves . . . ***$3.95 Values*** **$2.95**

SECOND FLOOR.

Substantial Savings in the Half-Yearly Sale of

BLANKETS and BED COVERINGS

Superior quality assortments—all from our regular stock.

White Blankets
Cotton and Wool

Single Bed Size..pr. **$6.75 to $8.95**
Double " " ..pr. **$7.50 to 11.50**
Extra large.....pr. **10.50 to 13.50**

Comfortables
Double Size

Figured Silkoline, both sides, ea. **$3.75**
Printed Cambrics, plain borders. **5.00**
Plain Nainsook, wool filled..ea. **8.50**

Fancy Colored Blankets, $5.00, 6.50 and 7.75 each

New Designs in wide range of colors.

MUSLIN SHEETS

	Single	Three-qtr.	Double
Hemmed..	1.15	1.30	1.48
Hemst'd ..	1.80	2.00	2.45

MUSLIN PILLOW CASES

	42x36	45x36	50x36
Hemmed..	32c.	35c.	38c.
Hemst'd ..	42c.	45c.	48c.

A Most Remarkable Offering of

WOMEN'S UNION SUITS

High-Grade Garments taken from our regular stock and

Reduced for Immediate Disposal

$4.85 (Formerly 7.95)

Wool, Silk and Wool or Mercerized.
Low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle lengths.

Flesh Color or White. All Sizes, but not in every style.

Exceptional Value-giving in

A Special Purchase Sale of

50 Women's High-grade Evening Wraps

AT HALF PRICE

Distinctive, regal originations designed upon lines as decreed and approved by Europe's most noted style authors.

Sale Prices:

$52.50 *to* $262.50

Originally made to sell for
$110.00 to $525.00

Materials comprise rich Brocades, Chiffon Velvets, Metallic Brocades, in self or fur trimmed effects. Exquisitely embroidered or beaded. Lined throughout and interlined.

ONE ONLY of EACH STYLE.

The Annual Clearance Sale of

Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Apparel

Misses' Suits
Formerly sold up to $89.75,
REDUCED TO . . . **38.50**

Misses' Coats
Formerly sold up to $75.00,
REDUCED TO . . . **45.00**

Misses' Dresses Tricotines, Satins and Velveteens.
Formerly sold up to $34.75,
REDUCED TO . . . **15.00**

Misses' Dresses
Formerly sold up to 125.00,
REDUCED TO . . . **45.00**

Girls' Wool Dresses
Navy Blue Embroidered Serge.
Formerly $12.75,
REDUCED TO . . . **$5.95**

Misses' Dance Dresses
Formerly $47.50,
REDUCED TO . . . **25.00**

Misses' Coats
Formerly sold up to 110.00,
REDUCED TO . . . **59.75**

Girls' Winter Coats
Formerly sold up to $37.50,
REDUCED TO . . . **20.00**

Girls' Fur Collar Coats
Formerly sold up to $42.50,
REDUCED TO . . . **24.75**

Girls' Regulation Dresses
Of Navy Blue Wool Serges.
Formerly $19.75,
REDUCED TO . . . **11.50**

An Extraordinary Sale To-morrow of

200 Women's

Fashionable DRESSES

at **$19.50**

(Formerly $37.50)

Superior Quality Serges, Tricotines or Wool Jerseys in a diversity of Coat, Tunic or Panel effects.

Elaborately embroidered, beaded or braid trimmed models in the most desired colors

Rarely is it possible to effect a saving of $18.00 on such practical, serviceable, fashionable Dresses as we offer in this timely sale.

Sizes 34 to 46

60,000 TO PICKET CLOTHING SHOPS

Amalgamated Workers Plan Big Demonstration of Their Power Tomorrow.

SAY GUARDS ARE IMPORTED

Some Manufacturers Oppose Wage Cuts as Against Efficiency in Factories.

About 60,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, unemployed due to the controversy between the union and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York, will meet at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and during the day picket the shops of the members of the association. According to union officials, special efforts will be made to maintain order.

"We are anxious to show the public, and the manufacturers themselves that we still have our normal strength and that the defections in the ranks of the workers have not been as great as some would like to have us believe," said one of the union officials.

Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated, said he had learned that the Manufacturers' Association, finding that but few guards could be employed here, had hired guards in Chicago.

It could not be learned yesterday what measures the police would take during the invasion of the clothing district by the pickets, but it was said that police officials did not take kindly to the union's plans.

"With so many unionists on the job and considerable bitterness in the air there is bound to be a disturbance of one sort or another," one police official said.

There was a temporary truce in the controversy because of the holiday. A few pickets were posted in the morning, union officials reported, to see that no manufacturer took advantage of the holiday to make preparations for the reopening of his shop.

Thus far the Amalgamated has not found it necessary to appeal to the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America, of which it is a member, and no effort will be made to secure practical support from the alliance of 400,000 needle trades workers until an emergency arises, Mr. Hillman said. He thought the fund of $1,000,000 to be subscribed by Amalgamated workers in other cities would be ample to cover the needs of New York workers for some time. Restaurants and commissaries will be established next month, it was said, and workers permitted to purchase food and other necessities at cost.

Replies to a questionnaire sent to the 500 members of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, making 38 different types of garments in 38 States and in four Provinces of Canada and in Mexico, showed, according to a report yesterday, that although about 15 per cent. of the members have reduced wages from 9 to 25 per cent., about 40 per cent. either propose to maintain their schedules, or have not considered a change. The remainder reported that they were considering reducing wages.

Commenting upon the attitude of the manufacturers toward wage reductions, Arthur Schwab of the association explained that although wage reductions might have some effect upon the final cost of heavy garments, such as overcoats, in which wages figure as an important item, the reduction which would be permitted in smaller garments, such as shirts, overalls, collars, underwear, hosiery, pajamas and similar articles, would be negligible.

Some of the manufacturers opposing the reduction of wages, Mr. Schwab said, held that living costs have not been materially reduced; that in an efficiently managed factory increased efficiency, higher quality and greater production are more instrumental in reducing costs than a wage reduction and that the good-will and interest of employes is too valuable an asset to be jeopardized by the uncertain and problematical advantage of a wage reduction.

AMERICANS RULE TOY MART.

Of $100,000,000 Worth Sold Here, 80 Per Cent. Were Made in U. S.

Eighty per cent. of all the toys sold in this country this year were of American manufacture, foreign competition being hardly a factor in the market.

Estimates by wholesalers show there were about $100,000,000 worth of toys on the market, of which $80,000,000 were made by American firms, $10,000,000 by Japan, $8,000,000 by Germany, and about $2,000,000 by France and other European countries.

The year also showed that warlike toys are going out of fashion.

Immediate Delivery

$50

puts this

Opera Grand

in your Home

Only 4 Feet 8 Inches Long.

Equally Attractive Monthly Payments

THIS is just the little Grand you have longed for — the Opera Grand — the smallest made. It takes practically no more space than an Upright. Come and hear it in our special booth arranged to show how little space is required.

MATHUSHEK

37 West 37th Street

Telephone Fitz Roy 976-977

ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL

FURRIER

18 West 38th Street

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

Since the foundation of this business in 1856 Hall's Furs have combined the three essential factors that enter into the buying of Furs— **Dependability — Style — Lowest Price.**

The Great Price Reductions

at which we will offer our Entire Stock of

FURS

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, Dec. 27

afford a tangible opportunity to practice REAL Economy in the Selection of

Fur Coats, Wraps, Capes and Smaller Furs

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.

Telephone Fitz Roy 2707 Formerly 6th Ave. and 22nd St.

Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy, There Is Service

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's and Misses' Apparel

The Prices Are Very Much Lower Than We Have Quoted During the Entire Fall or Winter

Purchases Will Appear On Bills Rendered February 1st — No C. O. D.'s — No Approvals — No Returns

Women's Wraps and Coats

At One-Half Former Prices

Exclusive Imported Creations and distinguished-looking models of American origination have been reduced to just half their original prices.

2	Imported Evening Wraps	formerly 975.00,	475.00
1	Imported Evening Wrap	formerly 850.00,	425.00
8	Callot Lace Wraps	formerly 510.00,	225.00
1	Evening Wrap, Brocaded, Fur Trimmed	formerly 415.00,	207.50
1	Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Evening Wrap	formerly 295.00,	147.50
6	Evening Wraps of Brocaded Velvet	formerly 265.00,	132.50
2	Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet	formerly 250.00,	125.00
1	Fur Trimmed Street Coat	formerly 460.00,	230.00
1	Fur Trimmed Street Coat Wrap	formerly 340.00,	170.00
1	Fur Trimmed Street Coat Wrap	formerly 295.00,	145.00
2	Fur Trimmed Street Coat Wraps	formerly 280.00,	140.00
2	Fur Trimmed Street Wraps	formerly 235.00,	117.50
1	Fur Trimmed Street Coat Wrap	formerly 225.00,	112.50
8	Fur Trimmed Street Coat Wraps	formerly 205.00,	102.50
5	Street Coat Wraps without Fur	formerly 145.00,	72.50
9	Street Coat Wraps without Fur	formerly 105.00,	52.50
14	Street Coat Wraps	formerly 85.00,	42.50
54	Coat Wraps, some Fur trimmed	formerly 39.50,	19.75

(Fourth Floor)

Women's Dresses

Afternoon, Dinner and Evening Gowns of exceeding loveliness. Imported models and exclusive American creations, substantially reduced.

6	Dresses	formerly 300.00,	150.00
16	Dresses	formerly 150.00,	98.00
40	Dresses	formerly 98.00,	62.00
100	Dresses	formerly 45.00 to 59.50,	33.00
All Imported Models Reduced to Half Former Prices			175.00 to 300.00
		formerly 350.00 to 600.00	

(Fourth Floor)

Women's Suits

Tailleurs and luxuriously Fur-Trimmed Suits including Imported and exclusive American creations.

12	Fur Trimmed Suits	formerly 220.00 to 265.00,	125.00
20	Fur Trimmed models	formerly 105.00,	52.50
37	Suits, with or without Fur	formerly 65.00 to 95.00,	49.50
47	Tailleurs, with or without Fur	formerly 48.00 to 59.50,	35.00
56	Tailored Suits, some with Fur	formerly 35.00 and 39.50,	22.50

All Worsted Jersey Suits, smart sport models, splendid for general wear, in Plain or Heather Mixtures of various shades. 15.00 is actually less than the cost to manufacture. We secured them through a special purchase. **15.00**

(Fourth Floor)

Misses' Coats and Wraps

134 handsome Coats and Wraps, most of them luxuriously Fur Trimmed.

55	Coat Wraps	formerly 39.50 to 57.50,	29.50
30	Coat Wraps	formerly 75.00 to 98.00,	55.00
40	Coat Wraps	formerly 120.00 to 145.00,	95.00
9	Imported Coats and Wraps	formerly 135.00 to 560.00,	69.00 and 135.00

(Fourth Floor)

Misses' Dresses

Modish, Mid-Winter styles in Wool and Silk, with just the right degree of artistic adornment.

125	Dresses	formerly 24.50 to 37.50,	16.75
42	Dresses	formerly 45.00 to 59.50,	29.50
35	Dresses	formerly 75.00 to 85.00,	59.50
20	Dresses	formerly 89.00 to 119.00,	75.00
15	Dresses	formerly 178.00 to 265.00,	145.00
18	Imported Street Dresses	formerly 325.00 to 495.00,	95.00 and 135.00
15	Imported Afternoon Dresses	formerly 195.00 to 560.00	85.00 and 145.00
25	Imported Gowns	formerly 150.00 to 625.00,	85.00 and 155.00

(Fourth Floor)

Misses' Suits

A splendid assortment of Misses Tailleurs and Fur-Trimmed Suits.

40	Suits	formerly 35.00 to 49.50,	22.50
39	Suits	formerly 55.00 to 69.50,	39.50
25	Suits	formerly 82.50 to 169.50,	69.50
1	Imported Suit	formerly 495.00,	95.00

(Fourth Floor)

Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

Coats, Wraps, Scarfs and Muffs of the Finest Furs Nature Produces reduced to prices far below prevailing wholesale costs!

Natural Muskrat Coats, 36 inches long, self trimmed	formerly 295.00	185.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, 36 inches long, Raccoon trimmed	formerly 325.00	195.00
Black Pony Skin Coat, 36 inches long, Raccoon trimmed	formerly 285.00	125.00
Hudson Seal Wrap, large shawl collar	formerly 965.00,	545.00
Mole Wrap, large shawl collar	formerly 625.00,	395.00
French Seal Wrap (dyed coney), beautifully lined	formerly 495.00,	245.00
Skunk Scarfs	formerly 75.00, 95.00 and 110.00,	55.00, 65.00 and 75.00
Skunk Muff	formerly 75.00 and 85.00,	47.50 and 55.00

(Fourth Floor)

Juniors' and Girls' Coats and Dresses

A wide assortment of smart, practical Coats and Dresses in the season's favorite styles and fabrics.

63	Coats, 6 to 16 years	formerly 24.50 to 35.00,	16.75
30	Coats, 8 to 16 years	formerly 45.00 to 49.50,	35.00
60	Dresses, 6 to 14 years	formerly 9.75 to 14.75,	6.95
75	Dresses, 6 to 16 years	formerly 18.50 to 29.50,	12.75

(Fourth Floor)

Annual "McCreery Silk" Remnant Sale

Prices Reduced ½

Thousands of Lengths Assembled From Our Wholesale and Retail Departments, Marked At Half Former Prices!

Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Crepes, Chiffons, Georgettes and Meteors.

Dress lengths, as well as shorter lengths. All the wanted shades and weaves.

As 1920 has been an exceptionally busy silk season we have accumulated a wider variety of lengths than we have ever before been able to offer.

Ample space on the Second Floor has been set aside for this event.

(Second Floor)

AUTOS KILL TWO; SEVERAL INJURED

Paterson Man Dies When Mixed Signals Result in Crash at Clifton, N. J.

KILLED BY FENCE PALING

Machine Runs Into Fence at Sharp Turn in Golden's Bridge, N. Y., Pinning Rider to Seat.

Two men were killed and several other persons were injured in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. A misunderstanding of signals between Alfred Hyde of 101 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass., and Andrew Buzzio of 39 Jefferson Street, Passaic, N. J., resulted in the death of Louis Sherman of 211 Governor Street, Paterson, when the Buzzio car sidewiped the car operated by Hyde at Lexington and Clifton Avenues, Clifton, N. J., and turned the Hyde car over upon its occupants.

Mr. Sherman was in the front seat of the car beside Mr. Hyde, who was his cousin, and the parents of the owner of the car, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hyde, were in the tonneau. Witnesses told the police that the Buzzio car was going so rapidly that Buzzio was unable to stop until he had knocked down Adolph Schneweis of Clifton, one hundred feet away.

An ambulance surgeon from St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, examined Schneweis and found that his skull had been broken. He was hurried to the hospital, where it was said that he would die.

Buzzio and Hyde were arrested on a charge of manslaughter. They were released on bail at the Clinton Police Station. Mr. Hyde told the police that he and his parents had arrived from Cambridge on Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with the dead man's family.

When the automobile in which Nicholas Mansett of Chappaqua, N. Y., was riding with M. R. Rand struck a fence yesterday at a sharp turn at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., a paling in the fence pinned Mansett to his seat, killing him instantly. Mr. Mansett, who was 60 years old, was hurrying to a Christmas dinner at Brewster when the car skidded. Glass from the windshield cut Mr. Rand about the hands and face, but he dragged the automobile back to the road and carried the body of Mr. Mansett to the office of a physician.

Four persons were slightly hurt yesterday afternoon when a Red Cross automobile ambulance attached to Mitchel Field collided with an automobile owned and operated by Antonio Maresca of 4,226 Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, at Jamaica and Woodhaven Avenues, Queens.

In Maresca's car were his sister, Miss Mary Maresca of 235 East 106th Street, and Miss Josephine de Felio of 2,644 First Avenue. Fred B. Traver, chauffeur of the Red Cross ambulance, declared that Maresca ran into him, throwing Maresca and the two women to the street. The machines came together with such force that they were carried twenty feet along the road, where they knocked down Adolph May, 64 years old, of 61 Denington Avenue, Woodhaven.

An ambulance surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, attended slight hurts suffered by Maresca, May and the two women.

GREEK OFFICIAL PROTESTS.

Colorado Vice Consul Complains of Seizure of Countrymen's Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—International complications are threatened as the result of the confiscation of firearms by the Sheriff of Weld County after the arrest of three Greeks near Frederick. The Greek Government has entered an official protest against the Sheriff's action through N. C. Calogeros, Greek Vice Consul for Colorado, but the protest was rejected by acting Governor Stephan.

The dispute arises out of the enforcement of a part of the game law, providing for the confiscation of firearms found in the possession of unnaturalized citizens.

George Logious, Joseph Xedakis and Nicholas Xedakis were arrested after investigation of charges that they had shot pheasants. When the sheriff searched their homes he found and seized several shotguns. The men were fined and, as they were not citizens of the United States, the guns were confiscated. They laid their case before the Greek Vice Consul.

In rejecting the protest Acting Governor Stephan called the Greek Government's attention to the law under which the sheriff acted.

MAY JOIN INTERNATIONALE.

French Socialists in Congress Said to Favor Move by 3 to 1.

TOURS, France, Dec. 25.—What was termed the strong increase in the revolutionary temper of the French people and preliminary indications that the French Socialists favor affiliation with the Third (Moscow) Internationale by three to one were the outstanding features of reports read at the first session of the French Socialist Party congress here today. A significant phase of the reports was the statement that the Socialist and revolutionary spirit has gained great strength in the agricultural districts of France.

The congress opened this morning with 350 delegates, representing 180,000 members of the party. It was decided to take up immediately the question of joining the Moscow Internationale, although this question was last on the program. The delegates will vote by mandate, having received their instructions from their constituents.

Opposition to the Parliamentary group, which is composed of sixty Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies, continues to grow, and it appears certain the party will be split when final action on the motion to accept unconditionally adhesion to the Third Internationale comes up.

The delegates atribute the increase in the revolutionary spirit to the general disturbed conditions, world-wide unrest, and discontent with things as they are.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases.

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

NEW McGANNON WITNESSES.

Ten Will Appear for Defense Monday—Judge Will Contradict Miss Neely.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—Ten new witnesses are to testify for the defense Monday in the trial of Judge William H. McGannon on a second degree murder charge for the killing of Harold C. Kagy, it was announced today by McGannon's attorneys.

One of the ten will be an "alibi" witness and the other nine will be used to attack the testimony of State's witnesses, six of them to attack the credibility of the testimony given by Miss Mary E. Neely, chief witness for the prosecution, that she witnessed the shooting.

William H. Boyd, chief counsel for McGannon, said today that Miss Neely would be recalled to the witness stand Monday, and also intimated that Judge McGannon would take the stand the same day, although he said the present plan was to call the Judge on Tuesday.

When Judge McGannon takes the stand, it is said, he will make a complete denial of all testimony that he was present at the shooting. This general refutation will be directed pointblank at Miss Neely's testimony that she "saw McGannon pull something from his pocket. Simultaneously a shot rang out and Kagy lurched forward," and will deny that he offered her $500 to change her story.

The jury spent Christmas Day at a hotel in charge of a bailiff.

SEEKS DE KORWIN LETTERS.

Wife's Attorney Says They Will Prove Baron's Fortune-Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Cecile Young Heyworth De Korwin began a search today for certain missing papers that she believes will substantiate her contention regarding the motive behind Baron Joseph De Korwin's legal fight to obtain the custody of his 3-year-old son.

"The Baron is only seeking money," she said. "He's not concerned with the future of Stanislaus any more now than he was with my happiness when we were married."

The papers for which she is hunting contain letters which A. S. Trude, counsel for Mrs. De Korwin, says will prove the assertion.

At the same time the Baron's counsel, Edward B. Mayer, announced that his client was impatiently waiting for the resumption of Judge McKinley's hearing on Thursday to offer testimony.

"This whole affair, from the wedding to the present court fight, has been featured by the Baron's greed for his wife's millions," Mr. Trude declared. "Mrs. De Korwin never had a honeymoon. It was a financial eclipse, with the moon hidden by the Baron's outstretched hand. When she got through paying off his morganatic wives she began providing for the alleged noble's living expenses. Her duties as wife have been transcended in importance by her responsibility as a paymaster."

The Baron's story of his search for his son brought an ironical reply from Mr. Trude.

"Mrs. De Korwin has never attempted to hide from any one," he said. "If the Baron had really desired to visit the lad, born in Vienna, but reared in America, he could easily have done so by writing to his wife."

CROWDS ATTEND MASSES.

Christmas Services at Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran Churches.

All the Christmas masses yesterday were crowded at St. Patrick's Cathedral, beginning with the midnight mass Christmas Eve. At 11 o'clock high mass Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes presided. He also officiated at vespers, which were sung at 4 o'clock.

A new musical composition was rendered, the author of which is Pietro A. Yon. The chancel was decorated elaborately with evergreens.

All the Roman Catholic churches were crowded at practically all masses yesterday. Christmas being a holy day of obligation. There were Christmas decorations and elaborate musical programs. The midnight mass in New York has come to be a regular Christmas feature in the religious world. This custom was started by Cardinal Farley, as he wanted his people to pray much during the World War.

Episcopal and Lutheran churches held Christmas services. The denominational churches will have their Christmas celebrations today.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

Sale Begins Tomorrow at 9 A. M.

Sale Begins Tomorrow at 9 A. M.

Tomorrow A Tremendous Mark Down Sale

FINAL BREAK IN PRICES

Sacrificing Without Reservation
Entire $250,000 Stock of Women's and Misses'

DRESSES & COATS

This is without exception the greatest event of the entire year. It brings you the opportunity to buy the newest and smartest models in high grade dresses and coats at prices that have never been equalled and will set a record for many years to come. Don't miss this wonderful chance. Come early tomorrow morning.

THESE REDUCTIONS BRING PRICES DOWN TO MUCH LESS THAN WHOLESALE

DRESSES—Worth up to 20.00
Tricotine, Serge, Tailored Velour, Embroidered Velour, Jersey—Velveteen
All Sizes for 7.85

DRESSES WORTH To 29.75
Beaded Tricotine—Velveteen—Emb'd Tricotine—Satin—Poiret Twill — Wool Velour — Charmeuse.
12.85

DRESSES WORTH To 40.00
Emb'd Tricotine—Rich Satin—Crepe Back Satin—Silk Duvetyne—Embroidered Velour.
19.75

DRESSES WORTH To 50.00
Canton Crepe—Fine Tricotine—Silk Duvetyne—Embroidered Velour—Finest Satin.
29.75

DRESSES WORTH TO 75.00
Canton Crepe—Chiffon Velvet—Lace and Satin Combinations—Elaborately Emb'd Tricotine.
39.75

EMBROIDERED VELOUR COATS
Beautifully tailored and embroidered. Lined with silk
16.75

BOLIVIA COATS
Worth to 45.00
Fine quality Bolivia, with large collars of finest furs, lined with silk and interlined.
27.50

COATS & WRAPS
Worth to 65.00
Bolivia — Suedine — Duvette—Silvertip—Large fur collars of nutria, opossum, raccoon and Bay seal.
35.00

COATS & WRAPS
Worth to 85.00
Bokhara — Chamoistyne — Veldyne—Velour de Laine, luxurious collar of squirrel, opossum, nutria, raccoon.
55.00

COATS & WRAPS
Worth to 110.00
The very richest fabrics in the smartest models, with large collars of fashionable furs.
75.00

RENARD—West 42d St.—RENARD

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Beginning to-morrow (Monday)
on the First Floor
An Unprecedented Offering of
Over Seven Thousand
Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas
at $1.65 per suit

This is a phenomenally low figure for Pajamas of this quality (being, indeed, less than one-half the regular price). The material used in making the garments is domet flannel of superior grade, and the workmanship is of a high order.

Twelve Hundred
Men's Outing Flannel Night Shirts
(of the same quality material) will at the same time be offered at
$1.35 each

Beginning tomorrow, Monday, December 27th, we shall put on sale

5116
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits—worth up to $90
$48

The assortment is composed chiefly of incomplete lines of choice suits, resulting from the eager response to our recent Sale announcements.

Added to these, are various lots of other mighty fine suits, late arrivals from the famed tailories of Hart Schaffner & Marx, and made to sell at $90, $85 and $75.

These 5116 suits at $48 include a big showing of beautiful blues and grays; the styles are the season's newest and best; smart single and double breasters.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Merchandise of standard merit assembled in full assortments for this important event.

Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Fitzroy—1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

An especially prepared sale at prices that represent substantial economies to our customers.

See After-Christmas Sale Advertisement on Page 3, Editorial Section

Beginning Tomorrow

Annual January Sale of Lingerie

Beginning Tomorrow

Negligees and Robes

Satin, Plain and Brocaded, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Corduroy and Blanket Robes, a variety of lovely colors.

Crepe de Chine

Attractive Kimono model of Crepe de Chine, shirred front and back.
$6.95

Heavy quality Crepe de Chine hand-embroidered scalloped around the neck and down the front, ribbon tie.
$12.75 and tax

Satin and Brocade

Two-toned Satin, with flowing sleeves, a graceful style trimmed with pleating.
$10.75 and tax

Brocaded Satin, a draped model of elaborate effect, luxuriously trimmed with moufflon.
$22.50 and tax

Corduroy and Quilted Robes

Corduroy Robes, full model, collar and pockets.
$6.45

Imported Japanese Satin Quilted Robes, full model.
$16.75 and tax

Second Floor

Philippine and American Lingerie

Philippine Underwear

Importer's Sample and Surplus Stock Secured at Great Concessions

THE best values we have ever offered in hand-made and beautifully hand-embroidered Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises are presented in this sale at far below the current prices.

Exquisite needlecraft of the Philippine women is combined with real Filet and Irish laces in many of the models.

Gowns and Envelope Chemises
Attractive styles, dainty with embroidery
$1.95 $2.45 $2.95

Gowns and Envelope Chemises
Embroidered and lace trimmed
$3.95 $4.95 $6.95

Lovely Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine, Radium Silk and Washable Satin, Tailored and Lace-Trimmed

WOMEN of exacting taste in dainty Lingerie will appreciate this offering of underslips in a variety of charming models, in flesh tint.

Simple tailored styles as well as elaborately trimmed models are included in the collection—all well made and of the soft, fine, silken fabrics of luxury.

Night Gowns
$3.95 $4.95 $5.95 $9.75

Envelope Chemises
$1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Step-In Drawers
$1.95 $2.95

American Made Lingerie

SOFT, serviceable materials, Batiste, Nainsook, Cotton Crepe, flesh tint and white, models attractively trimmed with dainty laces, embroidery and hemstitching.

Gowns of Nainsook and Batiste
$1.35, $1.50 $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Gowns of Cotton Crepe
$1.50 $1.95

Petticoats of Muslin
$1.50 $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Envelope Chemises
$1.50 $1.95 $2.95

Bloomers of Batiste and Windsor Crepe
75c, 85c, 98c

Second Floor

Breakfast Coats

A magnificent assortment of colorful and beautiful models in Satin, Taffeta, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon over Crepe de Chine, and Corduroy.

Satins and Taffetas

Breakfast Coats of unusual beauty in two-toned Satin and Taffeta, a variety of models, novel trimming effects and charming little style touches—all of excellent material—remarkably priced at—
$10.75 $12.75 $14.75 $16.75 $18.75 and tax

Chiffon Over Crepe de Chine

Soft, filmy draperies over Crepe de Chine, with attractive ruffles, a particularly graceful model—
$12.75 and tax

Embossed Corduroy

Handsome and comfortable Breakfast Coats for cool mornings, of Embossed Corduroy, lined throughout with silk—
$10.75 and tax

Second Floor

Semi-Annual Sale Mme. Irene Corsets

Women who appreciate the better quality in corsetry have long shown their preference for Mme. Irene—a name that signifies the absolutely correct corset.

Every Mme. Irene Corset is built on smart lines, designed with great care for comfort, together with support; fashioned of a fine quality material and marked by the exquisite daintiness of the finishing touches.

Three Remarkable Values

$4.95
Made of good quality plain coutil for the medium and average figure. Medium low bust and medium long skirt. Eyelet lacing below front steel.

$7.95
Tax 30c
Daintily figured broche is used for this model designed to meet the needs of the average figure. Desirable straight back, ribbon-trimmed top.

$10.00
Tax 50c
Beautiful broche corset for the average and full figure. Long skirt with deep elastic inserts in front. The top is finished with ribbon and lace.

No C. O. D.'s **No Exchanges**

Second Floor

Smart Lingerie Blouses

Hand-Made Blouses
$4.00
Sheer, dainty Voile and Batiste, with hand-drawn work, French knots, trimmed with Filet lace. Exceptional at this price.

Sport Blouses
$10.00
Irish Dimity, with tucked bosom, round collar and cuffs of pencil stripes in rose or blue.
Illustrated at right.

Hand-Made Blouses
$15.00
Fine French Voile with drawn-work, French knot embroidery, and trimmed with Filet lace.
Illustrated at left.

Third Floor

Silk Petticoats And Bloomers

A collection of very attractive models for street and evening, at extremely low prices

Taffeta
$3.95 $4.95 $5.95

Radium and Pussy-Willow
$6.95 $7.95

Silk Jersey
$3.95 $4.95 $6.45

Messaline and Satin
$5.45 $6.95

Dance and Evening Petticoats

Manufacturer's sample line and surplus stock of evening Petticoats, many elaborately trimmed with fine lace.
$3.95 to **$10.50**
Many at less than cost.

Washable Satin Dance Petticoats, attractively trimmed with laces, in flesh tint, charming models.
$3.95 $5.45 $7.95

Bloomers in Crepe de Chine and Satin

Crepe de Chine tailored and re-enforced, a good full model.
$1.95

Washable Satin, hemstitched or lace trimmed.
$2.95

Ankle Bloomers in fine quality Silk Jersey. Black and street shades.
$3.95

Second Floor

Beginning Tomorrow

Annual January Sale of Household Linens

Beginning Tomorrow

Heralding the New Year 1921 with Lower Prices—and Abundant Assortments of Ireland's Finest Qualities

Linens for Your Dining Room

Odd Damask Table Cloths of Pure Irish Linen...**$5.95, $7.75, $8.75**

Odd Damask Napkins—dozen
$4.95, $6.95, $9.00

Table Cloths of Irish linen damask, lovely round designs:
2x2 yards.....**$9.00**
2x2½ yards.....**$11.25**
2x3 yards.....**$13.50**
Napkins to match—dozen...**$9.50**

"Gold Medal" Linens of pure linen damask—
Cloths, 2x2 yards.....**$9.50**
Cloths, 2x2½ yards.....**$11.75**
Cloths, 2x3 yards.....**$14.25**
Napkins to match—dozen...**$12.00**

Luncheon Cloths of linen damask, hemstitched—
36x36 inches.....**$3.50**
41x41 inches.....**$4.00**
54x54 inches.....**$6.50**

Tea Napkins of linen damask, hemstitched—dozen.....**$7.50**

Table damask of pure Irish linen, 2 yards wide—yard.....**$2.75**

Dinner Napkins, Irish double damask, large size—dozen.....**$21.00**

Table Cloths of pure linen damask, size 64x64 inches, with one dozen napkins to match, size 18x18 inches, per set.....**$15.00**

Linens for Your Bed Room

Sheets and Pillow Cases of pure Irish linen—
Sheets—pair....**$16.50**
Cases—pair.....**$3.95**

Embroidered Pillow Cases—scalloped and hemstitched. Hand embroidered. Irish linen—
Pair....**$8.50, $10.50**

Bed Spreads—Irish embroidered batiste bed spreads. Brown's "Shamrock" brand—
$15.00 and **$17.00**

Heralding the New Year 1921 with Lower Prices—and Abundant Assortments of Ireland's Finest Qualities

Charming Cotton Fabrics

White and Colored
Splendid Values at Moderate Prices

Imported White Renaissance Mull
$1.00 yard
Delightfully soft and sheer, with a silky finish; 44 inches wide.

Long Cloth
$2.75 piece
(10 yards)
Soft needle finish; 36 inches wide.

Baby Wool Flannel
$1.95 yard
White daintily embroidered in silk. Choice of scalloped designs.

Novelty Printed Cotton Voiles
$1.00 yard
Charming assortment of colorings and new designs; 39-40 inches wide.

French Novelties
$1.45 yard
Printed and embroidered designs on light and dark colored grounds; 40 inches wide.

French Printed Shirting Madras
85c yard
Attractive striped effects, in colored grounds; 32 inches wide.

French Ratine
75c yard
A wide range of lovely colors, also white; 36 inches wide.

Second Floor

Bathroom and Kitchen Towels

Hemstitched Huck Towels—all pure linen huck towels with damask borders; dozen, **$10.50, $12.00** and **$13.50**

Guest Towels—
dozen **$8.00** and **$10.00**

Huck Towels—famous "Old Bleach" towels, pure linen, grass bleached, hemstitched—
dozen, **$18.00, $19.00, $21.00**

Union Linen Huck Towels—Hemmed—
dozen, **$4.75, $5.75, $6.75**

Hemstitched guest size—dozen, **$4.50**

Turkish Bath Towels—
each, **25c, 50c, 60c, 75c** and **$1.00**

Imported Turkish Towels—made of Egyptian yarn—
each, **75c, $1.00** and **$1.25**

Hemmed Glass and Kitchen Towels—all pure linen.....dozen, **$6.75**

Crash Dish Towcling—heavy quality, all pure linen.....yard **35c**

Glass Toweling—checked, all pure linen yard **50c**

Servants' Towels — excellent quality huck.....dozen, **$3.50**

Decorative Linens

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Napkins—dozen, **$8.50, $10.50, $12.00**

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)—
set, **$6.75, $7.50, $8.75**

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Doylies—
dozen, **$2.75, $3.50**

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Tray Cloths
each **40c, 50c, 75c**

Hand-Embroidered Scarfs—
each, **$4.00, $5.00, $6.00**

Hand-Made Scarfs—Filet lace trimmed
each **$6.75, $7.50, $8.50**

Hand-Made Tray Cloths—Filet lace trimmed—
each **$1.65, $2.50, $3.00**

Luncheon Sets—hand-embroidered Filet lace trimmed (25 pieces).set, **$45.00**

Napkins—hand-made Filet lace trimmed.....dozen, **$21.00**

BELLIGERENTS SHOW BIG GAIN IN EXPORTS

Belgium Has 500 Per Cent. Increase for Nine Months of 1920 Over Period in 1919.

GERMAN TRADE REVIVING

Five Months of 1920 Give 21,000,000,000 Marks Gain Over 1919—France Trebles Foreign Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Department of Commerce, which some time ago asked American consular officers in all parts of the world to transmit to Washington the latest official data obtainable regarding the import and export trade of the countries to which they are assigned, is now receiving those reports. The most interesting disclosure in the reports so far received relates to Belgium, where the export trade for the first nine months of this year is more than six times as great as it was in the corresponding period last year.

Germany's 1920 exports have increased from about 1,200,000,000 marks in the first five months of 1919 to over 23,000,000,000 during the corresponding period of the present year. The export business of Great Britain increased from about £620,500,000 for the first ten months of 1919 to more than £1,119,500,000 for the same period in the present year.

The import trade of the United Kingdom for the first ten months of 1919 totalled £1,201,582,992, while for the same period in 1920 it amounted to £1,454,160,928, or an increase of £252,577,936. In 1919 French imports amounted to 24,567,420,000 francs and in 1920 to 27,189,071,000 francs, an increase of 2,611,651,000 francs. French exports for the same period last year totalled 6,704,217,000 francs and for the corresponding period this year 16,557,711,000 francs, or an increase of 9,853,493,000 francs.

Italian imports for the period January to June, 1919, totalled 8,530,104,133 lire and in 1920 the total for the same period was 8,413,845,914 lire, or a decrease of 116,258,219 lire. Italian exports for the same period were 2,119,219,018 lire in 1919 and 3,889,654,926 lire for the corresponding months in 1920, an increase of 1,770,434,908 lire.

The report for Japan covers the period January to August. Japanese imports in 1919 totalled 1,378,139,438 yen and in 1920 1,891,168,699 yen, or an increase of 513,029,261 yen. Japanese exports for the 1919 period amounted to 1,188,504,812 yen and for the 1920 period to 1,443,831,109 yen, the 1920 increase being 255,326,297 yen.

The Canadian report is for the period January to October and shows that during these months in 1919 the value of Canadian imports was $753,741,901 and in 1920 $1,152,355,798, a 1920 increase of $398,613,897. The exports for the same period in 1919 totaled in value $988,130,140, and in 1920 the total was $975,835,115, or a decrease of $12,295,025.

From January to September, 1919, the value of Belgian importations was 3,317,017,000 francs, and in 1920 the value for the same period was 8,457,678,000 francs, an increase of 5,320,661,000 francs. For the same period the Belgian exports were valued at 1,063,062,000 francs and in 1920 were valued at 6,441,624,000 francs, or an increase of 5,378,622,000 francs.

The German report is for the period January to May, inclusive. In that period in 1919 German imports totalled 3,339,000,000 marks, while in 1920 the total was 28,480,000,000, or an increase of 25,141,000,000 marks. For the like period the exports in 1919 were valued at 1,169,000,000 and in 1920 at 23,688,000,000 marks, or an increase of 22,519,000,000 marks.

The report for Australia is for January to June, inclusive. Australian imports in 1919 were valued at £49,672,559 and in 1920 at £59,339,044, an increase of £9,666,503. In 1919 Australian exports amounted to £64,420,018 and in 1920 to £74,904,164, or an increase of £10,484,146.

Denmark's import trade for the period January to September amounted in 1919 to 1,625,725,000 crowns and in 1920 to 2,101,709,000 crowns, the increase being 475,984,000 crowns. Danish exports for the 1919 period totaled 408,463,000 crowns and in 1920 1,110,215,000 crowns, an increase of 641,752,000 crowns.

From January to May in 1919 the import trade of British India was valued at 646,572,632 rupees, and for the same period in 1920 at 1,066,190,777 rupees, an increase of 419,618,145 rupees. For the same period the exports in 1919 were valued at 1,038,825,201 rupees, and in 1920 at 1,387,073,727 rupees, the increase for 1920 being 348,248,436 rupees.

Only export figures are given for Sweden. In 1919 Swedish exports for the period January to August were valued at 930,884,703 crowns, and in the same period in 1920 at 1,495,234,430 crowns, an increase of 564,349,727 crowns.

The import trade of the Netherlands for the period January to July, inclusive, amounted in 1919 to 1,920,595,406 florins and in 1920 to 2,425,410,301 florins, or an increase of 604,814,895 florins. In the same period the exports for 1919 totalled 871,317,442 florins and in 1920 to 1,239,871,429 florins, an increase of 368,553,987 florins.

Figures for Russia China, the Argentine, Chile, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and other countries are not yet available for publication.

SHOT IN ROW OVER LIQUOR.

Wounded Hotel Owner Refused to Sell Drink to Policeman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 25.—James McCormick, 28 years old, of the Garwood police force, while off duty this morning shot and probably fatally wounded James Doolin, proprietor of the Garwood Hotel at Garwood, about three miles from here, when Doolin refused to sell him a drink, according to the police.

Doolin, who was shot through the stomach, is in the Elizabeth Hospital. McCormick is in the Garwood police station recovering from the effects of liquor he is said to have drunk before going to Doolin's Hotel.

Doolin has a wife and two children. He has conducted the Garwood Hotel for twenty-five years.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases.

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

First After Christmas Clearance Sale

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE OF ALL FALL AND WINTER DRESSES

We will place on sale tomorrow nearly every frock in our shop. Every dress in this sale has been priced to attract a buyer without regard to its original cost. Models for every occasion in all desirable fabrics.

DIVIDED INTO FIVE GROUPS

$35.00 FORMERLY PRICED UP TO $78.00

$45.00 FORMERLY PRICED UP TO $95.00

All Other Frocks

$88.00 FORMERLY PRICED UP TO $195.00

$55.00 FORMERLY PRICED UP TO $115.00

$65.00 FORMERLY PRICED UP TO $135.00

Betty Wales Dress Shop

Baer Bros. Co. Inc.

394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

Lambert Brothers

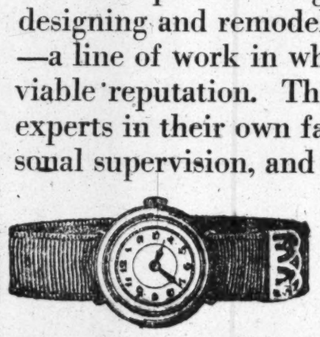
MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

$100 $250 $450 $1000 $675 $350 $200

Others $25 to $3500

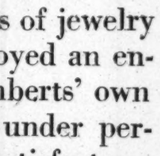
WITH the Christmas rush over, Lambert Brothers are in a position to give particular attention to the redesigning and remodeling of antiquated pieces of jewelry—a line of work in which they long have enjoyed an enviable reputation. This work is done by Lamberts' own experts in their own factory on the premises under personal supervision, and the result is sure to be satisfactory.



14-karat green gold Wrist Watch, round, polished, accurate Swiss timekeeper, mounted on ribbon bracelet with 14-karat gold snap, $63.00
Other Gold-filled Wrist Watches, mounted on ribbon $21.00

Watches

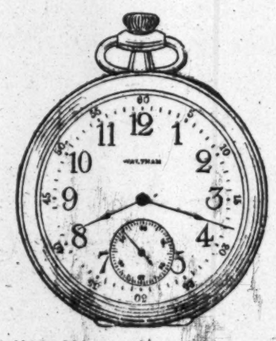
ALL standard makes of American watches with Lambert cases are represented in Lamberts' large stock. Inspect them before you make your purchase.



14-karat green gold Signet Ring, engraved and engine turned shank and 3 fancy raised block letters, $34.50
Others $7.50 up.

Bulletin of Jewelry

14 karat Gold Mesh Bags, $280 up; Sterling, $36.
14 karat Gold Vanity Cases, $115 up; Sterling, $17.50 up.
14 karat Gold Cigarette Cases, $170 up; Sterling, $10 up.
14 karat Gold Match Boxes, $42 up; Sterling, $6 up.
14 karat Gold Dorine Boxes, $35 up; Sterling, $5 up.
Bar Pins, set with semi-precious stones, $7.50 to $40.
Bracelets, 14 karat gold, $18 to $45
Bracelets, 14 karat gold with diamonds, $25 to $250.
Bracelets, platinum paved with diamonds, $700 to $2,500.
14 karat Flexible Bracelets, with semi-precious stones, $19 to $50



Man's 14-karat gold open face case, newest model, 15 jewelled Waltham movement $50.00
Other Walthams in 14-karat gold cases, $40.00 up. Same style in gold-filled case with 7-jewelled Waltham movement, $23.00. Others, $18.50 up.
Men's 14-karat gold Waldemar Chains, $12.00 up. 14-karat Vest Chains, $23.00 up.

Platinum Scarf Pin, Marquis diamond, 12 surrounding diamonds, 4 sapphires. $350.00

Platinum Bar Pin, set with 31 diamonds, $550.00

Store Open Daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Third Avenue, Corner 58th Street

For the New Year 1921

Cards—
Calendars—
Uncommonly dainty New Year's Cards; and many styles of Calendars and Diaries—for your own use or for ideal New Year's Gifts.

Books—
A Book is a particularly expressive New Year's Gift, and we offer a choice assortment from which to make your selection.

BRENTANO'S
Booksellers to the World
Fifth Ave. and 27th St.

We Want An Exceptional Printing Service Man

It is a job calling for mature judgment and strong personality—among other things—and it will bring the successful applicant into one of New York's great printing houses. Our man must know how to make type work; he must have a sound foundation in engraving; he must be able to create his own layouts for printed matter; he must have a thorough knowledge of fine printing. Add to this the tact which is indispensable to the proper handling of his work. Probably the man we want has outgrown a more limited field and is now ready for bigger things. For the qualifications here outlined we are prepared to pay an entirely satisfactory salary. All letters will be considered strictly confidential. Address Box V812 Times Downtown.

Maternity Apparel

Includes a complete line of style-perfect Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Underwear.

The famous Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET
is built with a perfect knowledge of the maternity figure requirements
Retains Stylish Figure;
Preserves Health;
Relieves Fatigue;
Supports abdomen and vital organs, preventing injury.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St., NEW YORK.
Tel. Fitz Roy 6415.

For Those Who Waited—Wonderful Opportunities for Real Savings

21-23 West 38th Street — Lane Bryant — Just West of Fifth Avenue

Slenderizing Fashions for Stout Women

After-Xmas Sale of

Dresses *for* Stout Women

Appropriate for every event of the Winter Social Season, designed to fit and become the woman of stout proportions.

Tailored Crepe Meteor Dress 39.00

75 *Dresses were to $64.50* — Dresses of Crepe de Chine Georgette, Plaid Taffeta, Serge, Satin and embroidered Jersey, in beaded, ruffled and pleated effects. NOW 29.00

54 *Dresses were to $75.50* — Crepe Meteor, Crepe Tricot, Taffeta, Georgette beaded Satin Tricotine and Serges. Designed with slenderizing lines for stout women. NOW 39.00

38 *Dresses were to $94.50* — Satin, Georgette, Satin and Georgette combinations, with elaborate stitching in Silk and Gold Thread, distinguish this collection. The quality of tailoring is unexcelled. NOW 59.00

28 *Dresses were to $145.00* — Higher cost models developed in Silk Faille, Satin, Georgette and Satin and Georgette combinations, with Bugle Beads, surplices, net and lace drapes and girdles. NOW 79.00

At the prices quoted the values are unprecedented

Late Winter Suits *for* Stout Women

DESIGNED with a superb skill and artistic ingenuity unsurpassed. Suitable for immediate as well as early Spring wear.

In Three Very Special Groups

Exquisitely embroidered hand-tailored Suit of Velde Cygne, trimmed with Collar of Sable Squirrel Fur. *formerly $360* 195.00

$35

35 Suits formerly to 79.50. Smart, serviceable materials are combined with trim, slenderizing lines in this collection of fine Suits.

$59

30 Suits formerly to 110.00. High grade Suits; scrupulous care in tailoring and minute attention to detail distinguish this group. Developed in wanted materials and shades.

$95

25 Suits formerly to 165.00. Includes higher grade Suits designed to minimize the stout lines of the large woman. The quality of fabrics is on a par with the tailoring.

Balance of highest-grade, custom-tailored Suits, about a dozen in all, formerly selling up to 350.00, are *all reduced to 195.00.*

Coats & Wraps

Smartest of the late season's creations, in newest fabrics, with slenderizing lines

for Stout Women

In Four Very Special Groups

Polo Cloth Coat 47.50

GROUP I — 47.50 — *Were to* 75.00
Warm, practical Coats of Plain and Silvertip Polo Cloth, in a variety of smart styles for dress and motor wear Black, Navy or Brown.

GROUP II — 59.50 — *Were to* 94.50
Coats and Wraps, modishly designed in Velours, fine quality Velveteens and Broadcloth. All desired colors. Handsomely lined and interlined.

GROUP III — 79.50 — *Were to* 115.00
Coats and Wraps of Yalama Cloth, Silk Plush, Velour and Silvertone. Some have large collars and cuffs of fur, others huge draped collars.

GROUP IV — 95.00 — *Were to* 145.00
High grade models of Chamoisette, Bolivia, and Velour, some with luxurious fur collars, others adapted to smart wear with separate furs.

Velveteen Coat-Wrap formerly 100.00 59.50

SIZES FROM 39 TO 56

All garments are "made the Lane Bryant Way," proportioned to fit the woman with large hips, long waist, small hips or short waist

21-23 West 38th Street — Lane Bryant — Just West of Fifth Avenue

Next comes our
21ST GREAT JANUARY SALE!
The Household Dry-Goods Event of the Year.
Begins January 3rd. *Watch the papers.*

STORE OPEN 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street ESTABLISHED 1827. West of Fifth Avenue

January Sale Departments that will contribute splendid values

Muslins Sheets Pillow Cases Spreads Blankets Comfortables
Table Linens Towels Toweling Decorative Linens Pillows
Lace Curtains Portieres Rugs Flannels Corsets Undermuslins
Silk Lingerie Housedresses Infants' Woolens Infants' Dresses
White Goods

NOW, the Sales You've Been Waiting For!

HOLIDAY WEEK APPAREL REDUCTION SALES

HOLIDAY WEEK GIFT MONEY SALES

Here Is How We Have Planned to Make Your Gift Money Go Far

Following on Sale both MONDAY and TUESDAY

Special Purchases from manufacturers desiring to unload surplus stock and glad to make us price concessions because we pay **cash.**

Our Stocks deeply cut to Meet the New Conditions whenever wholesale prices are lowered and all Surplus Stocks cut to clearance prices.

Following on Sale both MONDAY and TUESDAY

Apparel Reduction Sales

Special Purchase Women's and Misses'

Taffeta and Canton Crepe

DRESSES

Special 17.77 Special

A dozen advance styles make this purchase as notable for its correct presentation of Spring styles as for its extraordinary values.

The variety of effects includes charming embroideries of silk, or gold tinsel or eyelet work. Some models are prettily piped with silk of a different color. Others show frilled, ruffled and pannier styles in many new designs. There are dresses with the longer lines, becoming to the matron, and fluffy youthful frocks of Spring-like gayety for the miss.

Colors are gray, brown, new blue, navy and black.

Other Apparel Reduction Sales

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Taken From Regular Stock

These dresses so successfully anticipated the trend of fashion that they present the up-to-date appearance of newest modes. This combination of sale prices and genuine style-value affords the opportunity of the season to buy at a bargain.

Materials include—*Tricotine, Crepe Meteor, Satin Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Back Satin, Velveteen and Black Lace.*

Apparel Reduction Sales

GIRLS' CLOTHES

These reductions will make it easier for your daughter to have all pretty, practical clothes she needs for the second half of the school year. Values are unequalled for the savings they afford.

Girls' All-Wool Serge Dresses

5.25 Were $8.94

Pretty frocks trimmed with silk or with braid, or made in regulation styles; are in sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Winter Coats

Of warm all-wool materials, are mostly in brown, green and reindeer, fur trimmed collars and large pockets.
Sizes 8 to 14 years.....were $14.94 **10.00**

Girls' Tub Dresses

Of pretty plaid gingham in large or small plaids, in a good selection of girlish styles; are very specially priced. Sizes 6 to 14 years —were $1.94..... **1.42**

Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouses

1.55 Were $1.94

Good quality Ionsdale jean middies in regulation, yoke and other styles may be had in all white or with colored trimmings. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Girls' Navy Blue Serge Skirts

1.72 Were $2.48

Well made, attractively kilted skirts with deep hem and attached muslin bodies; are in sizes 6 to 14 years.

New White Woolen Fabrics For Southern Wear Are Moderately Priced

These smart white materials are Fashion's latest word—for suits, skirts, dresses and coats, which you will take with you when you leave for the Southland.

White Tricotine *White Storm Serge*
White Broadcloth *White French Serge*
White Wool Poplin

Special Value—White Tricotines—48 inches wide—were $4.97..... **3.97**

Apparel Reduction Sales

Boys' Clothing

Now, while your boy is at home for vacation week, is the time to bring him in and select what he needs for the coming term. Apparel week reductions on our noted assortments mean splendid savings on each purchase.

OVERCOATS

Junior and school models of heavy Winter cheviot overcoating in plain colors and novelty effects—newest styles may be had in a large assortment—sizes to 18 years in the lot—

Junior Boys'—3 to 10 years
Our regular $8.50 & $11.94..... 6.50
Our regular $12.50 & $14.50..... 9.50
Our regular $16.50..... 12.50
Our regular $19.50..... 16.50

School Overcoats—11 to 18 years
Our regular $16.50 & $19.50..... 12.50
Our regular $24.50 to $29.50..... 18.50

Junior Boys' Fur-Collar Overcoats—button to neck and roll collar—green, navy, brown and heather mixtures—3 to 10 years—were $19.50..... 10.50

MACKINAWS

Our regular $8.50..... 6.50
Our regular $13.50 & $16.50..... 9.50

Boys' Coats—made of khaki drill, lined with sheepskin—finished with loops and buttons—sizes 8 to 18 years—were $19.50..... 10.50

SUITS

Boys' Corduroy Suits—semi-Norfolk models—tan, light brown and mouse—trousers lined—7 to 17 years—were $10.50..... 7.50
were $13.50..... 10.50

Little Boys' Suits—sailor, Dutch and pleated Norfolk styles—were $2.94..... 1.95
were $3.96..... 2.94
were $4.96 & $5.94..... 3.96

Boys' Suits — Norfolk and semi-Norfolk models—majority with extra trousers—9 to 18 years—navy serge and fancy mixtures—were $9.94 & $11.94..... 7.74
were $16.50..... 10.50
were $18.50..... 13.50
were $19.50..... 14.50
were $24.50..... 18.50

BOYS' RAINCOATS AND OUTFITS
4.87 to 8.74

EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE REDUCTIONS IN BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Apparel Reduction Sales

Clearance
Trimmed and Untrimmed
VELVET HATS

Your best opportunity to indulge your taste for pretty hats is afforded by these striking values. There is a charming selection of varied models, one of a kind or at most only two of a kind.

Trimmed Velvet Hats—
were $7.50 and $8.50..... 4.75
were $5.77..... 2.37
were $1.95 and $2.95..... .97

Untrimmed Velvet Hats—
were $1.87 and $2.87..... .95

Feather Bands—
were $2.95..... 1.25

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$54.00 Seamless Axminster Rugs 39.66 9x12 ft.—newest style in oriental and small carpet effects; in rose, blue and tan grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

67 ct. Children's Underwear..... .54 (Sizes to 10 yrs.) cotton fleece—high neck, long sleeves, ankle length.
Larger sizes—were 87ct..... .67
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.07 Women's Underwear..... .77 good quality cotton fleece—various styles.
Larger sizes—were 1.17..... .87
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

28 ct. Cotton Huck Towels..... .20 full bleached, neat red fringed border, hemmed.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.58 French Serges..... 1.54 all wool, 40 and 42-inch widths—colors are brown, copen, blue, garnet, navy and black.
DRESS WOOLENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.24 Little Tots' Dresses..... .84 white pique or lawn in yoke and empire styles—neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery.
BABIES' WEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.35 Men's Gray Underwear.... .80 Ribbed shirts or drawers—medium or heavy—all sizes in lot.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.97 Scrim Curtains..... 1.96 plain or valance styles with lace inserting and edge; white or Arabian.
CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

38 and 48 ct. Scrim Curtaining.. .27 fancy colored borders on white or cream grounds.
CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

47 ct. Crinkle Crepe..... .21 bluebird patterns on pretty colored grounds—suitable for kimonas, nightgowns, etc.
WASH FABRICS—BASEMENT.

35 ct. Fancy Outing Flannels.... .17 Warm fleecy quality—splendid for sleeping garments and underwear.
WASH FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$1.55 Men's Negligee Shirts.... 1.00 Neat stripes on white grounds—all sizes.
MEN'S WEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.95 Men's Sweet-Orr Trousers..2.85 Neat stripes — well made — all sizes.
MEN'S WORK CLOTHES—BASEMENT.

$1.57 & $1.95 Dress Satins, 35-in..... 1.37 bright satin face—soft draping quality, street and evening colors, including white and black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

Monday Tuesday
TWO-DAY SALE

COTTON HOSIERY

for Men, Women and Children

Every member of the family can share in the advantages of these price reductions. Assortments are large and of finest quality.

Special Purchase of Women's Extra Size Cotton Hose—lisle finish, ribbed top—full-fashioned—black, white and balbriggan—value .75.... **.38**

Women's Black Silk Lisle Hose—full fashioned—were $1.38..... **.88**

Children's Mercerized Hose—made of fine yarn—double heel, sole and toe—black, white and cordovan—sizes 6 to 9½—value .65..... **.40**

Men's Fine Cotton Socks—combed yarn—black, smoke and cordovan—value .24..... **.19**

Gift Money Sales

Robes and Kimonas

Of course, there are ever so many tempting ways of spending gift money, none that is more satisfying to a woman than buying a charming room robe. That point being agreed upon, it follows from these values that there is no place where it can be so well bought as here.

Women's Blanket Robes—made of Beacon cloth—two and three toned patterns, with and without collars—trimmed with broad panels of satin ribbon—plain stitched and shirred—were $10.94..... 7.59

Women's Flannelette Kimonas—pretty floral patterns—straight and elastic belt models—hemstitched and satin braid finish—sizes 36 to 46—were $4.94..... 3.68

Women's Corduroy Robes—narrow wale—large sailor collar—sash belt—lined throughout with dotted mull—were $8.50..... 6.50

Gift Money Sales

Silverware

Silver-Plated Bread Trays—with handle—well-known make—were $9.95..... 6.95
Large Sterling Silver Pepper and Salt Shakers—Colonial design—were $9.95..... 6.95
Sterling Silver Candlesticks—10 inches high—were $18.50... 14.00
8 inches high—were $16.50..... 12.75

Gift Money Sales

Hand Bags

A smart hand bag is always essential. You will find this suggestion, backed up by these good values, well worth considering if you have gift-money to spend.

HAND BAGS—crepe goatskin—new hidden-away pocket style—top handle—inside change compartment—clasp buttons—were $9.00..... 6.95

VELVET AND LEATHER HAND BAGS—pouch and kodak styles—were $2.87..... 2.17

Gift Money Sales

GLOVES

The smartly dressed woman of 1921 will give more thought to her glove supply than ever before. More kinds of gloves are now required for evening and street wear. A part of your gift money spent on gloves while prices are so much reduced will be money wisely expended.

French Kid Gloves—8-button—overseam fingers—self stitched backs—black, white, brown and beaver—were $5.96..... 4.25
12-button—were $8.96... 6.25
16-button—white only—were $9.96..... 7.25

French Kid Gloves — P K and overseam fingers—self and contrasting embroidered backs—were $3.24 and $3.48..... 2.25
Chamoisette Gloves—12-button—white — made in beaver and sand—were $2.00..... 1.44

Gift Money Sales

PETTICOATS

Special Purchase 1,200 Cotton Foulard Petticoats

.94 Were $1.36

Green, tan, brown, French blue, navy and other shades with foulard designs describes these practical, attractive petticoats. There are several models for selection.

Taffeta Petticoats

3.94

Were $4.94

A pleasing variety of plain and changeable colors and several styles in flounces gives wide range of choice.

Exceptional "Gift Money" Offerings

Finest Seamless Axminster **Reversible Wool Chenille**

RUGS RUGS

Specially priced at

67.00

Were $87.50 to $90.00

9x12 feet—extra fine heavy grades—designed in most artistic patterns and in all wanted decorative colorings.

Deep Pile Axminster Rugs—over a dozen distinct styles, including Oriental, medallion and small carpet designs—size 27x54 inches—were $5.97..... 3.97

Best Grade Wilton Rugs—9x12 feet—artistic patterns on rose, blue and tan grounds—were $168.50..... 124.50

Axminster Rugs — 9x12 feet — small, well-covered designs in all desirable colorings —value $52.00..... 41.97

Extra Large Axminster Rugs—11.3x12 feet—value $98.50..... 81.46

Vacuum Sweepers

Best quality—metal body and mechanical parts—durable and inexpensive—will make a splendid gift—value $8.97..... **6.97**

Gift Money Sales

Gingham House Dresses

5.00

Were $6.94

Pretty dresses of plaid gingham with panel-front skirt, which has also two side flounces are finished with collar of white novelty cloth, well-fitting belt and pearl buttons. Sizes 36 to 46.

MILL UNION TO HOLD VOTE ON RADICALISM

Lawrence Clothing Workers Consider "One Big Union" or Joining the I. W. W.

LEADER FAVORS MORE FIGHT

The Present Form of Organization Does Not Appeal to the Members, He Asserts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Mill employes here who belong to the Lawrence branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America will hold an all-day session tomorrow to decide on their attitude toward proposals to change the form of their organization to meet the situation resulting from the recently announced wage reduction.

Ben Legere, one of the Amalgamated officials who announced the meeting, said today that four questions would be voted on: To retain the present organization; to join the Industrial Workers of the World; to become an independent body without international affiliation, or to start the "one big union" plan and endeavor to obtain the co-operation of independents and the United Textile Workers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The session will last from 10 in the morning until 9 at night.

The Amalgamated Textile Workers, of which A. J. Muste of New York is the head, has claimed a membership of 8,000 in Lawrence, but the number voting at meetings has been less than 800. Mr. Legere, who advocates the "one big union" idea, said that in his opinion the Amalgamated did not function efficiently because it did not appeal to the workers. "The Amalgamated members talk like radicals but do not act like them," he asserted.

ROCHESTER SHOP HIT.

Fifty-four Employes Strike Owing to Wage Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The fifty-four employes of the Zeldin & Blumenthal tailor shop at 94 Selinger Street are on strike. According to the firm they refused to accept the union wages and left their work. The firm claims that they earned from $70 to $80 a week on previous work, and now that business has dropped off they refuse to accept a cut to the prevailing rate.

The firm claims that half of the employes wish to work and are prevented by the others. The charge is made that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is picketing the place and preventing the employes from returning at the reduced wages. This charge is denied by the union officials.

The argument between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange affects the nineteen large factories in the city affiliated with the exchange.

LOST HUNTING SANTA CLAUS

His Name Is Bobby, but He Forgot Rest of the Name.

"Bobby," in a new suit and heavy beaver-collared overcoat, went in search of Santa Claus in the vicinity of Broadway and Forty-third Street last night and was found by Policeman Hesserpan at 10 o'clock admiring a display of French pastry.

"Bobby," who is about 2 feet 6 inches tall, shivered perceptibly, despite his heavy suit and overcoat. The policeman took the lad into a restaurant, where he was questioned by solicitous patrons while he ate hot bread and milk.

"You're a nice big boy," volunteered a kind-faced woman, seeking his confidence. "How old are you?"

"I'm five," murmured the cold mite, between gulps.

"But you're up very late tonight, sonny; aren't you?" she persisted.

"Wanna see Santy Claus," he mumbled.

"What is your name?"

"Bobby."

"What's your last name?" asked another diner.

"Bobby's" snappy brown eyes gave no indication that he knew what was being asked. Further queries brought out that he has a little sister and a big brother. He told of having dinner "up at the house" with papa and mamma, but Bobby could not or would not divulge the name of his daddy. He admitted that Santa Claus had been to see him and had left something or other, but his description of what he found in his stocking was not clear. One fact he made stand out, however, and that was: "I go to Sunday school."

At the Twenty-fifth Precinct it was said that no further information that would lead to "Bobby's" identification could be obtained from the boy. He was sent down to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

VETERAN DIES IN SUBWAY.

Machine Gunner Is Killed by Express Train at 72d St. Station.

John J. Doyle, 28 years old, of 488 Second Avenue, a veteran of the World War, either fell or jumped in front of a subway express train to Brooklyn last night at the Seventy-second Street station and received injuries from which he died a few minutes after being removed from underneath the second car. He was identified by Frank J. Kear of 848 West 161st Street, who told the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that Doyle had served with a machine gun battalion in France, where he was shell-shocked. Recently he got work in Brooklyn, and at the same time went at intervals for treatment to the base hospital in Brooklyn.

A number of women who were standing on the platform fainted as they saw the veteran lunge before the train. Motorman Daniel Donovan applied the emergency brakes, but it was too late to prevent two cars from passing over the body of the former soldier. Patrolman Harry Singer was called from the street, and he obtained a piece of bell cord and an iron bar, with which he improvised a tourniquet, and went under the car to rescue the victim. He found that the left leg had been almost severed. A call for an ambulance was sent to Flower Hospital, but Doyle died soon after Dr. Herzikoff arrived with the ambulance.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC. Established 1890
125TH STREET WEST

$200,000 Worth of Koch Quality Furniture at 25% Reduction

On our already Lowest-in-the-City Prices

ALL REDUCTIONS MADE AT TIME OF PURCHASE. ORIGINAL PRICE TICKETS REMAIN ON EACH PIECE OF FURNITURE.

Involved in these great Furniture Reductions are the following, all of which are distinguished for construction and finish and assure a lifetime of constant service:

Dining-Room Suites	*Library Tables*	*Dressers*
Living-Room Suites	*Fireside Chairs*	*Chifforobes*
Bedroom Suites	*Living-Room Chairs*	*Vanity Tables*
Book Cases	*Buffets*	*Bedroom Chairs*
Desks	*China Closets*	*Rockers*

For those who prefer to pay for their selections on a partial-payment basis, we recommend
THE KOCH PLAN OF DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

Vantines
The Oriental Store.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street

CLOSING-OUT SALE of Japanese Lingerie

ALL PRICES BELOW COST

THIS sale is different from other sales of lingerie in both the character of the merchandise and the nature of the reductions. The entire stock of Vantine Lingerie has been included because we have decided to discontinue selling women's lingerie—offering you your choice of ever so many charming vests and bloomers, chemises and nightgowns—in all favorite silks. Practical, as well as dainty, because of their washable quality, these underthings may be had in Habutai, Crepe de Chine or Satin in flesh, blue or white, plain or embroidered in delicate floral designs.

Every undergarment at a price below its actual cost to us! Offering you opportunities for savings not to be overlooked.

Vests

Japanese habutai silk vest, with hemstitched armhole, top and silk soutache ribbon.
Regularly $4.00
Reduced to $2.00

Hand-embroidered Japanese habutai silk vest. Straight bodice top and picoted straps. Cherry flower or chrysanthemum design.
Regularly $6.00
Reduced to $2.50

Japanese vest of satin with hemstitched straight bodice top and picoted straps.
Regularly $6.00
Reduced to $2.75

Hand-embroidered Japanese vest of satin with designs of cherry flowers or chrysanthemums. Hemstitched bodice top, picoted straps.
Regularly $8.50
Reduced to $3.00

Bloomers

Bloomers of Japanese habutai silk in pink or blue. Excellent tailored lines.
Regularly $5.75
Reduced to $2.75

Hand-embroidered bloomers of Japanese habutai silk with designs of chrysanthemums or cherry blossoms.
Regularly $6.00
Reduced to $3.00

Hand-embroidered bloomers of satin in plain tailored style to match satin vest.
Regularly $7.00
Reduced to $3.00

Hand-embroidered bloomers of satin in designs of cherry blossoms or chrysanthemums.
Regularly $9.00
Reduced to $4.50

Nightgowns

Hand-embroidered habutai silk nightgown with scalloped neckline and sleeves.
Regularly $18.00 Reduced to $7.50

Hand-embroidered nightgown of crepe de chine with scalloped V neckline and unusually lovely embroidery.
Regularly $29.00 Reduced to $12.50

Hand-embroidered crepe de chine nightgown, elaborately embroidered.
Regularly $32.50 Reduced to $15.00

Chemises

Hand-embroidered habutai chemise, scalloped top.
Regularly $12.50
Reduced to $6.00

Hand-embroidered habutai chemise with either bodice top or armhole effect.
Regularly $12.00
Reduced to $5.50

Hand-embroidered habutai chemise, bodice or armhole top.
Regularly $10.00
Reduced to $4.50

Envelope Chemises

Hand-embroidered habutai envelope chemise.
Regularly $9.00
Reduced to $3.50

Hand-embroidered satin envelope chemise.
Regularly $12.00
Reduced to $4.50

Hand-embroidered Crepe de Chine envelope chemise, hemstitched design.
Regularly $15.00
Reduced to $5.50

Petticoats

Hand-embroidered habutai silk petticoats in designs of roses or cherry flowers.
Regularly $25.00 Reduced to $9.00

No C.O.D's. War Tax Additional No Exchanges Second Floor No Credits

STORE HOURS 9 to 5:30

Bedell

West Thirty-Fourth Street—New York

Brooklyn—*Fulton near Hoyt....(Sale at All Three Stores)....***Newark**—*Broad and West Park*

AFTER-XMAS REDUCTION SALE!

COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS

Offering Savings of $20 to $145 on a Garment

High Grade Women's Apparel Selected from Regular Stock Drastically Reduced for Quick Disposal

ACTUAL REDUCTIONS LISTED BELOW

This Dress Reduced to $50

Quantity		Former Price	Reduced to
1	De Luxe Evening Wrap	$295.00	$150.00
1	Elegant Evening Wrap	275.00	140.00
4	Rich Fur-Trimmed Wraps	250.00	125.00
1	Fur-Trimmed Suit	225.00	115.00
1	Fur-Trimmed Suit	185.00	95.00
2	Fur Collar Wraps	175.00	95.00
7	Smart Fur-Trimmed Suits	150.00	75.00
3	Fur Collar Wraps	150.00	75.00
5	Luxurious Coats & Wraps	135.00	67.50
6	Fur-Trimmed Suits	125.00	65.00
10	Distinctive Wrap-Coats	125.00	65.00
3	Fur Collar Wraps	110.00	60.00
6	High Class Wrap-Coats	99.75	60.00
9	Ultra Modish Dresses	110.00	55.00
6	Fur Collar Wraps	95.00	50.00
2	Dark Georgette Gowns	95.00	47.50
2	Crepe Meteor Gowns	89.75	45.00
5	Fur-Trimmed Suits	85.00	45.00
6	Fur Collar Coats	75.00	45.00
9	Ultra Fashionable Dresses	85.00	42.50
37	Formal & Informal Gowns	75.00	37.50
35	Fur-Trimmed Suits	70.00	35.00
35	Silk & Cloth Afternoon Dresses	69.75	35.00
6	Fur Collar Coats	60.00	35.00
20	Silk & Cloth Afternoon Dresses	59.75	30.00
22	Fur Collar Coats	55.00	30.00
21	Fur-Trimmed Suits	50.00	25.00
49	Afternoon Dresses	49.75	25.00
65	Fur-Trimmed Suits	39.75	20.00

This Coat Reduced to $87.50

An Extraordinary Opportunity in High Grade Apparell

TO-NIGHT AT THE HIPPODROME At 8:15 Greatest Program of the Year

Annual Holiday Concert in Aid of

CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS

FRANCES ALDA FRITZ KREISLER

MISCHA LEVITZKI

RAFAELO DIAZ GUTIA CASINI

NORMAN TREVOR, Master of Ceremonies

Seats on Sale Today at the Hippodrome Box Offices

The Printing Salesman We Want

—is at present one of the best three in New York City, having demonstrated this fact by what he has achieved during the past five years. He has the inward urge to grasp the opportunity when it occurs to move from the "best three" to the "one best" class.

We are able to offer this opportunity to him at this time. It will carry with it an income attractively greater than he is now earning and the probabilty of becoming Sales Manager of one of New York's largest printing houses.

Inquiries will be treated with strict confidence, and should contain a brief account of the applicant's experience and what he has accomplished. Address Box V813 Times Downtown.

WOULD EXEMPT NONE FROM TAX BURDENS

National Association Committee Holds Every Person Should Help Support Government.

CONDEMNS COUNTY SYSTEMS

Favors Levy on All Incomes, Regardless of Source, Declaring Any Other Method Unsound.

Privilege or favoritism in taxation is condemned, and exemption of any class of property or income is opposed, in a report to the National Tax Association by a special committee, made public yesterday. The committee is composed of W. N. Beatty, Salt Lake City; A. B. Clark of the Manitoba Tax Commission; Frank B. Jess of the State Board of Taxes and Assessment of New Jersey; E. S. Orcutt, New York; W. H. Osborne Jr., Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Equalization; Carl C. Plehn of the University of California; Frank Robertson, Attorney General of Mississippi; Kingman N. Robins, Rochester, N. Y., and George C. Tunell, Chicago.

"It is axiomatic that taxation should be universal and that every person in the jurisdiction of a government should contribute to the support of that government in a proper proportion," the report states. "The exemption of any individual or class, in part or in whole, is favoritism or privilege, and as such is indefensible.

"If the basis of taxation be property, all private property should be taxable. If the basis be income, all private income should be taxable. Exceptions to this rule should be technical only and should never result in the lessening of any one's fair tax burden. The only ground for absolute exemption from taxation either of property or income is absolute public use."

The report condemns specifically any further extension of tax exemption in the nature of bounties, whether these may be of the war veterans' type or of the type of those granted on household furniture, tools, farm machinery, or of exemptions granted to industries or commercial enterprises.

The report urges that the income tax law should be amended to provide for a tax on all incomes, condemns the exemption of salaries of public officials, of the interest on farm loan bonds, War Finance Corporation bonds, and dividends of Federal Reserve Banks.

Attention is called in the report to the danger of increasing demand for tax exemption, and it declares against exempting new dwellings to increase housing facilities.

"Many mice nibbling away will destroy a large cheese," the report continues. "There is danger that the whole structure of taxation in the United States will be eaten away unless the mice be checked."

The report also condemns the proposal to exempt interest on mortgages from Federal and State income taxes, and says:

"Your committee finds these proposals fundamentally unsound. The arguments by which they are supported are specious. In many cases the argument is that since the recipients of interest from municipal and other bo are exempt, the same privilege shoul be extended to private loans. Another form of the argument is that the rate of interest demanded on taxable loans is prohibitively high, and since more building is urgently needed the tax should come off. But we have already shown that the exemption of interest on public bonds is unsound, although constitutionally unavoidable, and it is no remedy for one evil to create another like it. Moreover, it is more than doubtful whether the removal of the tax would lower the interest rate.

"Under an income tax every person should be taxed in proportion to his income, regardless of source. Any other rule results in the establishment of a privileged class.

"It is true that the exemptions granted holders of Liberty bonds and of State and local bonds have enhanced the disturbances of the money market and have intensified difficulties unavoidably incident to the war. But your committee can see no remedy for this, but only a further disturbance in the proposed tax exemption of mortgage interest.

"Exactly the same principle applies to the desired exemption of interest on the bonds of public utility companies."

German Minister Received by Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 24.—George Alfred Plehn, the new German Minister to Brazil, presented his credentials to President Pessoa today.

As a Feature of the Opening of Our New Enlarged Women's Shoe Department We Are Offering

New Mid-Winter Footwear for Women

Specially Priced

12.20 *Including tax.* formerly 14.00 to 16.60

8.75 formerly 11.00 to 13.50

There are 32 different styles—each a new, Mid-Winter model which sold for several dollars higher. Sport, Street and Dress Styles.

Sizes and widths well represented in the lot.

At 12.20 *Including tax.*

Only strictly hand-made models in newest styles—low cut strap effects in Ooze leathers in various shades of Gray, Brown or Henna and all the wanted shades of finest Kid leathers or Satin.

Hand-finished Oxfords in tailored styles — Tan or Black Calfskin, Brown or Black Kidskin.

At 8.75

Walking Oxfords of Genuine Norwegian Calfskin with full wing tip, Tan or Black. Tailored models in all the wanted leathers, strap models in Gray Ooze, with Louis heels. Boots in various styles of Tan Calfskin or Black Kidskin.

Also Brown or Blue Kidskin or Tan Calfskin Boots, extra high cut models, formerly 15.00.

A Clearance Sale of

Discontinued Models of Low Shoes at 4.95

Several lines of low shoes in which there is an incomplete range of sizes have been reduced to this low price for immediate clearance.

A Special Sale of

Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes

We have specially priced every Shoe in our Children's Department, including the first hard sole Shoes for Infants as well as every conceivable type for Boys, Youths, Misses and growing Girls. Special attention has been given to Infants' and smaller sizes.

Every pair included has been made over scientifically prepared lasts, built to give the necessary support and comfort to growing feet.

(Second Floor)

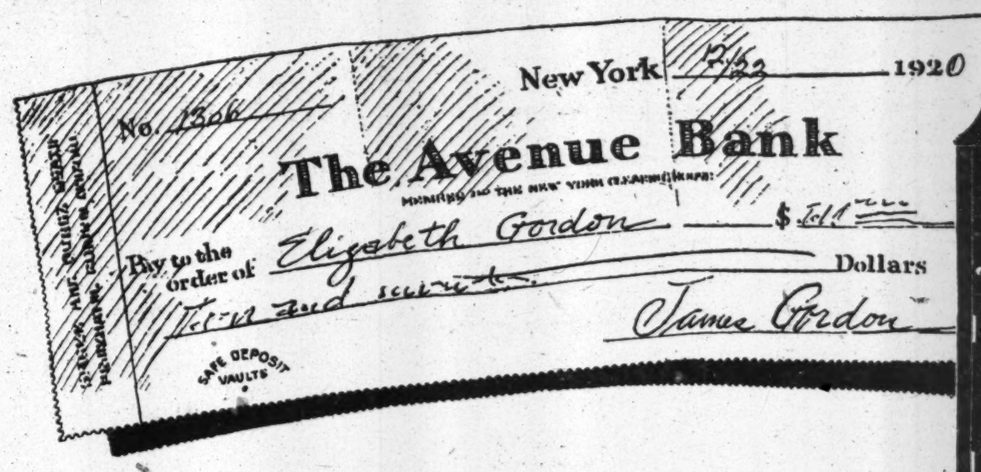
James McCreery & Co.

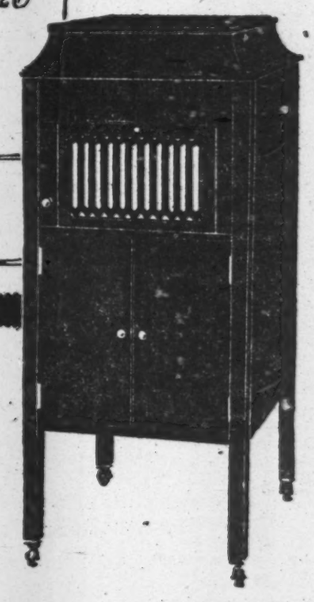
5th Avenue *34th Street*

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL *in* MANHATTAN *29 West 42nd Street.*

In BROOKLYN *11 Flatbush Ave.* • *In* THE BRONX *367 East 149th St.* • *In* FORDHAM *970 E. Fordham Rd.* • WASHINGTON HEIGHTS *181st Street & Wadsworth Ave.* • *In* NEWARK *895 Broad Street.*





Invest Your Christmas Money in an

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The Wonderful Phonograph that You Can Play

The beautiful Model illustrated, price $150 with $10 worth of records of your own choice and $3 worth of albums— Price Complete $163—will be delivered to you

This Week Only

For a Small Down Payment

Balance $7 Monthly

YOUR Christmas Gift money could not be used to better advantage than for the purchase of one of these Aeolian-Vocalions. They are phonographs of distinction; of splendid tone—rich, clear and powerful; simple and exceedingly tasteful in appearance. You love music and the friends whom you entertain in your home love music. The music the Vocalion gives you cannot be equaled by any phonograph on the market today.

Graduola makes it possible for anyone to join in the playing of the music, singing with the singer, playing the violin or 'cello or leading the orchestra with expression, tone-color all one's own. A fascinating, instructive feature is the Graduola. To be used or not, as you wish. But why have a phonograph *without* it?

Handsome Appearance. **In outward appearance the Vocalion is so superior; its cases are so tasteful, so artistic that it helps to furnish and beautify your room—a joy to you even when not being played.**

Based on its size, tone volume, equipment and handsome finish, this style "450" Vocalion is extraordinarily good value at $150.

And the Special Terms offer here presented enables you to have one of these beautiful "Graduola" Model Vocalions with any $10 worth of records you may select for a very moderate down payment and only $7 monthly until the balance is paid.

Facts About the Vocalion

Tone Quality. **The Vocalion is made by expert *musical instrument* makers. Its tone is more genuinely musical than that of any other on the market. Great musicians have pronounced this so, and your own ear will tell you so when you hear it.**

A Wonderful Feature. **No other phonograph possesses the wonderful *Graduola* tone controlling feature. The**

Here is a list of fascinating new records from our latest bulletins. This offer permits you to select any $10 worth you wish, however.

The Bird Song	*Marie Sundelius,*	**$1.25**
Lassie O'Mine	*Colin O'More,*	**1.25**
Traumerei (Schumann)	*Sasha Culbertson,*	**1.25**
Songs My Mother Taught Me	*May Peterson,*	**1.25**
Sweetest Lady	*Elliott Shaw,*	**1.00**
Cohen at the Telephone	*Monroe Silver,*	**1.00**
June, I Love No One But You—Fox Trot	*All Star Trio,*	**1.00**
On the Shores of Tripoli—Waltz	*Yerkes' Marimba Band,*	**1.00**
Avalon—Fox Trot	*Sherbo's Orchestra,*	**1.00**
		$10.00

All Aeolian Stores Open Evenings During This Week

MANY NEEDY CASES LACK MINIMUM AID

But $6,343.81 Sent In Runs Second to Largest Day's Fund Yet Contributed.

WARD GIVES $4,000 IN ALL

Sends Another $1,000 to Brooklyn Charity—Rockefellers Give $1,000.

THANK TIMES FOR APPEAL

Both Reliefs for Poor and Individuals Express Appreciation—Still Time to Help.

Although yesterday's Christmas mails brought to THE TIMES contributions amounting to $6,343.81, many of the Hundred Neediest Cases on the rolls of the four charitable organizations are still lacking in the minimum amount of money needed to restore health, happiness and independence. Some of the officials of the organizations thought that perhaps yesterday's and today's unopened mails in their offices might provide sufficient to care for those which are still very much among the neediest.

Contributions were hurried to THE TIMES by special delivery and by special messenger by many generous donors who hoped that their gifts might arrive in time to assure their chosen cases that the needed assistance was forthcoming on Christmas Day. These gifts made the day's total of $6,343.81 second in amount on the list of this year's fund. The only larger sum recorded was on Wednesday, Dec. 23, when the total was $6,654.75.

Other high totals in the last four days have increased the fund rapidly, but it is still some thousands short of the necessary amount and short of the total recorded on the corresponding day last year. The contributions yesterday carried the total to $78,208.33. With an unusual amount of Christmas relief work this year, the office staffs were tired out by Christmas Eve. Some took the day off, but many others volunteered to carry Christmas cheer to needy families.

It was learned yesterday that Artemas Ward, senior member of the advertising firm of Ward & Gow, whose gifts of $1,000 each to the three Manhattan charity organizations were recorded on Friday, also had given a similar sum to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. This makes Mr. Ward's total contributions $4,000—$1,000 to each of the four organizations that made up the list of the Hundred Neediest from their rolls. Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau, said that the check was received too late for inclusion in Friday's contributions, but will be included in the next list. Mr. Ward's contribution is the largest recorded this year.

Not All Aided In One Group.

W. H. Matthews, Director of the Family Welfare Department of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said yesterday that not all of the twenty-seven neediest cases submitted by his organization had been cared for, but that he was not yet able to tell which cases still needed assistance. He was positive that some were short, but said that it would be a few days until he was able to check all of them up and apportion the money sent in for the general fund of all his twenty-seven cases. Mr. Matthews wrote yesterday the following appreciation of the contributions made this year, and in other years, for the Neediest Cases of his organization:

"For the last twenty years I have spent a considerable part of my time going in and out of just such homes as those represented by THE TIMES's 'One Hundred Neediest Cases.' During the last five years I have known intimately many of the very families whose stories have appeared in THE TIMES columns at Christmas time, have known the children from year to year as they grew from sickly, pinched looking youngsters into robust, eager boys and girls of fourteen or more years. I have known the mothers, patient beyond degree, striving, struggling, sacrificing year after year as only mothers can sacrifice for the sake of their children.

"It is just a year ago this week that we brought together for a little Christmas party 200 of these children, most of whom had been 'TIMES Appeal Cases' at some time during the last four years. As I stood watching them that day, noting the health in their faces, their activity, I wished that every one of THE TIMES'S contributors who had at different seasons invested in the future of these children might be there actually to see what return had come from their investments. They would have gone away with a feeling of solid satisfaction; they would have been eager to buy a few more bonds of the same sort.

"And then again I wish the readers of this morning's TIMES could have been with me yesterday, when I visited some of the homes of the families now being appealed for—could have heard these mothers tell in their trembling, mother-loving way what it would mean for their children to be helped through this coming year—always their children, never themselves in mind. It was one of these mothers that pulled open the upper drawer of a little old dresser to show me a carefully kept photograph of the family, taken when the father was alive, and said: 'Oh, he always was so good. I didn't have to worry about things in those days. You wouldn't let these mothers worry too much now, if you knew them. You would say: 'Go ahead, live, work and hope for your children and we will help you carry on' They're not asking for much—just enough to supply the actual necessities of life.

"I know that many of their tables on Christmas Day were very meagre as compared with those which many of us eat about. They're not complaining about that—they know what it means every day of the year to sacrifice, to go without many ordinary comforts of life. I have never known a man or woman, when he or she was persuaded to visit one of these families in person, to say no to what was being asked for them. Left to themselves, they always gave more, always were suggesting this or that special thing for some child in the family. You can't all visit them. You don't all have the time to climb these tenement stairs and feel your way through the dark, narrow hallways. But these mothers and children are there, toiling on every day, hoping for a better tomorrow. Give them the hope, the chance they ask for, and they'll bring you the return on your investment a hundredfold.

"W. H. MATTHEWS,
"Director Family Welfare Department, New York Assoc. for Imp. the Cond. of the Poor."

$1,000 from Rockefeller Family.

Yesterday's mail also brought the annual contribution of $1,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller and their children. This letter accompanied the gift:

New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check to your order for $1,000, being the total of contributions from the following toward the "One Hundred Neediest Cases":

Miss Abby Rockefeller	$50
Master John D. Rockefeller III	50
Master Nelson Rockefeller	50
Master Laurance Rockefeller	30
Master Winthrop Rockefeller	20
Master David Rockefeller	10
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	790
Total	$1,000

Very truly, CHARLES O. HEYDT.

Letters of appreciation of the generosity of the thousands of donors to the Hundred Neediest Fund were received by THE TIMES yesterday from the State Charities Aid Association and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. This is the letter from Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association:

New York, Dec. 25, 1920.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.

Gentlemen: It will make Christmas a happier day, the State Charities Aid Association feels sure, for the many friends of the orphans and mothers appealed for in the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" published in THE NEW YORK TIMES to know that their generous and gracious response has made this day a bright and cheerful one for these victims of unfortunate circumstance. Their needs are met and adequate provision will be made for their future. They are no longer forlorn and friendless, for they know that many people whom they have never seen have come to their aid and wish them well. It has brought home to them in a luminous, vivid form the true spirit of Christmas.

We were particularly touched by the many letters which came in with the contributions, for they evinced a spirit of sacrifice and good-will and sympathetic understanding that made the gift itself, necessary as it was, of secondary importance. Children gave up cherished desires so other children might have their share of happiness; families contributed the amount they usually spend for each other; employes of firms banded together and gave whatever they could spare from hard-pressed salaries.

All this has meant that the distressing situations have been relieved. Martha of Case No. 47, outdone in her single-handed struggle to keep her little family together, is now receiving the scientific care she needs for her foot, as well as much-needed rest at an orthopedic hospital. She will not be permitted to undertake her burdens again until she is physically able to do so. Owen of Case No. 31 is having the long-awaited dream of a real home with a Christmas tree and everything that goes with it today, for both he and his little brother have been taken in with open arms and, if we know anything of human nature, they will remain. Nancy of Case No. 4, who has been seriously ill at the hospital, has been cheered by many visitors and is improving slowly. And so on through the list. To date, the contributions received for our share of the "One Hundred Neediest" are approximately $10,841.

The State Charities Aid Association acknowledges all of these gifts with deepest gratitude and wishes all those who have contributed so generously a return on this Christmas Day and the days to come of the happiness they have brought to others.

Sincerely yours,
HOMER FOLKS,
Secretary.

Brooklyn Bureau Sends Thanks.

This is the letter from Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1920.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we not extend to you the grateful thanks of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for the splendid campaign you have conducted again this year in behalf of the afflicted families of New York City? While the returns to date are less than those of last year, this was to be expected in view of the general condition of the times and the present apathy of the public toward fund-raising campaigns of any sort.

We do not need to tell you what the generosity of your readers means to the Brooklyn families represented in your campaign. Not only immediate relief from hunger, cold and the fear of eviction has been afforded, but a constructive plan for restoring them to self-support and independence has been made possible. Poverty is not cured overnight, and in raising sufficient funds to provide adequately for needy families for a period of at least one year THE TIMES has recognized an important fact in family welfare work.

It has been a source of much satisfaction to us in Brooklyn to note the hundreds of people living not only outside of Brooklyn, but even outside of New York City, who have contributed to our cases. This would indicate that it is the particular family situation which moves people, regardless of the locality in which the family in distress lives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated on having a class of readers, extending from one end of the country to the other, who year after year open wide their pursestrings in answer to the appeal for "The Hundred Neediest Cases."

Very sincerely yours,
THOMAS J. RILEY,
General Secretary.

A third gift of $25 came yesterday from "Taxi Driver 502," who wrote previously that he was anxious to see that none of the Hundred Neediest went unprovided for this year. His brief card said:

New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Enclosed find P. O. order for $25 in memory of my wife, hoping that it will help and cheer up some of the Hundred Neediest Cases.

TAXI DRIVER 502.

Other letters, many of them special delivery, brought in additional gifts to the fund this year from the same persons. These persons also have contributed to the Neediest Fund in other years. Extracts from some of these letters follow:

Louise S. Davis, 2,790 Broadway—Enclosed please find check for the Hundred Neediest for $2, in addition to the previous contribution of $5. I trust you will get all you need and more."

John C. Hayes, 347 Fifth Avenue—"Many give without investigating and occasionally we may be giving encouragement to some one who is unworthy, but we had better obey the generous impulse than to make the mistake of a harsh judgment even in the case of one supplicant who is worthy. But in a case like the One Hundred Neediest undoubtedly we run no such risk, and, though there are numerous calls, this, it seems to me, is one that should not be overlooked."

One, Long Ill, Sends Gift.

W. J. M.—"Please accept this small contribution for Case 23. My sympathy goes out to those who are ill, particularly as I know the loneliness and the pain of unattainable desires of a sick bed. Yesterday, for the first time in four months I was permitted to leave my bed and go out into the street; and so this little gift to a family so unfortunate is sent in as a token of gratitude and with the hope that this family may soon be reunited."

J. C. F.—"My husband and I have decided that we can afford to give each other a Christmas present after all. So here it is—only we wish it were a hundred times larger. Please apply it to some case that has received fewer contributions than the others."

M.—"Enclosed please find a dollar for Case 38. 'Whistling Mack's Widow,' or any other if that one is provided for. All the ones you publish certainly need help and arouse sympathy. I only wish that I could send to all or else enough for one, but as it is I have sent all of our own Christmas, small as our contributions have been."

A. I. Namm & Son—"A young lady who accepted temporary employment with us during the holiday season, has requested that her salary be sent to you to be applied as your judgment sees fit."

J. Brewster Roe, 41 Park Row—"At the request of my daughter, Miss Ruth F. Roe, 415 West 147th Street, I enclose a check to your order as a further contribution by her to the fund for the Neediest Cases."

H. H. J.—"Enclosed please find check for $25, which kindly place in your Hundred Neediest Cases' fund, in memory of Whit, one of the first 100,000 killed on the Somme, July 2, 1916."

L. Minzie, 839 West End Avenue—"I consider it a privilege to be permitted to give my mite to so worthy a charity."

R. Forster, 355 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon—"I forward herewith check for $1, which is the contribution of a 9-year-old boy, Robert Forster, to Case 87. This contribution is made on his own initiative, the case being picked by him because of its appeal to his imagination and the money taken from his personal funds accummulated out of allowances and small earnings from errands, &c. He extends a merry Christmas to the victim in this case."

No agents are employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES or any of the charitable organizations to solicit contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases.

No aid is being received by any of the families in the Hundred Neediest Cases under the State Pension law.

Contributions are deductible from income tax returns.

Every cent goes to buy food, clothing and other necessities, no administrative or clerical expenses being paid from the contributions.

Checks may be drawn to the order of the Hundred Neediest Cases and sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEEDIEST CASES

Contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases yesterday totaled $6,343.81, bringing the total for the thirteen days up to $78,203.33. They were received as follows:

THE NEW YORK TIMES	$6,343.81
Previously reported	$71,864.52
Total	$78,208.33

Contributions received direct through The New York Times:

A. B. B.	$2	F. B. M.	10
A. B. C.	10	F. D. W.	1
A friend	5	F. E.	10
A friend	1	Forster, R.	1
A friend	5	Ford, H. C.	10
A friend	2	From Chester	5
A friend	5	Frazee, F.	2
A friend	2	From a Girls' Sunday School Class	3
A friend	1	Frunbaugh, C. B.	1
A. G. S.	5	Fred and John	10
Allan, A. R.	100	Freeborn, Mrs.F.J.	5
A Little Nancy	5	Frederick at St. Luke's	1
Alling, Mrs. J. H.	3	Friesell, A. S.	50
A. L. S.	5	From Philip and Alfred	1
Ames, H. B.	5	Forgie Children	5
Am. Stocking Co.	10	Freedman, Mrs. L.	2
Anonymous	10	F. W. L.	1.19
Anonymous	2	Garstein, L. F. W.	10
Anonymous	10	Garner, L. H.	5
Anonymous	10	Garfield A.	8.01
Anonymous	2	Gary, R.	5
Anonymous	25	Gere, Yates Hart	10
Anonymous	25	G. G. H.	10
Anonymous	10	Gilchrist, A. R.	15
Anonymous	15	Griffith Helen &B.	10
Anonymous	25	Gillmore, M. V. K.	3
Anonymous	5	Glass, Mrs. C. H.	3
Anonymous	10	Gottschalk, Max	5
Anonymous	5	Goodkind, M.	3
Anonymous	2	Grove, R. B.	5
Anonymous	50	Gross, B. R.	5
Anonymous	10	Greig, Dorothy	5
Anonymous	1	Griffith, M. A.	5
Anonymous	5	Green, H. C.	5
Anonymous	10	Guaranty TrustCo.	200
Anonymous	25	Gwynne, A. C.	100
Anonymous	20	Gwynne, A. C.	100
Anonymous	10	Guiguire, J., H.	10
Anonymous	5	Alan and Kit	25
Anonymous	5	Harris, Mrs. J. M.	10
Anonymous	25	Harlow, Mrs. E.	10
Anonymous	10	Halsey, C. D.	100
Anonymous	10	Hand, L. Hart	2
Anthony, G. B.	10	Hayes, J. C.	25
Aunt Mary and M. and H.	5	Harrison, Mary C.	5
A Virginian	2	Harris, Mrs. M.	3
A widow	1	Harbeck, Miss M.	10
A widow's mite	1	Harbison, M. K.	25
Ayre, H.	10	Hanson, J. E.	10
Barker, H. D.	10	Hanning, H.	2.50
Bachrach, E. S.	25	Harvey, Mrs. E. L.	10
Baumann, L. B.	5	Harris, Mrs. M. N.	10
Baby Tom	1.00	H. B. Jr.	1
Baketel, Mrs. H. S.	10	H. C. S.	5
Belden, Mrs. C. M.	10	Herbst, B. S.	3
Bertha and Joe	1	Huggins, J. B.,	5
Becker, L. G.	10	H. E. W.	5
Betty, Robt. and Mrs. drew Newburger	30	H. E. S.	2
Bennett Lawrence	30	Henlein, Nanette and Millar	10
Berlinger, George, and Joseph	500	Heward, Miss M. T.	5
B. G.	1	Heartt, Philip	5
Billy M.	25	Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. A.	10
Billy	6	H. F. M.	10
Billie and Hardie Bell	5	H. G. C.	2
Blanche Samek	2	Hick, Miss A.	10
Bleecker, M. N.	4	Hilson, M. B.	10
Booth, R. E.	10	Horton, T. A.	20
Bonils	5	Holder, Mrs. B. B.	100
Brewster, M. T.	10	Honey, E. T.	5
Brooke, M. E.	10	Holtzoff, A.	5
Brown, W. F.	10	H. F. F.	10
Brown, I.	10	Hughes, Mr and Mrs. C. E. Jr.	15
Butler, E. D.	5	Hughes, F. F.	50
Burton, A. G.	5	Hunter College H. S., 168th St. Br.	35
Burgess, E. W.	5	Hutchinson, R. T.	10
Burnham, R. B.	55	Hurlbutt, F. H.	2
Bulkley, Mrs. L.M.	10	Hunt, Louise and Helen	10
Bunce, A.	4	Hyman, B.	10
Byington, B. W.	10	Idell, B. C.	3
Callan, Mr. &MrsEF	25	I. D. T.	2
Casper E.	2	In her name	2
Campson, A. H.	10	In his name	20
Chamberlain, S.R.	2	In memoriam	10
Chase, Mrs. H. L.	2	In mem. A. H. H.	5
C. J. R.	5	In mem. I. D. J.	5
Clarke, Mrs. A. B.	50	In mem. of Whit	25
Clark, H. O.	2.50	In memory of my parents	1
Clarendon, V. F.	10	In mem. of Florence	5
Clark, Mr. &Mrs. ME	50	In mem. of A. K.	5
Clark, K. R.	25	In mem. of M. Nahala Goodrich	5
Cowper, V. S.	1	In mem. of Lucy, Helen and Frisbee	5
Corte, Georgette	2	In mem. of Adolph and C. Cohn	3
Coleman, J. S.	5	In mem. of E. N. T. and A. S. T.	20
Cotton, O.	25	In mem. E. C. A.	10
Cox, Mrs. R. H.	5	In mem. of H. J. Ottalson	10
C. S. Mac	10	I. R. S.	25
Cullman, E. G.	100	I. S.	5
Daname, S. F.	1	J. H. B., Mrs.	5
Danzig, J. J.	100	Joyce, Marie	2
Davis, Mrs. E. H. L. S.	2	Janette, Phoebe, Charles	25
De Long, Laura	5	Jasper, H. N.	25
Clifford, Dorothy A.	10	J. D. W.	25
Doremus, R. H.	3.31	J. S. W.	2
Dodson Mr. &MrsRL	10	J. Mac	25
Driggs, R. L.	5	Eddy, Mrs. F. H.	5
D. S.	1	M. F.	5
Duval, Herman	100	J. M. G.	2
Durant, W.C.& Mrs.	210	Junior, Edwin and Billy Hachtman	5
Dowst, Henry P.	10	Kane, C.	3
Berle, E. P.	20	Kahn, G. W.	25
Eastman, Majorie B.	5	Kelly, T. W. C.	10
Eaton, A.	5	Kelser, J. B.	10
E. C. S.	2.50	K. G. W.	5.80
E. C. M.	10	K. J. W.	10
E. C. M.	7	Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.	10
Eddy, Mrs. F. H.	7	Koren, Mrs. W.	3
E. de P.	5	Kress, E.	5
E. D.	1	Kress, C.	10
Eddy M.	50	Kraus, A.	25
Evans, Mary L.	10	Koestler, Milton	1
Edwards, C.	10	Lantry, Mrs. J. P.	50
E. F. K.	10	Lats, A.	5
E. H. T.	5	Labeschere, G. P.	2
E. K.	20	Lambert, Clay	5
Elma F. M.	25	Lowe, Ruth F.	5
Elmer, P. D.	10	Randall, M. D.	5
E. L. S.	2	Roura, P. B.	10
Pretzfelder, Ella	10	Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E.	50
Employes of L. Namm & Son	10	Rutter, R. B.	10
Employes of Derryvale Linen Co.	12	Ruth F. Roe	5
E. M. S.	2.50	S. C. H.	5
White, Esther B&R	10	S. M. C.	1
Ethel B. C.	1	S. S. L.	2
F. A.	100	Sanders, M. W.	1
Roe, Ruth F.	5	Schick, J., and R.	10
Randall, M. D.	5	Scopes, W. H.	10
Roura, P. B.	10	Schwartz, L.	10
Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E.	50	Scott, Miss Louise	100
Rutter, R. B.	10	Seidman, N. H.	5
Ruth F. Roe	5	Selling, V. H. M.	2
S. C. H.	5	Shloss, Mrs. S.	10
S. M. C.	1	Shirley	5
S. S. L.	2	Simons, W. A.	2
Sanders, M. W.	1	Smith, J. E.	5
Schick, J., and R.	10	Smith, A. M.	10
Scopes, W. H.	10	Snyder, M. and J.	10
Schwartz, L.	10	Solamon, Edna H.	5
Scott, Miss Louise	100	Spiller, Mrs. S. M.	10
Seidman, N. H.	5	Squibb, E. R.	2
Selling, V. H. M.	2	Stahl, L. J.	5
Shloss, Mrs. S.	10	Steinbugler, J.	10
Shirley	5	Sterling, H. and A.	5
Simons, W. A.	2	Stern, M. A.	3
Smith, J. E.	5	Stone, M. P.	10
Smith, A. M.	10	Sweetwood, A. & F.	2
Snyder, M. and J.	10	Talmer, M. M.	12
Solamon, Edna H.	5	Swift, M. B., and T.	5
Spiller, Mrs. S. M.	10	S. A. K., Mrs.	10
Squibb, E. R.	2	T. H. D.	1
Stahl, L. J.	5	Taylor, Philip B.	5
Steinbugler, J.	10	Taxi Driver 502	25
Sterling, H. and A.	5	Ted & Emly Kelly	10
Stern, M. A.	3	Teetsel, C. M.	1
Stone, M. P.	10	Tewksbury, E. N.	2
Sweetwood, A. & F.	2	The Lockwood Children	3
Talmer, M. M.	12	The Misses Hernstadt	25
Swift, M. B., and T.	5	Taschler, Bettie M.	1
S. A. K., Mrs.	10	Transient	75
T. H. D.	1	Traveling Salesman	5
Taylor, Philip B.	5	Turney, W. J.	1
Taxi Driver 502	25	Two Sisters	2
Ted & Emly Kelly	10	Van Ingen, B. J.	10
Teetsel, C. M.	1	Van Ornam, G. E.	2
Tewksbury, E. N.	2	Vanamee, Mrs. W.	5
The Lockwood Children	3	Van Dyke, H.	10
The Misses Hernstadt	25	Valletta, J. M.	5
Taschler, Bettie M.	1	Varey, W. M.	10
Transient	75	Van Horn, W. H.	5
Traveling Salesman	5	Veit, Gustave	10
Turney, W. J.	1	W. B. and Douglas	
Two Sisters	2	Widnall	10
Van Ingen, B. J.	10	Warren, W. H.	10
Van Ornam, G. E.	2	Wayland, L. M.	2
Vanamee, Mrs. W.	5	Walker, F.	50
Van Dyke, H.	10	Warren, R. W.	5
Valletta, J. M.	5	Wetmore, I. R.	10
Varey, W. M.	10	Williams, J. D.	10
Van Horn, W. H.	5	Williams, J. A.	10
Veit, Gustave	10	Wightman, Mrs. G.	5
W. B. and Douglas Widnall	10	Workman, O.	5
Warren, W. H.	10	Woodruff, Mrs. J. P.	10
Wayland, L. M.	2	Wolfe, H.	5
Walker, F.	50	W. T. R., Mrs.	3
Warren, R. W.	5	Wortington children	
Wetmore, I. R.	10	Wren	10
Williams, J. D.	10	Withers, T. C.	10
Williams, J. A.	10	Wursberger, S. and W.	2
Wightman, Mrs. G.	5	Wyker, A. G.	2
Workman, O.	5	X. Y. Z.	2
Woodruff, Mrs. J. P.	10	Yates, M. C. W.	5
Wolfe, H.	5	Yerdon, L.	10
W. T. R., Mrs.	3	Young, J. T.	25
Wortington children		Zinsser, R.	100
Wren	10	Total	$6,343.81
Withers, T. C.	10		
Wursberger, S. and W.	2		
Wyker, A. G.	2		
X. Y. Z.	2		
Yates, M. C. W.	5		
Yerdon, L.	10		
Young, J. T.	25		
Zinsser, R.	100		
Total	$6,343.81		

SMITH FACES BUSY WEEK.

Returns to Albany Tomorrow to Clean Up for Incoming Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Governor Smith returns to Albany Monday for the most strenuous week of his two years as Executive head of the State. He will devote his time to clearing up State matters and getting things into shape for the incoming Governor.

The Governor will doubtless announce three appointments before he turns the reins of Government over to his successor. He will have the naming of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of Judge Malone, as well as the naming of a District Attorney for the Bronx to take the place of District Attorney Francis Martin, who on Jan. 1 becomes a Justice of the Supreme Court. Another appointment which the Governor will doubtless fill is that of the County Judge of Kings County.

Many matters which have been sent to the Governor's office will be acted upon by the new Executive. These include a large number of applications for pardons and commutations of sentence. The Executive's mail is always well filled about the holiday season with this class of petitions. There is not sufficient time for Governor Smith to examine all of the cases.

The Governor is to be guest of honor at a dinner which will be given by the citizens of Albany Thursday evening at the Ten Eyck. Already every available seat has been reserved and the indications are that at least 500 will attend. Mayor James R. Watt is one of the leading spirits in the affair.

Jay-Thorpe Inc.

Paris 24-26 FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST Palm Beach

Our First Sale of Lingerie
Beginning Tomorrow

PHILIPPINE LINGERIE

Gowns . . . . . 2.75 to 4.50 Envelope Chemises . 2.75 to 5.00
Corset Covers . . 2.75 to 5.00 Drawers . . . . 2.75 to 5.00
Vest and Straight Chemises 2.10 to 5.00

All hand-made, of a superior quality batiste, and daintily embroidered.

FRENCH LINGERIE

Gowns . . . . 8.75 to 45.00 (Formerly from 14.50 to 65.00) Boudoir Caps . . 4.95 to 8.75 (Formerly from 6.00 to 19.50)
Envelope Chemises . 4.50 to 35.00 (Formerly from 7.25 to 55.00) Drawers . . . 4.75 to 37.50 (Formerly from 7.25 to 65.00)
Straight Chemises . 4.75 to 47.50 (Formerly from 7.25 to 65.00) Silk Bodices . . 5.50 to 25.00 (Formerly from 6.75 to 45.00)
Sets of two and three pieces 12.00 to 95.00 (Formerly from 16.50 to 137.50)

Of fine batiste, handkerchief linen, and silk, trimmed with real lace.

This sale will also include our entire stock of
Boudoir Novelties, Quilted Wrappers
Bed Sacques, Mules, Negligees
AT ABOUT COST

Final Clearance

EVENING WRAPS
About twenty wraps of superior quality velvet, trimmed with the Season's smartest furs.
135.00
Formerly as high as 350.00
Also an odd number of evening wraps of chiffon velvet, trimmed with luxurious furs:
At Less Than Cost

DAY-TIME COATS
A number of the latest fur-trimmed models, of Marvella, Duvetyne, Oursine, Evoria and Veldyne
95.00
Formerly as high as 275.00
Also models of very superior materials, trimmed with the finest furs.
195.00
Formerly as high as 425.00

Merchant-tailored—Ready-to-Wear Clothes

Clemons
MERCHANT TAILOR
Established 1898
39TH & BROADWAY

THE BIGGEST EVENT IN OUR HISTORY!

Beginning To-Morrow (Monday) Morning
Store Open at 8 A. M.

HALF PRICE SALE
of all our
$125 Great Coats and Raglan Ulsters
REDUCED FOR IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE TO
$62.50

Absolutely the finest Coats that money can buy!

The materials comprise those seductively soft, strokable stuffs, (*all of them Imported!*) among which are genuine O'Briens. Every coat is avowedly over-sized, having been draughted on English lines. Nothing so sheerly luxurious has ever come under our observation and it is our belief, stated publicly, that coats such as these will never again be procurable for $62.50!

SPORT SCALES NEW HEIGHTS IN 1920

Man o' War and Babe Ruth Leading Figures in History-Making Year.

OLYMPIC GAMES STAND OUT

Other International Contests in Yachting, Tennis, Golf, Track and Boxing.

WORLD'S TITLE TO TILDEN

American Star Crowned Champion in Wimbledon Tourney — Miss Bleibtrey Greatest Swimmer.

A superman and a superhorse—these were sport's greatest contributions to the history of the year about to close. Some might rate the superhorse, Man o' War, as the outstanding figure of the two, for he has passed on from the field of competition and has left a story of achievement which may never be surpassed. The superman of the sport world, Babe Ruth, remains to strive for greater records than those made by him or evolving around him during the year. At any rate, the anomaly of baseball's greatest hitter astride the turf's leading performer for all time provides fitting leadership for the sport parade of 1920 as it passes in review.

Sport came back to its own during the year, even greater than was predicted at the start when almost every branch of athletic activity was in a state of rehabilitation after the war. The unexpected comeback of all kinds of sport during the latter part of 1919 caused high hopes for the year about to bloom, but even the most optimistic predictions of the various enthusiasts were more than realized. Crowds swarmed to ball parks, race tracks, football fields, to golf courses, to the ring, to the tennis court—in a word, to every scene of athletic endeavor—as they never swarmed before. Whether it was the natural development of passing years, whether it was due to a relief from war tension, or whether prohibition furnished the main answer are questions open to debate. All, undoubtedly, played a part in what may be truthfully called the biggest year in sport history.

Interest Remarkable in Extreme.

In such a renaissance of sport the interest attaching itself to the deeds of the superman and superhorse above referred to must be rated as remarkable in the extreme. Baseball and turf undoubtedly would have been carried along to the heights of success, as other sports were, even without a Ruth or a Man o' War. Assisted by these marvels the diamond and the race track attracted an interest proportionately greater than other sports, adding to their lists of followers countless thousands who were drawn simply to gaze upon the mastodonic mauler or the "race horse of centuries."

Ruth performed almost daily for a stretch of several months while Man o' War appeared only a few times, but there was ever apparent a desire second to nothing in the history of sports to see these performers. The New York Yankees, of which Ruth was a member, played to a larger attendance for the season than has any other ball club in the history of the game. Attendance records were set in practically every city where Ruth performed, the greatest tribute being paid at Pittsburgh, where 29,000 persons gathered for an exhibition game which normally would have attracted less than 10,000 fans. Ruth answered the tremendous interest in his prowess during the year by making fifty-four home runs, a mark that no other hitter ever threatened and one that none except Ruth is ever likely to reach.

Whenever Man o' War was scheduled to start crowds that taxed the capacity of the park usually turned out. The superhorse, owned by the Glen Riddle Farms, started his wonderful campaign by winning the Preakness on May 19, and eleven days later he set the record for a mile in winning the Withers Stakes. Two weeks after this victory the Riddle horse set the record for a mile and three furlongs in the Belmont Stakes, and early in July the record for a mile and a furlong fell before his speed at Aqueduct.

Won Miller and Travers Stakes.

At Saratoga in August he accounted for the Miller and the Travers Stakes, and at Belmont Park on Sept. 5, the old mark for a mile and five furlongs was shattered by this racing marvel. Two weeks later he won the Potomac Handicap at Havre de Grace and set a new track record in this performance. He closed his glorious career at Kenilworth Park, Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 12 by winning a match race with Sir Barton, the best horse of the older division. Man o' War finished eight lengths in the lead.

The occasional record maker, one able to top ever so slightly the best performances of the past, always becomes a sport idol, and it is not surprising that Ruth, greatly eclipsing all past marks, should pack ball parks to capacity and become a figure of international interest. The same is true of Man o' War. No performer in any field of sport ever got the attention from public or press that Ruth received during the passing year. No horse in all the history of the turf received the adulation that was showered upon Man o' War.

Next in point of popular interest to the unusual deeds on diamond and turf were those involving international competition, of which the passing year provided an abundance. The Olympic games at Antwerp, drawing together competitors from every part of the world excepting the Central powers, attracted the usual attention among sport followers in the United States, even though they failed to draw the anticipated large crowds at the Stadium or its nearby fields of competition. Again the athletes of Uncle Sam proved themselves the world's greatest performers in track and field sports, though they found stiffer opposition than had been their portion in the past.

Victory of the American Yacht.

Nor were the Olympic games the only features of international competition. For the first time in years there was an international yacht race for the America's Cup, with Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. as the challenger and the Resolute, owned by a syndicate from the New York Yacht Club, as the defender. The American boat lost two of the first three races, then won three in succession and retained the trophy. United States entries also competed against leaders of other nations in golf, tennis, soccer, boxing, skating, hockey, track and field sports, motor boating and other lines of athletic endeavor with a marked degree of success. It is doubtful if any past year ever provided so much competition of an international flavor as did the one now waning.

Outstanding successes of United States athletes in the Olympic Games included world's record performances by Frank Foss in the pole vault, by Fred Loomis in the 400-meter hurdle and by the American team of Paddock, Murchison, Scholz and Kirksey in the 400-meter run. Paddock won the 100-meter dash, Pat Ryan won the hammer throw and R. W. Landon set an Olympic record in the high jump. The 200-meter dash was taken by Woodring of the United States, and other American competitors were prominent enough in the point scoring to give the United States a decisive victory in track and field competition. The final standing of the leaders showed the United States first with 212 points, Finland second with 105, Sweden third with 95 and England fourth with 85.

In sports other than track and field the followers of Uncle Sam attained no little success. Our cyclists were outclassed, but the boxers showed to advantage, taking some of the finals and finishing second as a team. In diving competition the American women made a clean sweep, and Pinkston, a United States entrant, won the fancy diving honors. The United States Naval Academy furnished the winning eight-oared crew at the Olympiad and made the victory doubly impressive by establishing a new world's record. Jack Kelly won the single sculls and with Paul Costello as a partner won the double sculls as well. The United States team was the winner in the trap shooting, besides making clean sweeps in the individual competition. Marksmen from this country excelled in the individual and team matches in rifle competition and enjoyed successes in other forms of shooting. In swimming, several victories were recorded by Norman Ross, Duke Kahanamoku and Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey. The American team of catch-as-catch-can wrestlers also added a victory to the imposing list of triumphs.

Great Interest in Yacht Race.

The international yacht race provided the usual spectacular display and public interest in keeping with its importance in the world of sport. The choice of a defender was settled in a series of match races between the Resolute and the Vanitie, two of the contenders for the honor five years ago, when the World War ended for a time all thought of an international yacht race. The Resolute was the choice of the Race Committee, and its early showing against the Shamrock led to some little trepidation among those who desired to have the cup remain on this side of the Atlantic. Just when the sportsmen of this country were reconciling themselves to the thought that the trophy would go, but happily, to one of the greatest sportsmen of the age, the Resolute took three races in succession and the cup remained here. The races did not "draw" up to past numbers, but changes in the times and certain shipping restrictions on excursion boats were regarded as the causes of smaller attendance along the course. On shore, however, there was no lack of interest in these races.

Baseball, still holding first place in the hearts of the great American public, had an eventful year on the field, in the box office and finally in its system of government, which has been completely changed. From the standpoint of interest and attendance the pennant races set new records, but it was a year that was not without its drawbacks. On the eve of the 1920 world's series between the Cleveland Indians and the Brooklyn Robins came revelations about the 1919 world's series which shocked the sporting world as nothing had ever shocked it before. The revelations were in the form of confessions that the series of the year before between the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox had been sold out to gamblers by a number of Chicago players. Rumors of such a happening had been prevalent, but were not believed until some of the players confessed their part in the crime.

Both major leagues had interesting races. The Cleveland club, carrying the sympathy and well wishes of the nation after the unfortunate accident to Chapman, carried off the pennant in the American League, this being the first major league championship ever won by a Cleveland club. In the National League the Brooklyn club was winner. The world's series resulted in a decisive triumph for the American League champions, who had started poorly by dropping two of the first three games.

All major league clubs enjoyed prosperity, even the chronic losers being carried along on the wave of success. Minor leagues sprang up throughout the country and they, too, participated in the success that went hand in hand with virtually every branch of sport.

Landis Baseball Dictator.

The government of the game was changed after the pennant races, and for the first time in the sport's history a man hitherto not identified with baseball is its supreme head. As a result of failure to reorganize the National Commission by those entrusted with its reorganization, eight National League club owners and three from the American League decided to band together and even go along as a larger league, if necessary, with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis as head. The other American League clubs were forced to get into line, and Judge Landis now rules the two major leagues. The minors are expected to come under his guiding hand early in the new year.

College baseball also had a highly prosperous year. The collegians do not carry on any schedule that will settle beyond dispute the champion team of their group, but the honors in the Eastern section this year were generally accorded to Georgetown, with the Navy team a strong contender for second place.

Boxing was marked during the passing year by the dethronement of three champions—Mike O'Dowd in the middleweight division, Battling Levinsky in the light heavyweight division, and Pete Herman in the bantamweight division. O'Dowd lost his title to Johnny Wilson of Boston in a bout last May. It was the greatest surprise of the year in fistic circles, and the change has not helped the sport, as the new champion has shown a tendency to avoid bouts against the leaders of his division. In October Georges Carpentier took the title which Levinsky had held for some time, but this result was not surprising, since Levinsky was far past his prime. Within the last week Joe Lynch, a New York boy, gained the decision over Herman which made the former the king of bantamweights.

The brightest chapter in swimming during the 1920 season was written by an American girl, Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey. World's records fell so frequently before this mermaid that one lost count of the unusual performances. In home waters and at the Olympics it was the same story. Norman Ross continued his string of successes at various distances, and Duke Kahanamoku also proved that he is still in the front ranks of the amphibians.

Dempsey Twice Victorious.

Other champions of a year ago still hold their thrones. Jack Dempsey defended his heavyweight title during the year against Billy Miske and Bill Brennan, winning each bout by a knockout. The champion lost some of his prestige, however, by his showing against Brennan. Jack Britton remains supreme in the welterweight ranks and Benny Leonard still reigns in lightweight circles. Johnny Kilbane holds the featherweight crown, but his refusal to defend it has stifled all interest in this class.

The legalizing of boxing in New York State has been one of the big features of the year so far as the ring game is concerned. At Madison Square Garden capacity crowds are the rule and new marks have been reached in receipts.

All sections of the country had the same report to make in regard to intercollegiate football. Interest never was greater and the crowds in numerous instances were measured by the capacity of the stands. The urgent call for bigger stadiums was apparent everywhere and numerous institutions now are planning to erect amphitheatres which will accommodate from 30,000 upward. Princeton stood out as the leading team of the Eastern section, Ohio State excelled in the mid-Western group, California was the best eleven in the Far West and Georgia Tech in the South. There was considerable intersectional competition, which is growing yearly and must prove highly beneficial to the sport.

Golfers and their followers had a most interesting program for their entertainment in 1920. American amateurs went to Europe to compete in the championship tournament there, and, in turn, leading British amateurs came over here. Hagen and Barnes, then the two leaders in professional golf on this side, competed in the British open tournament and also played in France. Harry Vardon and Ted Ray later made a tour of this country, and their work was everywhere followed with much interest and by large galleries. Ray also won the American open championship.

Among the competitors the names of Chick Evans, Ted Ray, Jock Hutchison and Miss Alexa Stirling stand out most prominently. Evans won both the Western and national championship for amateurs. Ray won the national open in one of the greatest fields ever assembled for golf honors. Hutchison won the Western open and later the professional golfers' championship. Miss Stirling still stands alone among the women golfers of the nation. Jess W. Sweetser, the new intercollegiate champion, blossomed out during the year as one of the likely future greats of the sport. Others who showed to advantage during the year were Jim Barnes, Walter Hagen, J. Douglas Edgar and Bobby Jones.

Tilden Won World's Net Title.

The phenomenal success of William T. Tilden 2d, the runner-up for the 1919 tennis championship, was easily the outstanding feature of the net game during 1920. In a year of unusual activity Tilden defeated all the star players of this country, as well as Gerald L. Patterson, the Australian star; J. C. Parke and A. R. F. Kingscote, the leaders in English tennis; Gobert and Laurentz of France, and Shimidzu, the Japanese expert. After winning the world's tennis championship at Wimbledon Tilden came home and defeated Johnston, the 1919 champion, in the final round of the national championship tournament at Forest Hills. This particular match was the most spectacular ever played in a national championship in this country. Tilden also won the national indoor title.

The American Davis Cup team, with Tilden and Johnston as the stars, defeated both the English and French teams in the qualifying rounds for the Davis Cup tournament and will meet the Australian team in the challenge round at Auckland, N. Z., this week. Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory resumed her place as the leading exponent of tennis among women, and Vincent Richards maintained his supremacy in the junior circles. The California team of William Johnston and Clarence Griffin holds first place in doubles and L. M. Banks of Yale is the intercollegiate champion.

As previously mentioned, the great performances of Man o' War overshadowed all else in turf circles, but the sport of kings was a prosperous one even when this superhorse was not showing his remarkable ability. Great crowds attended the races at the various New York tracks, as well as those of Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana at which racing still flourishes. The big stake events attracted crowds at the various tracks which brought back memories of the olden days when the big rings prevailed. Announcements of better purses during the year about to begin bear testimony to the success which the turf enjoyed during the 1920 campaign.

The leaders during the year were: Tryster, owned by H. P. Whitney, in the two-year-old division; Man o' War, the most successful horse of the age, among the three-year-olds, and Sir Barton in the division for older horses. The big race of the year was that between Man o' War and Sir Barton for a $75,000 purse and a gold cup valued at $5,000. The most successful jockey was Jimmy Butwell, whose total in victories is beyond the reach of even those competitors now accepting mounts at New Orleans, Tia Juana or Havana.

Among harness horses Peter Manning stood out as the leading trotter of the year with the best mark for a mile, 2:02½, and the highest mark in money won, with $26,550. Single G. paced the fastest mile, 1:59, but John Henry was the leading money winner among the pacers, with a total of $10,354. In trotting new world's records were established by Peter Manning with the three fastest heats for one race and the fastest heat ever trotted by a gelding. Bertha Dillon set a new mark for three-year-old fillies. Single G. set a new record for the fastest three heats in a race and other world's marks in pacing were established by Frisco Jane, Rifle Grenade, Prince Loree, Margaret Dillon and Louis Grattan. Prince Loree, with 2:03¼ for trotting and 2:00¾ for pacing, set a new figure for a double-gaited horse. Tommy Murphy was the most successful driver, accounting for thirty races and a total of $59,498.

Paddock's Great Track Feats.

Two figures stand out prominently in the 1920 history of American track and field athletics. One is Charley Paddock, California sprinter, who equaled the world's mark in the 100-yard dash and also the world's record for 100 metres. Paddock's century sprint was timed in 9 3-5 seconds, a figure reached by only two other runners, Dan Kelly and Howard Drew. It was a peculiar coincidence that Kelly should die the day before his mark was equaled by the greatest sprinter who has come to the front since Drew ended his career on the cinder path.

The other luminary is not of the track but of the field—Frank Foss of the Chicago A. A., the greatest pole vaulter in athletic history. Foss made his record of 13 feet 5⅛ inches in the Olympic Games, but his pole vaulting was one of the big features of the year. American records were set in the broad jump by Sol Butler of Dubuque, Ia.; in the javelin throw by Milton S. Angier of the Illinois A. C., to be displaced later by J. C. Lincoln of the New York A. C. Lincoln made a throw of 197 feet 6½ inches, about five feet beyond the figure set by Angier.

The Olympic Games stood out as the big feature of international sport, but there was plenty of other competition aside from the Antwerp program. In the Spring runners from Oxford and Cambridge came over here for the Penn Relays, and carried off first honors in the two-mile relay championship, setting a new world's record. At the same meet E. A. Montague, England's greatest runner, bowed to Gordon Nightingale of New Hampshire College in a spectacular three-mile run.

Later a Princeton team went to England and met with signal success, winning four firsts in the British A. A. A. games and taking six of ten events in a dual meet with Oxford. Members of the U. S. Olympic team tied in a dual meet with English athletes and defeated the French team at Paris. In the latter meet M. M. Kirksey of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, equaled the world's record in the 200-metre dash. Still another international contest is on the card for the dying year. This week the Cornell cross-country team will meet a team representing Oxford and Cambridge.

Cycling provided new champions in both the professional and amateur ranks. Ray Eaton, who displaced Frank Kramer in 1919 after a long string of successes by the Orange (N. J.) veteran was superseded this year by Arthur Spencer of Toronto, Can., and the amateur title passed to Fred Taylor of the New York A. C. A new mark was reached in six-day cycling when three races were held in New York, the first in March and the others in November and December. The first was won by Goullet and Magin, the second by Eaton and Kaiser and the third by Brocco and Coburn.

The billiard crown still reposes on the head of Willie Hoppe with nothing to indicate that it will pass to another, although Edouard Horemans, European champion, plans to play Hoppe for the title early in the coming year. Hoppe defended his title against Welker Cochran and Jake Schaefer late this year after these two had qualified for the championship tournament in the preliminaries played in San Francisco. John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., displaced Robert Cannefax as three-cushion champion and Ralph Greenleaf successfully defended his title as pocket billiard champion in a tournament at Chicago.

Strangler Lewis Takes Title.

Wrestling brought out a new heavyweight champion in Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, just as the year was about to pass into history. Joe Stecher, who earned top honors by successive victories over Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko late in 1919 and another victory over Earl Caddock in January, lost the title to Lewis in a match in New York early in December. Amateur grapplers displayed their usual activity and provided the champion team in the catch-as-catch-can tournament at Antwerp.

The big event in rowing was the victory of the Navy eight at the Olympic Games when the world's record for a mile and a quarter was broken. The time of the midshipmen was 5:05. The Navy crew had won the senior eight race at the national championship regatta before going to Antwerp. Jack Kelly's victory in the single sculls and the victory of Kelly and Paul Costello in the doubles were other outstanding features. Harvard won the race with Yale at New London and Syracuse triumphed in the intercollegiate regatta, transferred from Poughkeepsie to Lake Cayuga, Ithaca.

Professional rowing was featured by the race for the world's sculling championship between Ernest Barry of England and Alfred Felton, the Australian, who defeated Barry in 1919. Barry raced Felton on Aug. 28 on the Parametta River in Australia and regained the title.

Canadians Invade U. S. for A Series of Hockey Games

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—University of Toronto's senior intercollegiate hockey team will leave here tomorrow for a tour in the United States. The team will play games at Pittsburgh, Dec. 27 and 28; Cleveland, Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, and Philadelphia, Jan. 3 and 4.

Winners in Sports in 1920

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

World's champions—Cleveland Indians.
American League champions—Cleveland Indians.
National League champions—Brooklyn Robins.
Chapmion batsman, American League—George Sisler, St. Louis.
Champion batsman, National League—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis.
Champion pitcher, American League—James Bagby, Cleveland, in games won. Robert Shawkey, New York, in effectiveness.
Champion pitcher, National League—Grover Alexander, Chicago, in games won.

FOOTBALL.

Leading Eastern team—Princeton.
Western Conference champion—Ohio State.
Southern champion—Georgia Tech.
Leading Pacific Coast team—University of California.

SOCCER.

National champions—Ben Millers of St. Louis.

TURF.

Champion horse of the year—Man o' War, owned by Glen Riddle Farms.
Leading money winner of the year—Man o' War, owned by Glen Riddle Farms, with $166,104.
Leading two-year-old—Tryster, owned by H. P. Whitney.
Leading three-year-old—Man o' War, owned by Glen Riddle Farms.
Leader in older division—Sir Barton, owned by Commander G. K. L. Ross.
Leading jockey—Jimmy Butwell.

TROTTING AND PACING.

Fastest mile trotted—Peter Manning, 2:02½.
Fastest mile paced—Single G., 1:59.
Leading money winner, trotting—Peter Manning, $26,550.
Leading money winner, pacing—John Henry, $10,354.
Leading driver in victories and money—Tommy Murphy. Won 30 races, and $59,498.

GOLF.

National amateur champion—Charles (Chick) Evans, Chicago.
National open champion—Edward Ray, England.
National women's amateur champion—Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, Ga.
Professional Golfers' Association champion—Jock Hutchison, Chicago.
Intercollegiate champion—Jess Sweetser, Yale.
Team intercollegiate champion—Princeton.
Western amateur champion—Charles (Chick) Evans, Chicago.
Western open champion—Jock Hutchison, Chicago.
Western women's champion—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Glen Oak C. C.
Southern amateur champion—Robert T. Jones, Atlanta.
Southern open champion—J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta.
Metropolitan amateur champion—D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy C. C.
Metropolitan open champion—Walter Hagen, New York.
Metropolitan women's champion—Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner, South Shore F. C.
Eastern women's champion—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia.

LAWN TENNIS.

National singles champion—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
National doubles champions—William Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, California.
National mixed doubles champions—Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Boston.
National clay court singles champion—Roland Roberts, California.
National clay court doubles champions—Roland Roberts, California, and Vincent Richards, New York.
National junior champion—Vincent Richards, New York.
National junior doubles champions—Harold Godshall and Richard Hinchley, New York.
National boys' champion—J. L. Farquhar, Rutherford, N. J.
National boys' doubles champions—J. L. Farquhar and C. V. De Piaso, Rutherford, N. J.
Intercollegiate singles champion—L. M. Banks, Yale.
Intercollegiate doubles champions—A. Wilder and L. Wiley, Yale.
National women's singles champion—Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, New York.
National women's doubles champions—Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, and Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston.
National indoor singles champion—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
National indoor doubles champions—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, New York.
National indoor junior champion—Vincent Richards, New York.
National indoor junior doubles champions—Vincent Richards and Frank T. Anderson, New York.
National indoor boys' champion—Charles Wood Jr., New York.
National indoor women's singles champion—Miss Helene Pollak, New York.
National indoor women's doubles champions—Miss Helene Pollak and Mrs. L. G. Morris, New York.
National women's clay court champion—Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston.

COURT TENNIS.

National open champion—Jay Gould, New York.
National amateur champion—Jay Gould, New York.
American professional champion—Walter Kinsella, New York.

SQUASH TENNIS.

National amateur champion—Auguste V. Cordier, New York.
World's professional champion—Walter Kinsella, New York.

RACQUETS.

National amateur champion—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
National amateur doubles champions—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia Racquet Club.
World's professional champion—Jock Soutar, New York.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

National Senior Champions.

100-yard dash—Loren Murchison, New York A. C., 0:10.
220-yard dash—Charles W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C., 0:21 2-5.
440-yard run—Frank Shea, U. S. Navy, 0:49.
880-yard run—Earl Eby, Chicago A. C., 1:54 1-5.
One-mile run—Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 4:16 1-5.
5,000-meter run—H. H. Brown, Boston A. C., 15:26.
10,000-meter run—Fred W. Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston, 32:15.
120-yard hurdle—Harold E. Barron, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, 0:15 1-5.
440-yard hurdle—F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A., 0:55.
10-mile run—Fred W. Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston, Mass., 55:20.
7-Mile walk—Joseph B. Pearman, New York A. C., 55:00 1-5.
Pole vault—F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A., and E. E. Myers, Chicago A. A., 13 ft. 1 in.
Shot put—P J. McDonald, New York A. C., 47 ft. ¼ in.
Hammer throw—Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York, 169 ft. 4 in.
56-pound weight throw—P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 37 ft. ¼ in.
Running broad jump—Sol Butler, Dubuque, Iowa, 24 ft. 8 in.
Running high jump—John Murphy, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 6 ft. 4¼ in.
Discus throw—Augustus P. Pope, Univ. of Washington, 146 ft. 5 in.
Running hop, step and jump—Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 48 ft. 1 9-10 in.
Javelin throw—Milton S. Angier, Illinois A. C., 192 ft. 10⅝ in.
All-around champion—Brutus Hamilton, University of Missouri.
Team championship—New York A C

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Intercollegiate champion—John L. Romig, Penn State.
Intercollegiate team champion—Cornell.
National senior A. A. U. champion—Fred Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston, Mass.
National senior A. A. U. team champion—Dorchester Club, Boston, Mass.
National junior A. A. U. champion—W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., New York.
National junior A. A. U. team champion—Mohawk A. C., New York.

FENCING.

National foils champion—Sherman S. Hall, New York A. C.
National sabre champion—Sherman S. Hall, New York A. C.
National epee champion—Ray Dutcher, New York A. C.
Intercollegiate foils champion—J. F. Leicester, Yale.
Intercollegiate sabre champion—E. G. Fullinwider, Naval Academy.
Intercollegiate epee champion—C. M. Deland, Yale.
Intercollegiate team foils champion—Naval Academy.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

Heavyweight champion—Jack Dempsey, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Light-heavyweight champion—Georges Carpentier, France.
Middleweight champion—Johnny Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Welterweight champion—Jack Britton, New York.
Lightweight champion—Benny Leonard, New York.
Featherweight champion—Johnny Kilbane, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bantamweight champion—Joe Lynch, New York.

AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONS.

108-pound class—A. J. Devito, Paulist A. C., New York.
115-pound class—James Hutchinson, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia.
125-pound class—Sol Zeeman, Brooklyn.
135-pound class—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City.
145-pound class—Jack Schoendorf, Milwaukee A. C.
158-pound class—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York.
175-pound class—John Burke, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh.
Heavyweight class—Carl Wicks, Dorchester Club, Boston, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

World's balkline champion—William F. Hoppe, New York.
Three-cushion champion—John Layton, Sedalia, Mo.
Pocket billiards champion—Ralph Greenleaf, Wilmington, Del.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

(National Association of Amateur Billiard Players).

Class A balkline champion—Percy Collins, Chicago.
Class B balkline champion—Julian Rice, New York.
Class C balkline champion—Sidney Brussel, Brooklyn.
Three-cushion champion—William Huey, Chicago.
Pocket billiards champion—Howard Shoemaker, New York.

(American Amateur Billiard Association).

Class A balkline champion—Frank Corr, Philadelphia.
Class B balkline champion—A. Ortez, New York.
Class C balkline champion—Arthur Macy, New York.
Three-cushion champion—Joseph Cosgrove, New York.
Pocket billiards champion—Morgan Hughes, New York.

BASKETBALL.

Intercollegiate League champions—University of Pennsylvania.
National A. A. U. champions—New York University.
Western champions—Chicago University.

YACHTING.

International race for the America's Cup—Won by the Resolute, owned by New York Yacht Club syndicate.

MOTOR BOATING.

One-mile champion—Miss America, owned by G. A. Wood, Detroit.
Harmsworth Trophy—Won by Miss America, owned by G. A. Wood, Detroit.
A. P. B. A. cruiser champion—The Victory, owned by H. A. Jackson, New York.

ROWING.

World's champion professional sculler—Ernest Barry, England.
National champion amateur sculler—John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
National doubles champions—Vesper B. C. (Paul Costello and John B. Kelly).
National fours champions—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia.
National senior eight champions—U. S. Naval Academy.
New London regatta—Harvard.
Intercollegiate regatta at Ithaca—Syracuse.

GYMNASTICS.

National all-around champion—Joseph Oszy, New York A. C.

SWIMMING.

100-yard free style, outdoor—Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu.
440-yard free style, outdoor—Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., Chicago.
880-yard free style, outdoor—Charles Shields, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
One-mile free style, outdoor—Eugene Bolden, Illinois A. C., Chicago.
Long distance—Eugene Bolden, Illinois A. C., Chicago.
High diving—C. Pinkston, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
440-yard free style, outdoor, women—Miss L. Snowgrass, San Francisco.
880-yard free style, outdoor, women—Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, W. S. A., New York.
Long distance, women—Miss Marie Curtis, Detroit A. C.

WRESTLING.

(Professional).

Ed (Strangler) Lewis, Kentucky.

(A. A. U. Champions).

108-pound class—Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn.
115-pound class—Sam Pommow, Chicago Hebrew Institute.
125-pound class—A. Gallas, Greek Olympic Club, Chicago.
135-pound class—George Metropoulis, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.
145-pound class—W. Tikka, Finnish-American A. C., New York.
158-pound class—E. Leino, New York A. C.
175-pound class—Carl Kunert, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.
Heavyweight class—Nat Pendleton, New York A. C.

POLO.

National open champion—Meadow Brook (L. I.) Club.
National senior champion—Meadow Brook (L. I.) Club.
National junior champion—Bryn Mawr Fox Hunters, Philadelphia.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Grand American Handicap—A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J.
National singles champion—F. S. Wright, Buffalo.
National doubles champion—P. H. O'Brien, Butte, Mont.

CYCLING.

National amateur champion—Fred Taylor, New York A. C.
National professional champion—Arthur Spencer, Toronto, Canada.

CANOEING.

National champion—Leo Friede, New York.

AUTOMOBILING.

Champion race driver—Gaston Chevrolet, Indianapolis (deceased).

VON BOECKMAN IS WINNER AT TRAPS

Defeats Roberts in Shoot-Off for Nassau Club Honors at Mineola.

Paul Von Boeckman and A. L. Roberts carried off most of the honors in the merchandise shoot held by the Nassau Trapshooting Club at Mineola yesterday afternoon. The former won the high scratch prize and the latter the high handicap trophy. In the actual number of targets broken Von Boeckman and Roberts were tied with 40 out of a possible 50. In the shoot-off for high gun Von Boeckman won, 21 to 15.

While there were no scratch shooters entered, the fact that Von Boeckman had a handicap of only two made him the low-handicap man, and when he and Roberts tied in the actual number of targets broken these two men shot off for the high scratch prize.

The scores follow:

	Targets.	H'cap.	Total.
A. L. Roberts	40	8	48
R. W. Latham	28	16	44
H. K. Munsie	39	4	43
P. Von Boeckman	40	2	42
F. Winslow	36	6	42
W. Simonson	37	4	41
F. S. Hyatt	32	8	40
V. Wright	22	16	38
H. Korrell	21	16	37
J. A. Valentine	26	10	36
E. L. Haas	30	6	36
J. F. Simonson	32	4	36
*D. D. Gross	35	0	35
F. P. Godesky	23	12	35
Dr. G. S. Spenck	29	6	35
W. P. Hyatt	22	12	34
G. Kraemer	17	16	33
F. Hayes	23	10	33
Dr. G. F. Cleghorn	20	12	32
J. A. Howard	27	4	31
*T. A. Davis	29	0	29
G. W. Lafcelle	12	8	20

*Professionals.

SISLER DECLINES JOB.

Star Player Not to Manage Browns —Signs Long-Term Contract.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—George Sisler, first baseman of the St. Louis American Baseball Club and leading batsman of the American League, has refused an offer to manage the club, but has signed a long-term contract to continue playing with it, Bob Quinn, business manager, announced tonight. Sisler still had a year to play with the local club under a contract signed two years ago, but the new one takes in the unexpired term of the old one, it was explained.

Sisler turned down the managership of the team before terms were discussed, Mr. Quinn added, saying he feared the responsibilities incident to the position would interfere with his playing.

OHIO STATE TEAM RESTS.

Forgets Its Football Invasion of West and Celebrates Christmas.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 25.—The Ohio State University football squad, here for the game with the University of California eleven on New Year's Day, forgot about football today and observed Christmas. Entertainment arranged for the players included an automobile sightseeing trip about Los Angeles this morning and a Christmas dinner tonight, at which Ohio State alumni in Southern California were hosts.

Hard practice for the East versus West game will begin on Monday, Coach John Wilce announced today. The secret practice of the Buckeyes yesterday was said to have been a light signal drill.

Ohio State brought enough players to form more than two complete teams, and California is understood to be bringing nearly enough for three, so there will be no lack of substitutes.

All members of the Ohio squad were reported in good physical trim today, with those who have slight disabilities making progress toward complete recovery.

KNOCKOUTS FEATURE BOUTS

Phil Bloom Among Four Boxers Who Stop Their Opponents.

A card of thirty-five rounds of boxing was scheduled as the matinee attraction at the East New York A. A. of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, but less than eleven rounds of actual boxing was witnessed by the crowd which jammed the club. Knockouts were scored in all four bouts. The result was that Referee Johnny Otis had a rather busy afternoon of it, bending over prostrate ringmen and working his right arm up and down in the ten-second count.

Phil Bloom, Brooklyn's veteran lightweight, and Eddie Gorman of Ridgewood, were the principals in the feature bout, scheduled for fifteen rounds. Bloom crashed Gorman to the floor of the ring shortly after the start of the bout and, upon arising, Gorman was again sent down, this time to remain through the fatal count.

In the semifinal bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Sammy Smith knocked out Pinkey Brown with a terrific right uppercut in the third stanza. Joe Mate and Ed Weiss were the principals in a scheduled six-round contest which ended with Weiss knocked out in the sixth session. In a scheduled four-round bout Larry Friedman knocked out Kid Shamrock in the first round.

TENDLER IS RING VICTOR.

Substitutes for Benny Leonard and Stops Chick Simler.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Lew Tendler of this city, substituting for Benny Leonard, stopped Chick Simler of Scranton in the seventh round of an eight-round bout here today. Danny Kramer of Boston knocked out Johnny Solsberg of New York in the third round of a scheduled eight-round bout. Johnny Mealey of this city defeated Al Murphy of Scranton in a six-round slugfest. Abe Goldstein of New York knocked out Tommy Murray of Philadelphia in the third round of a scheduled eight-round bout. Jimmy Sullivan of New York defeated Bobby Barrett of this city in a six-round bout.

GREB OUTPOINTS SMITH.

Pittsburgh Boxer Wins 10-Round Bout—Pete Civic Loses.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.—Harry Greb of Pittsburgh received a newspaper decision over Jeff Smith of Bayonne, N. J., in a ten-round bout here this afternoon.

Pete Civic of Pittsburgh in his first professional bout was defeated by Patsy Young of Beech View in a six-round preliminary bout. Civic was former amateur bantamweight champion and was a member of the American Olympic boxing team this year.

ROCAP IS SELECTED.

Will Represent Pennsylvania in National Boxing Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—Governor Sproul has notified the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control that he has appointed William H. Rocap of Philadelphia to represent the State of Pennsylvania at the national convention of the board to be held in New York next month. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, is Chairman of the general committee, which plans to assume national control of boxing.

Fitzsimmons Wins Over Monohan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Young Bob Fitzsimmons, son of the late heavyweight champion of the world, stopped Jim Monohan of New York in the fourth round of a scheduled twelve-round bout at Olympic Park here today. Fitzsimmons handed Monohan an unmerciful licking for four rounds, and the referee stopped the bout after Monohan had taken a count of nine.

Chicago Schoolboys to Skate Against New York on Jan. 20

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Picked schoolboy skating teams of New York and Chicago will race in New York about Jan. 20, according to an announcement today by Julian T. Fitzgerald, following the receipt of a telegram from Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Chairman of the Public Schools Athletic Association of New York. Mayor Thompson sent a challenge to New York in behalf of Chicago youths and appointed Fitzgerald Chairman of a Chicago Skating Committee. Fitzgerald today said he expects to send challenges to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The Chicago boys will stop off at these cities if they are accepted. About twenty lads will compose the Chicago team. Candidates are already in training under the direction of Tom Eyck of the University of Chicago.

HERRON IS VICTOR AT ORIENTAL PARK

Captures Havana Feature at 4 to 1—Furbelow Wins Santa Claus Race.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 25.—Herron, running in the colors of E. Alvarez and admirably ridden by Jimmy Butwell, scored in the Christmas Handicap, one of the features of a splendid card at Oriental Park today. The victory of the three-year-old son of Horron-Mizzle proved popular. He was quoted at 4 to 1 in the betting. The favorite, Atta Boy II., was second, with Helen Atkin third. The mile and fifty yards was run in the fast time of 1:43 4-5, which is 2 4-5 seconds slower than the track record.

The secondary feature, the Santa Claus Handicap, a sprint event at six furlongs, resulted in a victory for Furbelow, the favorite, with Assumption second and Penelope third. Furbelow ran a queer race. He was slow to break, rushed into a long lead, bolted to the outside fence at the sixteenth pole and then took a tiring swerve to the inside, badly interfering with Assumption. No action was taken by the judges, however. The result was allowed to stand. Furbelow won in a drive by a length. Assumption was a neck before Penelope.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; purse $700; five furlongs. Vic Munoz, 106 pounds (Merimee), even, 1 to 3 and 1 to 6, first; Black Top, 102 (Hunt), 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Whippet, 104 (Kennedy), 5 to 2, even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Shorty's First, Big Bill, Queen of Trumps and Aunt Deda also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Polar Cub, 99 pounds (Wilson), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, first; Avion, 107 (Mangan), 5 to 2, even and 2 to 5, second; Hocnir, 116 (McDermott), 7 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Breadline, Slippery Silver and Frascuelo also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Red, 111 pounds (Butwell), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, first; Huntress, 105 (Kennedy), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Marty Lou, 110 (Merimee), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Lucie May, Aigrette, Hatrack, Lama and Cy Merrick also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. View, 110 pounds (Carmody), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, first; Mayrose, 108 (McDermott), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Juanita III., 102 (Penman), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Jill, Durella, Doctor D, McClellane and Laughing Eyes II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Santa Claus Handicap; all ages; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Furbelow, 105 pounds (Kennedy), 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, first; Assumption, 105 (Garner), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, second; Penelope, 99 (Wilson), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Osgood, Black Prince and Pomcrene also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Christmas Handicap; $3,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Herron, 111 pounds (Butwell), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, first; Atta Boy II., 112 (Kennedy), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Helen Atkins, 104 (Garnett), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. All Aglow, Armistice, Mess Kit, Lackawanna, War Zone, Sweep Clean, Numbo Jumbo, Rally and Cromwell also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $800; claiming; one mile. Riverside, 107 pounds (Hunt), 6 to 5, 2 to 5 and 1 to 5, first; Faux Col, 110 (Garner), even, 1 to 3 and 1 to 6, second; Zole, 108 (Wakoff), 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:40 3-5. American Soldier, Bierman and Pierre-a-Feu also ran.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. *Cigale 100 pounds, *Roseate 100, Coombs 105, *Gratian 107, Get 'Em 118.

SECOND RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. *Director James 103 pounds, *Vim 103, *Jack Dawson 107, *Brigida 107, Eastern Glow 108, Dinty Moore 108, Willie Woods 112, Okemus 112, Our Nephew 112, Jack Healey 112, Rora 112, H. B. Johnson 112, Twenty-Seven 115.

THIRD RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. *Miss Wright 104 pounds, Ava R., 108, Norfolk Belle 108, *La Balafre 110, Zindo 111, Senator James 112, Nettie Walduf 118, Sim Feiner 115.

FOURTH RACE — For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. *Ravanna 94 pounds, *Sleepy Dear 103, *Ohefa 105, *Two Eyes 107, George C., Jr. 108, Draftsman 108, Win All 108.

FIFTH RACE — Cuba Mile Two-Year-Old Championship; $3,000 added; one mile. Fright, 102 pounds, Willow Tree 102, Cubanita 102, Spugs 102, Billy Barton 103, Rama 109.

SIXTH RACE—Waning Year Handicap; purse $1,200; for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Bally Mooney 102 pounds, Grundy 108, Breadman 112, Buford 118.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. *Harry Glover 96 pounds, *Fly Home 102, *Lariat 102, *Garbage 105, *Lady Hester 105, Hunter Platt 107, Misericorde 107, Plantarede 107, Guardsman 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track fast.

SAM MOSBERG WINS BOUT.

Former Amateur Champion Makes Debut as Professional Boxer.

Sam Mosberg, former international amateur lightweight champion, made his début as a professional boxer under the Walker law at the Commonwealth Sporting Club yesterday afternoon, where he outpointed Paul Edwards of Harlem in the stellar ten-round bout. Mosberg scored his victory in clean-cut fashion, and at the final bell the judges agreed upon the former amateur as the victor.

In the scheduled ten-round semi-final bout Red Monroe knocked out Sammy Vogel in the seventh round with a right uppercut to the jaw. The first ten-round bout witnessed Joe Lewis and Johnny Hart in an interesting draw.

SCHAPIRO LEADS IN CHESS.

Has Won 3½ Points in Manhattan Club's Title Tourney.

After twenty of the scheduled seventy-eight games had been played in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, Morris A. Schapiro, the Columbia University star, was leading with a total of 3½ points out of a possible 4, followed by Alfred Schroeder, with 3—1, and D. Janowski and R. T. Black, each 2—0.

The standing of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Schapiro	3½	½	Malowan	1½	3½
Schroeder	3	1	Sokal	1	1
Black	2	0	Pokorny	1	3
Janowski	2	0	Field	½	2½
Hallgarten	2	2	Belhoff	0	1
Northrup	2	2	Palmer	0	3
Freundlich	1½	½			

RICKENBACKER WINS AT NEW ORLEANS

Races Home First in Christmas Handicap by Hustling Ride at Jefferson Park.

WAR CLUB IS A VICTOR

Captures Distance Event by a Neck at 20 to 1 — Waukeag Leads Field of Thirteen Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Eddie Rickenbacker scored one of his best victories at Jefferson Park this afternoon when he galloped home first in the Christmas Handicap with a purse of $1,500. A field of eight started in the featured event on the holiday card, but Rickenbacker, Master Bill and Dancing Spray shared the honors among them and were always out in front of the field.

Eddie Rickenbacker, with odds of 18 to 5 quoted on him, had to be urged hard during the last half mile to win the big race. He began well and was five lengths ahead at the halfway mark, but during the stretch run this comfortable lead dwindled gradually, and only a hustling ride by King saved the Skinker colt from defeat. Rickenbacker, hard urged, held on gamely in the final stages and managed to outstay Dancing Spray, which took second place. The latter showed improved form and was always well up in the field, finishing six lengths in front of Master Bill, which was third. Sterling and Brotherly Love had no mishaps, but were unable to stand the pace set by the leaders.

The only real outsider of the afternoon to win was War Club, which was a 20-to-1 shot when he went to the starting line in the sixth race, a one and three-sixteenths-mile event for three-year-olds and upward. War Club won first honors from Dark Hill by the narrow margin of a neck, but was well handled by Ponce and outstayed the other horse in the final strides. Dark Hill threatened seriously during most of the race and was out in front until the turn into the stretch was reached. At the beginning of the stretch run War Club moved into the lead and retained the slim advantage in the last seventy yards. Kimpalong, which started slowly, closed a big gap and finished with a burst of speed that gained third place for the Knight horse. Summer Sigh, the favorite, was sixth in the field of seven.

Thirteen horses were entered in the second number, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, which turned out to be a close triumph for Waukeag, a 10 to 1 proposition. Waukeag just lasted near the end after he had closed a big gap and managed to lead Golden Dawn by a neck, which began slowly but came with a great rush at the end and would have won, had the race been a few strides longer. Waukeag was put to a hard ride by Heinisch and moved up steadily through the big field after getting away badly. Following Golden Dawn in third position was Nelle Yorke, which surprised her supporters by showing vastly improved form and making a good effort during the entire trip.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; five and one-half furlongs. Marmite, 105 pounds (Ponce), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, first; Jock Scot, 114 (Lunsford), 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Port Light, 116 (Garner), 1 to 2, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Brisk, Trusty, Thursday Nighter, Assume, Shilling, Sweet Liberty, Kohinoor and Turf also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Archie Alexander, 103 pounds (Coltiletti), 4 to 1, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, first; Bobby Allen, 107 (McTaggart), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Title, 107 (Heinisch), even, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Kuklux, Chesty, Cock o' the-Roost, Charley Leydecker and Younced also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Waukeag, 107 pounds (Heinisch), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, first; Golden Dawn, 102 (Roberts), 5 to 1, 5 to 2, second; Nelle York, 105 (Long), 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Glenn Well, Douglass S., Miss Filley, Madrono, Bar One, Bond Broom Peddler, Merchant, N. K. Beal and Bombast also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Polythia, 116 pounds (McTaggart), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, first; Bunga Buck, 110 (Heinisch), even, 2 to 5, second; Madeline Lillian, 107 (McAtee), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Ace, Master Jack, Undine and Bit of Green also ran.

FIFTH RACE (Christmas Handicap)—For all ages; purse $1,500; one mile. Eddie Rickenbacker, 114 pounds (King), 18 to 5, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, first; Dancing Spray, 102 (Pollard), 2 to 1, even, second; Master Bill, 100 (Coltiletti), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Sterling, Brotherly Love, Fantoche, Balladin and Flibbertygibbet also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one and three-sixteenths miles. War Club, 108 pounds (Ponce), 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, first; Dark Hill, 103 (Roberts), 4 to 5, 2 to 5, second; Kimpalong, 103 (Mooney), even, third. Time—2:01. Comme Ce, Lora Herbert, Summer Sigh and Honolulu Boy also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one and one-fourth miles. Capital City, 106 pounds (King), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Great Gull, 107 (Ponce), 3 to 1, 8 to 5, second; Austral, 102 (Pollard), 8 to 5, third. Time—2:08. Paddy Dear, Keep, Solid Rock, Pit, Tuga and Nominee also ran.

Weather clear, track fast.

NEW YORK TEAM LOSES.

Paterson Soccer Team Takes Holiday Contest by 1 to 0.

Before a large holiday crowd at New York Oval yesterday the eleven of the New York Football Club was defeated by the Paterson Football Club by 1 goal to 0. The first half was a veritable battle of giants and aroused the onlookers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Neither side could score.

Finally, after seventy-one minutes of hard play, the Jerseymen broke the deadlock, when Burns, their inside right, made a spectacular run of 30 yards. He was tackled by Kelly, the New York right back, but eluded him, and then sent a sure shot into the far corner of the net, out of reach of Bell in goal. Hunt, Van den Eynden and Burns excelled in behalf of Paterson, and Kelly, Bustard and Herd for New York:

The line-up:

PATERSON (1).		NEW YORK (0).
Snabel	G.	Bell
Mackie	R. B.	Kelly
Hunt	L. B.	Bleich
Broadbent	R. H.	Meyer
Van den Eynden	C. H.	Bustard
Murray	L. H.	Herd
Duggan	O. R.	McSherry
Burns	I. R.	McDonald
Vandeweghe	C. F.	Phipps
McLaughlin	I. L.	McKay
Galloway	O. L.	Phillips

Goal—Burns.
Referee—J. E. Schofield. Time of halves—45 minutes.

MORRIS HIGH IN LEAD.

Defeats Evander Childs in High School Chess Tournament.

Morris High School, by defeating Evander Childs, 2½ to 1½, in the championship series of the High School Chess League at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday assumed the lead with a total of 18 points. In the other team match, contested at the same place, Townsend Harris Hall defeated the High School of Commerce by the score of 3 to 1.

The summaries:

EVANDER CHILDS.		MORRIS HIGH.	
Blau	0	Roman	1
Koslou	1	Halper	0
Miller	0	Steinberg	1
Kalich	½	Austin	½
Total	1½	Total	2½
TOWNSEND HARRIS.		COMMERCE.	
Santassiere	1	Brown	0
Barrera	0	Horsath	1
Wolos	1	Seidenberg	0
Seller	1	Fuchs	0
Total	3	Total	1

H. CUTTING TO WED MISS ROBERSON

Couple Will Go to China With Natural History Museum's Expedition.

BOTH SERVED IN FRANCE

Miss Janet Taylor-Lord Engaged to Edwin Lyon Dale—Other Engagements.

William C. Roberson of 125 West Fifty-seventh Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Constance Cleveland Roberson, to Heyward Cutting of 22 East Sixty-second Street, a son of the late Henri Mason Cutting, his mother now being Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden. Miss Roberson's mother was one of the Carters of Virginia. The marriage will probably take place about Feb. 1, and Mr. Cutting and his bride will go to China with Roy Andrews and an expedition sent by the Museum of Natural History to explore the interior.

Mr. Cutting was in the Air Service, First Pursuit Group, in France, for two years of the war. Miss Roberson served in France with the Civilian Relief of the Red Cross and later in the canteen work.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Lord of Tarrytown, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Taylor Lord, to Edwin Lyon Dale, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Dale of New York. Mr. Dale was commissioned a lieutenant while serving overseas in the Twenty-seventh Division. He is now in business in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Ziegler of 483 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nathalie Margaret Ziegler, to Herbert E. Bradley, a son of Mrs. Josephine Bradley and the late Herbert Bradley.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Edna Mildred Aldridge to Carl Oscar Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Johnson of this city. Mr. Johnson was formerly in the business department of THE TIMES.

Mrs. M. Obendorfer of 418 Central Park West has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel Samuels, to Dr. M. B. Kremens of Philadelphia. Miss Samuels is the granddaughter of the late Rev. Samuel Bergman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Miller of Cliff Avenue, Pelham, formerly of New Rochelle, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Miller, to Ernest C. Benjamin Jr. of this city and Easton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Malnek of 85 West Ninety-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Malnek, to Otto Knopf of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Knopf.

Mrs. Letitia Acker of Ridge Street, Port Chester, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Harriett Emerson Acker, to Francis Ritch Smith of this city and Sound Beach, Conn.

Mrs. William C. Jutte of Pittsburgh announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jane Holmes Jutte, to Eric Kebbon of this city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Janet Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Benson of Glen Ridge, to Messord Runyon of New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Runyon is a graduate of Rutgers College and during the war he served overseas for two years in the hospital corps.

WEDDINGS.

James W. Elliott Marries Miss Annabelle Gilbert.

Miss Annabelle Gilbert, daughter of J. M. Gilbert of Stamford, Conn., and James W. Elliott, writer, were married at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 171 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Tunis E. Gouwens of Mountain Lake, N. J., performed the ceremony in the presence of a few intimate friends of the couple.

Wood—Peave.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Peave of 512 West 148th Street announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Isobel Berkeley Peave, to Captain Henry Tremaine Wood yesterday at noon in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrence Street, this city, the Rev. C. V. Ackley officiating. Mrs. John Lambert was matron of honor and Mr. Lambert the best man. The reception was at the bride's home.

MISS MULQUEEN'S NUPTIAL.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Paul G. Daly in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Madeleine Mulqueen, whose marriage to Paul Gerard Daly will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow in St. Patrick's Cathedral, will have her sister, Mrs. John S. Reilly, as matron of honor, and the other eight attendants are to be Mrs. Herbert Sierck, Mrs. Laughran Daly and the Misses Ada Tripp, Helen Schniewind, Mary Cushman, Helen Smith, Mary Louise Nichols and Isabel McMillin.

Laughran Daly is to be Mr. Daly's best man and the ushers, who are to be led by the bride's youthful brother, Carr Mulqueen, will include Lee Brown Farrell, Thomas F. White, Duncan Campbell, Walter Donovan, John S. Reilly, Frank Cunningham, Thomas F. Gurry, Chauncy M. Belknap, Stephen C. Markoe, Capt. J. W. Rafferty, Edward S. Morrill and Joseph L. Candy. Archbishop Hayes will officiate and the reception will be held at the Plaza.

Their 30th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas of this city will celebrate their thirtieth wedding anniversary this afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Mr. Lucas is the secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is the chairman. He is also one of the secretaries of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America and more than twenty years ago established the first Jewish centre in America.

Mrs. Lucas has been identified for many years with philanthropic and social work in this city.

Manhattanville Alumnae Breakfast.

The Manhattanville Alumnae Association will hold its annual breakfast on Jan. 25 in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The breakfast will be followed by Tableaux Vivants in celebration of the twenty-one years of the Association's existence. Among the Directors of the association are Miss Eleanor B. Lenane, Mrs. George G. Raymond, Mrs. George H. Bradford, Mrs. Thomas F. Guery, Mrs. Joseph T. Ryan, Mrs. Walter Burke, Mrs. Grover Whalen and the Misses Jane Charles, Corinne Roche, Anne S. Bailey, Mary Brown, Marcella McKeon and Adelaide Jones.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL DIES.

Once Prominent Philadelphia Democratic Leader and Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—John M. Campbell, once Democratic leader, lawyer, and for twenty-three years a member of the Board of City Trusts, died yesterday morning at his home at Chester Heights, aged 69 years.

Mr. Campbell was offered the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Cleveland, but declined. From 1885 to 1889 he was Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Board of City Trusts and later was Vice President of that body.

Mr. Campbell was Vice President and Solicitor for the Mechanics Insurance Company and Vice President of the Continental Trust Company.

Holiday Greetings.

MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marx of 1,845 Seventh Avenue extend to their friends "the greetings of the season," and wish them a most prosperous New Year.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hadley of New Haven and Cambridge, Mass., are in town spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Hadley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, at the St. Regis.

Dr. Charles Adams Holder and Mrs. Holder have come in from their country place at Greenwich, Conn., and have taken an apartment at the Gotham for the Winter.

Colonel H. Rieman Duval of 41 East Fiftieth Street has gone to his hunting lodge at Falmouth, Fla., to remain several months. Miss Nannie C. Duval is in Baltimore, the guest of her cousins, Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon and Mrs. J. Triplet Haxall. Later, with her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, she will join her father at Falmouth.

The givers of dinners last evening, chiefly for members of their families, were Mrs. Vanderbilt Sr., Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan Sr. and Philip Rhinelander. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor entertained at Ferncliff and Mrs. H. McK. Twombley had a family party at Florham, her country home at Convent, N. J.

Lord Waldorf Astor and Captain Bruce Bairnsfather sailed on the Baltic. Lord Astor came up from Florida, where he had been fishing at Bimini, and sailed almost immediately afterward.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d has been added to the list of Vice Presidents for the Charity Ball, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry Mosle of 128 East Sixty-second Street will give a dance, preceded by a dinner, tomorrow evening at the Colony Club to introduce their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Boardman Mosle. Mr. and Mrs. Adams Batcheller and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Mead will also entertain at dinners preceding the dance.

GIBBONS CELEBRATES DAY.

Cardinal, in Sick Room, Eats Some of Host's Christmas Dinner.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated Christmas in his sick room at the home of Robert T. Shriver near Westminster, Maryland, today with members of his household with him. He was able to eat some of the Christmas dinner, but visitors were denied him.

Mass was said in his room early in the day by the Reverend Father Albert E. Smth, the Cardinal's secretary.

Miss Elizabeth Butler Kernan.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Butler Kernan, daughter of the late United States Senator Francis Kernan and Hannah Avery Devereux Kernan, died in this city today. She was the constant companion of her father during his public life and made her home with him in Washington from 1875 to 1881. Years ago she became interested in settlement and Americanization work for Italians and was the first person to take up this work in Central New York.

Martin E. Wolff.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Martin E. Wolff, President of the Wolff Insurance Company and the Lyceum Theatre Company, died last night in Baltimore. Mr. Wolff was sixty-six years old. His father was a pioneer clothing merchant of Western New York. Mr. Wolff is well known for his connection with the history of the theatre in Rochester.

Russell S. Walker.

Russell S. Walker, President of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, died yesterday at his residence, 210 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 65.

Mr. Walker went to the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank in 1900 as its Secretary, becoming President in 1915.

Ex-Congressman John L. Bretz.

JASPER, Ind., Dec. 25.—John L. Bretz, 68, for several years Judge of the Dubois Circuit Court here, and who had served as a member of the Congress from the Third Indiana District, died at his home here today. He was in Congress four years.

George P. Cammann.

George P. Cammann, Secretary and member of the Board of Directors of the Almy Realty Corporation of 141 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, 9 East Fifty-third Street.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. ORGAN, President of the Sharon Herald Company, of Sharon, Pa., died yesterday in Pittsburgh, of a fractured skull, caused by being struck by a freight train at a Pittsburgh crossing. He was 47 years old.

Miss ELINOR STAFFORD LANSING, 94 years old, daughter of the late Judge Jacob Lansing of Albany, and a cousin of Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, died Friday at her home in Flushing, L. I.

WILLIAM S. DUGAN of Summit, N. J., a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died Friday after a stroke of apoplexy. He was 52 years old.

Born.

DEUTSCH—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Deutsch (nee Blanche Schoenfeld) announce the birth of a son, Saturday, Dec. 18.

ENGLER—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Engler of 858 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, Alan George, on Dec. 18 at the Lying-In Hospital, New York.

FRIED—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fried (nee Rose Meyerash) of 535 West 156th St. announce the birth of a son, Dec. 22, at their home.

GOLDSTEIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldstein of 3,089 Broadway, a daughter, Dec. 11, 1920, Lloyds Hospital.

HOROWITZ—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horowitz (nee Miriam Cohen) of 423 West 120th St. announce the birth of a daughter on Dec. 20, at Brunor's Sanatorium.

ISAACSOHN—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Isaacsohn (nee Evelyn Bleiftist) announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 24, at Walles Sanatorium, Brooklyn.

KATZ—Mr. and Mrs. S. Walter Katz (nee Helen Mincho) of 57 East 95th St. announce the birth of a son, Dec. 22, 1920.

KROOPF—Jacob and Mrs. Regina Kroopf of 601 West 140th St., announce the birth of a son, Dec. 22, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

MILLER—Born, on Dec. 18, at Sydney, Australia to Mr. and Mrs. Murray Miller (nee Bertha Kaplan), a son.

MISHKOFF—Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mishkoff (nee Irene Loeve) announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 20, Hill Sanitarium.

PALMER—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Palmer of Riveredge, N. J., announce the birth of a daughter on Dec. 20, 1920.

POPPER—To Mr. and Mrs. William Popper (nee Estelle Hutter) of 360 East 166th St., New York City, a daughter, on Sunday, Dec. 19.

ROBINSON—Mr. and Mrs. I. Robinson announce the birth of a son at Laurence Hospital, Bronxville, Dec. 21.

RUBIN—Mr. and Mrs. L. Rubin (nee May Begis), 1,220 Grand Concourse, announce the birth of a son, Dec. 25, 1920, Sydenham Hospital.

SCHULMAN—Mr. and Mrs. I. Schulman (nee Beatrice Rose Gerchel) of 3,495 Broadway, announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 18, 1920.

SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schwartz (nee Gladys Bach) announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 20, Flower Hospital.

SOLOMON—Mr. and Mrs. J. Solomon (nee Thekla Elias), 953 Jackson Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Babette Elaine, Dec. 18, 1920.

STERGERWALD—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stergerwald (nee Pauline Wolff), a daughter, Dec. 22, 1920.

UHLFELDER—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Uhlfelder (nee Etta Diamond), 420 West 130th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Shirley Gladys, Dec. 19, 1920, Women's Hospital.

Confirmation.

BONWIT—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bonwit, 164 East 80th St., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Irving, Saturday morning, Jan. 1, at Central Synagogue, Lexington Av., corner 55th St. At home Sunday evening, Jan. 2.

BRAND—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Brand of 3,800 Broadway announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Herbert M., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1921, at Washington Heights Synagogue, 504 West 161st St., at 9:30 A. M. At home after 3 o'clock. No cards.

FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Friedman (nee Danziger) announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Irving G., Saturday, Jan. 1, at the Tremont Temple, Concourse and Burnside Av., 10 A. M.

TEKULSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tekulsky, 138 St. Nicholas Av., announce the bar mitzvah of their son Samuel Jan. 1, Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av., 114th St.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Ave. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square

Engaged.

ABRAMS—DE YOUNG—Mr. and Mrs. Philip De Young of 1,878 Seventh Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Irving J. Abrams.

ALEXANDER—MELTSNER—Mrs. Rachael Meltsner of 226 West 122d St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Pearl, to Mr. Jacob Alexander.

AMSTERDAM—KLAUBER—Mrs. A. Klauber-Mandel, 3,810 Broadway, New York, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Lilyan Klauber, to Bernard Amsterdam of Brooklyn, New York.

ASCHER—ROSENTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rosenthal of 248 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Mike Ascher also of Brooklyn. Reception Sunday, Jan. 16 at Hotel Astor after 8 o'clock.

BARUCH—KESSNER—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kessner announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Sol Baruch, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Baruch. Reception Hotel Astor, Jan. 2, 1921, from 2 to 5.

BASTONE—POONS—Mr. and Mrs. S. Poons of 1,200 Seneca Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna, to Mr. Louis A. Bastone, Dec. 25, 1920.

BLAUSTEIN—BLOCH—Joseph Blaustein to Bessie Bloch. Reception Sunday, Jan. 2, 1921, 3-6 P. M., Savigny Hall, 229 Lenox Av.

BRITZ—RANK—Mr. and Mrs. William Rank of 410 Lenox Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lulu, to Mr. Everett Frank Britz, son of Mrs. Charles J. Britz and the late Mr. Charles J. Britz of 126 West 129th St.

COHEN—JOSEPH—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Joseph announce the betrothal of their daughter, Lillian, to P. Nat Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cohen. At home Sunday, Jan. 2, from 3 to 6, 473 Brook Av.

COHEN—MILLER—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Miller announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Elliot Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cohen of 448 Marlborough Road. At home Saturday, Jan. 1, 1921, from 3 to 6 P. M., 600 East 8th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

DE BRITO—MAY—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. May, 500 West 144th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Henry De Brito. At home Jan. 2. No cards.

FERKAUF—MEYER—Mrs. David Meyer of The Crest, Hillsdale, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Blanche, to Meyer M. Ferkauf of New York City, Dec. 25, 1920.

FINBERG — FLANDERS — Mr. and Mrs. Louis Flanders of 540 West 144th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Hannah, to Mr. Donald Finberg of 74 Collgni Av., New Rochelle.

GOLDBERG—EPSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Epstein of 325 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to Dr. Maurice Goldberg of Pittsburgh, Pa. At home to receive their friends, Sunday, Jan. 2, from 2 to 6. No cards.

GORDON—VOGEL—Mr. Irving Vogel, 852 Whitlock Ave., announces the engagement of his sister, Gertrude, to Lawrence L. Gordon, 645 West 171st St.

GOTTESMAN—GARFUNKEL—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Garfunkel of 145 West 119th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Mr. Benjamin Gottesman. At home Sunday, Dec. 26, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

JOHNSON — ALDRIDGE—Mr. William Boyd Aldridge of 116 West 101st St. announces the engagement of his sister, Edna Mildred, to Mr. Carl Oscar Johnson of 86 Wadsworth Av.

JOSEPHSON—SOBEL—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sobel of 302 Convent Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Anita Muriel, to Mr. Milton Josephson. Reception at Chalif's, 163 West 57th, on Jan. 9, 1921, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

KATZ—BOGART—Mr. and Mrs. John Bogart, 441 Macon St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Jerome B. Katz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Katz, 799 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. At home Sunday, Jan. 2, 1921, after 3 P. M. No cards.

KERMAN—ADELSON—Mrs. H. Adelson of 50 East 88th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Pauline, to Mr. Martin Kerman of this city.

KORN—COLEMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Coleman of 1,829 Seventh Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter Deborah Holen to Mr. Max Korn of Bensonhurst.

KREINDLER—BARSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Barsky announce the engagement of their daughter, Doris, to Mr. Harry E. Kreindler.

LARKEY—NEUMANN—Mrs. G. Neumann of 179 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter Helene to Mr. Joseph Larkey of Newark, N. J.

LOWENSTEIN — ABRAMOWITZ — Mr. and Mrs. I. Abramowitz of Brooklyn announce the betrothal of their daughter, Minerva, to Mr. A. Lowenstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Lowenstein of Brooklyn.

MEYER—DRIESEN—Mr. and Mrs. David Driesen of 640 Riverside Drive announce the betrothal of their daughter Mildred to Mr. Irving Meyer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIRON-SILBERMAN—Mrs. R. Silberman of 128 West 117th St., announces the betrothal of her daughter, Anna, to Mr. Sol S. Miron, December, 1920.

PEARL—HEILMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heilman beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Debbie, to Mr. Daniel H. Pearl of the Buckingham Hotel. Chicago papers please copy.

PRAEGER—LOEBL—Mr. and Mrs Meyer Loebl of 530 West 152d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Melville Praeger.

ROSENBLATT—SPANDAU—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Spandau of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Selma, to Mr. Jacob Rosenblatt.

ROTH — ABRAMS — Mr. and Mrs. Philip Abrams, 345 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Harry J. Roth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roth. At home Jan. 9, 1921, after 7 P. M.

SAHN—BRANDT-SCHREIER — Mrs. Celia Brandt-Schreier of 502 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, announces the betrothal of her daughter Lillian to Mr. Samuel Sahn of Brooklyn. Reception 2 P. M., Jan. 2, 1921. At home. No cards.

SAMUELS—JACOB—Mrs. Carrie Jacob of 2,103 Tiebout Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Max Samuels of Syracuse, N. Y. Syracuse and Denver papers please copy.

SCHER—KUEHNE—Mr. J. J. Scher of 969 Hoe Av. engaged to Miss Florence Kuehne of 1,019 Boston Road, Dec. 25, 1920.

SCHLESSINGER—ABRAHAMS—Miss Jessie Abrahams wishes to announce her engagement to Mr. Harry Schlessinger of Brooklyn on Dec. 26. Gathering at Miss Abrahams's home Dec. 26, after 1 P. M.

SCHWARTZ—WEISS—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weiss, 945 East 163d St., formerly of 30 Amsterdam Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Laura Frances, to Harry L. Schwartz, on Dec. 23, 1920. Notice of reception later.

SCHWARZ—ROTHSCHILD—Mr. and Mrs. Meier Rothschild of 620 West 115th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Mr. B. Leo Schwarz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moe Schwarz of 606 West 115th St. Reception Hotel Majestic, Jan. 2, 1921, three to six. No cards.

SIMONS—BLOCH—Mr. and Mrs. M. Bloch of Richmond Hill, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Valerie Billie, to Si. Simons of Brooklyn.

SLOE—GARFUNKEL—Mr. and Mrs. A. Garfunkel, 75 Fort Washington Av., city, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Garfunkel, to Mr. Joseph Sloe.

STEINBACH — FRIEDMAN — Mr. Ignatz Friedman of 100 West 121st St., announces the engagement of his daughter, Fredricka (Ricky) to Dr. M. Maxim Steinbach, New York.

STEINBERG—HOFFMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hoffman of 66 Fort Washington Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Mr. William Steinberg.

WEILL — ROSEN — Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Rosen, 19 West 111th St., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy A., to Herman M. Weill of 826 East 178th St., New York City. No cards.

WEIL—BERNHEIM—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Bernheim of Stuttgart, Germany, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jettchen, to Mr. Hermann Weil of Heidenheim, a.B.r., Germany, Christmas, 1920.

WEINMAN—BROOK—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Brook announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Ira Weinman of 106 West 113th St., Manhattan. Reception Dec. 26, after 7 P. M., 228 17th St., Brooklyn. No cards.

WHITNEY—ROLLINSON—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rollinson of Colonia, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Louise, to Mr. Charles H. Whitney, son of Mrs. Thomas D. Whitney of Chicago.

Engaged.

YOUNGWOOD—SALOMON—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Salomon of 629 West 136th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Gabriel S. Youngwood.

ZIEGLER—ROSENFELD—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenfeld of 10 West 117th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Elias Ziegler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ziegler of 203 West 117th St.

Married.

ALBRECHT—FOX—On Saturday, Dec. 25, 1920, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Albrecht, by the Rev. William Kronowith, Ann M. Fox to Abraham S. Albrecht, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and now of New York City.

DE VRIES—WIESEN—Mrs. B. Wiesen, 1,208 Mills St., Far Rockaway, announces the marriage of her daughter, Celia, to Louis De Vries, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1920.

FEINGERSH—SEGALL—Mr. Nathan Segall, 47 West 114th St., announces the marriage of his daughter, Martha, to Mr. Murray Feingersh, Friday, Dec. 24, 1920.

GLUCK—ROSENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Rosenberg, 788 Park Place, Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Harry J. Gluck.

JACHES—GOTTLIEB—Cecelia Gottlieb to Jack Jaches, Dec. 25, 1920, at 156 Bay 29th St., Bensonhurst, N. Y.

JACOBS—SPEISER—Mrs. Fanny Davis announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Kate D. Speiser, 1,978 84th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. Louis K. Jacobs of 1,523 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES—LLOYD—Thursday, Dec. 23, at St. Thomas's Church, by Rev. Dr. Leach, W. Strother Jones to Miss Eleanor B. Lloyd.

KREX—TOBIN—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Tobin, 555 West 173d St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Hortense, to Mr. Saul Krex, at the McAlpin Hotel, by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman, on Dec. 22, 1920.

LEMLEIN—SACKS—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sacks, 1,048 Trinity Av., announce the marriage of their daughter, Naomi, to Barton H. Lemlein, Dec. 22.

LEVY—GINSBERG—On Dec. 23, in N. Y. City, Miss Edna Rose Ginsberg of Binghamton, N. Y., to Mr. George Levy of N. Y. City.

MENDEZ—WISE—Mrs. M. Wise of the Commodore Hotel announces the marriage of her daughter, Edith F., to A. Piza Mendez. Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendez officiated.

PERLSTEIN — ROSENBERG — Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosenberg of 91 Fort Washington Av. announce the marriage of their daughter Bert to Mr. Joseph Perlstein of Chicago, on Dec. 19, 1920, by the Rev. Dr. Eiseman.

RAVED—ARNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Arnstein of 835 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Edna D., to Mr. Maurice Raved on Dec. 19, 1920.

REDLICH—BLEY—Mrs. Ernestine Bley, 615 West 162d Street, announces the marriage of her daughter, Rose, to Mr. Nathan Redlich Jr. on Dec. 22 at Hotel Ansonia.

REUBEN—WOLFSKEHL—Mr. Harry Wolfskehl of Brooklyn announces the marriage of his daughter, Beatrice, to Mortimore F. Reuben on Dec. 21 at the Hotel McAlpin.

ROSENBAUM—CHATEAUVERT—On Sunday, Dec. 19, 1920, Pauline A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irene Chateauvert, to Irving I. Rosenbaum of N. Y. C.

ROSENBLUTH—POLSKY—Mr. and Mrs. M. Polsky of 1,381 Fulton Av., Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter Clara to Mr. Abraham Rosenbluth, at Chalif's, Dec. 23.

WALKER—JENNEY—On Dec. 24, 1920, Nina Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Jenney, 11 East 68th St., New York City, to Earl Hammond Walker, New York City.

Anniversaries.

LUCAS—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas of Edgemere, L. I., will be pleased to receive their friends at their thirtieth wedding anniversary reception on Sunday, Dec. 26, after 8 P. M., at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York. No cards.

NEWMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Newman (nee Rose Praeger) of 332 East 58th St. announce their 25th wedding anniversary on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1921. At home after 7 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. No cards.

OPPENHEIMER—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Oppenheimer, parents of Moe, Edward and Mrs. Charles Magnus, announce their golden wedding anniversary. Reception at Carlton Hall, 108 West 127th St., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1921, after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

Died.

BEERS—On Dec. 24, 1920, Jane Beers, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mabel F. Long, 1,816 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from the Home for Services, 160 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday at 3 P. M.

BLATT—George Frederick, at his home, 205 West 80th St., Saturday, Dec. 25. Funeral private.

BOGGS—Dec. 14, 1920, at 11 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Harriet Augusta Boggs, widow of Joseph P. Boggs. Her children and friends knew her as a devoted Christian mother and a never ending source of inspiration. Her indomitable courage overcame all obstacles. Her love and devotion was saint like. Her sweetness of character and unfailing cheerfulness will linger in our memories like the exquisite fragrance of some delicate sun-kissed flower. Requiescat in pace.

BUTT—L. Havemeyer Butt of Tuxedo, N. Y., aged 34, of tuberculosis contracted in the World War, at Riverside, Cal., Dec. 24, 1920; beloved husband of May Frances Vogel.

CAMMANN—George P., suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at his residence, 9 East 53d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHALVIN—Dec. 19, at Tucson, Ariz., Henry B., husband of Juliette Chalvin, aged 51 years. Funeral Monday, Dec. 27, from Winterbottom's funeral parlor, 53d St. and 6th Av., to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d St., near 6th Av. Mass at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLAUSEN—Dorothea R. (nee Riechers), passed peacefully into eternal rest on Friday, Dec. 24, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 210 East 85th St., Sunday, Dec. 26, 5 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COLE—Colonel Ashley W., at West Pittston, Pa., on Dec. 24, in the 80th year of his age, husband of Louise Formoso Cole and father of Ashley Trimble Cole. Funeral Monday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M., from the Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St., at convenience of the family.

COLYER—On December 24, 1920, Carrie E., widow of the late George R. Colyer of Jersey City. Funeral from her late residence, 1,200 Sunset Av., North Asbury Park, Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DAVIDSON—On Dec. 24, at Arlington, N. J., John Davidson, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 20 Bennett Av., Arlington, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M.

DEAN—Elizabeth M., after a lingering illness, in her 87th year. Funeral Monday, Dec. 27, 11 o'clock, 29 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

DODD—William. Campbell Funeral Church, Sunday, 1 P. M.

DUGAN—Dec. 24, 1920, William S. Dugan, beloved husband of Mary Helen (nee Goggin) and father of Helen and Catherine Dugan, formerly of the Seventh Ward, Manhattan, and Summit, N. J. Funeral Monday, 8:15 A. M., from his late residence, 400 West 152d St., thence to Church St. Rose of Lima, Short Hills, N. J. Mass 11 o'clock. Interment St. Rose Cemetery, Short Hills, N. J. Automobile cortege.

EHRLICH — Sanford, beloved husband of Gertrude (nee Kronsky), on Dec. 17, 1920, Denver, Col.

ELY—George Henshaw, on Friday, Dec. 24, 1920, husband of the late Lucinda Layman Ely. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,509 Avenue B, Flatbush, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

ESSENWANGER—Private George P., beloved son of Charles and Mary (nee Bardes), in Blois, France, on Sept. 27, 1918. Funeral service Tuesday, Dec. 28, 8 P. M., at Meagher's Funeral Parlor, 3,483 3d Av., near 168th St. Interment Kensico, Wednesday at 10 A. M. Buffalo papers please copy. Military cortege.

FABER—At Jamaica, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1920, Emma R. Quortrup Faber, wife of Leander B. Faber, in her 47th year. A mass of requiem will be said on Monday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, Flushing Av., Jamaica. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at St. John's Cemetery.

FLATOW—Hattie (nee Brown) of 1,666 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Morris and beloved mother of Leon, Ralph and Carrie, on Saturday, Dec. 25, 1920. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARTENLAUB—Anna, Dec. 24, in her 55th year, beloved mother of Regina Waxman, Oscar Gartenlaub, Yetta Weisberg and Molye Gartenlaub. Funeral from S. Schwartz's Funeral Parlor, 312 5th St., city, at 1 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 26. Omit flowers.

GAYLEY—On Dec. 23, 1920, Henry Bell Gayley, beloved husband of Estelle Canda and father of Clifford and Madeleine Gayley. Funeral at his late residence, 930 Park Av., New York, Sunday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock.

GOLDKLANG—Private Max Goldklang, beloved son of Morris and Rose Goldklang and beloved brother of Israel L., Florence, Frances and Dorothy, who died overseas. Funeral from his late residence, 155 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

GREENBERG—On Friday, Dec. 24, in his 69th year, Max Greenberg, beloved husband of the late Deborah Greenberg. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Monday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

GREENBERG—King Solomon's Lodge No. 279, F. and A. M. Brethren: With deep regret we announce that our beloved brother, Max Greenberg, has been called from his earthly labors. You are requested to attend funeral services on Monday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M., from Rothschild's Parlors, 208 Lenox Av.
Isaac Schorsch, Master.
Otto Ochs, Secretary.

HALL—Dec. 24, 1920, James, husband of the late Sarah Hall, aged 75 years. Funeral services, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HAMMANN—At New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 22, 1920, Edward Hammann, beloved husband of Helen C. Hammann, and son of the late Valentine and Margaretha Hammann. Funeral services at the chapel of First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and Eleventh St., New York, on Monday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HENDRICKSON—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, 1920, Rev. William H. Hendrickson, pastor of Spencer Memorial Church of Brooklyn, in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 60 Hinckley Place, Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HOROWITZ—Hannah, wife of the late Jacob Horowitz, mother of William C. and Jeanette Davis, passed away Friday, Dec. 24. Funeral services Sunday, 10 o'clock, 518 West 111th St. Omit flowers.

JOHNSON—In France, Oct. 8, 1918, Sergeant Alexander R. Johnson, Co. C, M. R. S., Motor Transport Corps, aged 28 years. Funeral from his parents' residence, 1,743 Montgomery Ave., New York City, Monday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

JONES—John, father of Gussie Solender, Bertha Waas, Lew, Gertrude and Daisy, suddenly, Dec. 25. Funeral Tuesday at 2 P. M., Meyers' Funeral Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

KERNAN—Elizabeth Butler Kernan, daughter of the late Francis and Hannah Avery Devereaux Kernan, in Utica, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1920. Funeral in Utica, N. Y., Tuesday morning.

KRUEGER—At Newark, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23, Adeline F. Grueger (nee Marks) beloved wife of Gottfried C. Krueger Jr. Funeral services at late residence, 73 Lincoln Park, Newark, this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

LAWRENCE—Entered into rest on Dec. 24, at her residence, 126 East 30th St., Katharine Dilworth, wife of John Burling Lawrence. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 10:30. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LEDERER—Jacob, suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 24, dearly beloved husband of Hannah (nee Wachenheimer), and devoted father of Norman, Mahlon, Alvin, Lillie Lederer Blum and Mrs. Martha Lederer Franklin. Funeral from his late residence, 2,190 University Av., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M.

LEDERER — Jacob. Members of Palestina Lodge 86, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, Jacob Lederer, on Monday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 2,190 University Av., Bronx.
S. M. Goldsmith, President.
M. Serating Jr., Secretary.

LEDERER—Jacob. Edward Everett Lodge, 97, I. O. B. B., sorrowfully announces the death of Brother Jacob Lederer. Funeral from late residence, 2,190 University Av., Monday at 11 A. M.
Max Rosenberg, President.
Siegmund Priester, Secretary.

LEDERER—Sisters of Henrietta Society are requested to attend the funeral of the deceased husband of our sister, Hannah Lederer, from 2,190 University Av., Bronx, Monday, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
Rose Freund, President.
Helen Liebmann, Secretary.

LINDE—On Dec. 24, 1920, Charles F. Linde, in his 84th year. Funeral service at the parlors of W. N. Knapp & Son, 555 Main St., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 4 P. M.

McKENNA—Ellen P. Byrne, at her residence, 456 Classon Av., Brooklyn, widow of Michael J. and beloved mother of Mrs. Charles Dunn, John J., Michael A., Mrs. Arthur W. Pote and Mrs. Charles Bertrand, formerly of the Eleventh Ward, Manhattan. Funeral from her late residence Monday morning at 9:30; thence to the Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

MILLER—Jennie E., daughter of the late Ruben and Alice Miller, Dec. 24, at her residence, 296 Taylor St., West Brighton, S. I. Funeral service Sunday, Dec. 26, at 5 P. M. Interment Monday.

MITCHELL—On Dec. 25, 1920, Hannah M., daughter of the late Robert M. and Juliet H. Mitchell, aged 88 years. Funeral service at her late home, 964 Pelhamdale Av., Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

MUIR—On Dec. 25, 1920, Eva Bernice Muir, wife of Robert C. Muir, in her 35th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, Herkimer St., Addisleigh, Saint Albans, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 27th, at 2 P. M. Cleveland (Ohio) and Atlanta (Ga.) papers please copy.

O'NEALE—Rosalie, suddenly, on Dec. 22, wife of James S. O'Neale. Services the Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., Sunday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.

OPENHYM—On Friday, Dec. 24, Mina, widow of William Openhym, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 350 West 88th St., on Sunday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

OPPENHEIM—Jacob D., suddenly, on Dec. 24, beloved husband of Pauline, father of Edgar and Helen Jonas. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

PEALE—Suddenly, on Dec. 19, 1920, at El Paso, Texas, Margaret, widow of R. S. Peale of New York and mother of Mrs. F. A. Cady of Rochester.

PHELPS—Muriel Theresa, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Phelps, died Dec. 25 at her home, 1,928 University Av.

QUILTY—Mary E., on Dec. 24, 1920, beloved wife of the late John Quilty and mother of Ida and Dorothy, at her residence, 467 West 159th St.

RAWAK—Esther, on Dec. 25, wife of the late Henry Rawak, mother of Simon and Mrs. Belle Heyman. Funeral from 413 119th St., Rockaway Park, L. I., Monday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 9:28 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

REIDENBACH—Philip, in his 56th year, on Dec. 25, 1920. Funeral Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from Jacob Herrlich Sons' Funeral Parlor, 332 East 86th St.

RIKER—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1920, Sarah Ellen Streit, wife of Joseph M. Riker. Funeral services will be held at South Park Presbyterian Church, Broad St. and Clinton Av., Newark, on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at convenience of the family.

RIKER—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1920, Joseph M., husband of the late Sarah Ellen Streit Riker. Funeral services will be held at South Park Presbyterian Church, Broad St. and Clinton Av., Newark, on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at convenience of the family.

RUMMELSBURG—On Dec. 22, Mary (nee Baruth), widow of the late Adolph and dear mother of Theodore, Alexander and Mrs. Rose Mayer. Funeral from her late residence, 3 Campus Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. Directions: From Brooklyn Bridge, Lexington Av. Cypress Hills train to Crescent St.

SIBLEY—Margaret Morris, daughter of Dr. Edward Rufus and Mrs. Sibley, at 13 Gramercy Park. Services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 2:30 o'clock Sunday. Interment private. Please do not send flowers.

SCHMIDT—Henry, on Saturday, Dec. 25, in his 74th year, beloved husband of Rachel Schmidt and father of Louis Schmidt, Estelle Samuel, Irene Sterling. Funeral from his late residence, 66 Fort Washington Av., N. Y., Monday, Dec. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Omit flowers.

SCHOONMAKER — In New York City, on Saturday, Dec. 25, 1920, George F., son of Anna B. and the late J. Stockton Schoonmaker of Plainfield, N. J., in the 47th year of his age. Notice of services in Monday's papers.

SUPP—Henry, of Woodside, L. I., on Dec. 23, in his 74th year. Funeral from Woodside, L. I., on Dec. 26, 1920.

TILEY—Dec. 25, 1920, Edith L., wife of Harry J. Tiley and daughter of A. R. and the late Emma A. Molenaor, in his 43d year. Services at her late home, 92 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn, New York.

TOMPKINS—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., on Christmas Day, William C. Tompkins, in his fifty-fifth year. Funeral services at his late residence, Smith St., Babylon, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

TREMENHEERE—On Friday, Dec. 24, at Bramshott Court, Liphook, England, Jessie Re Tallack, widow of Henry Tremenheere of England, and daughter of the late Barret H. Van Auken and the late Catherine M. Van Auken-Andrews of New York, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Pittsburgh and St. Louis papers please copy.

URY—Jesse, on Dec. 24, beloved son of the late Emma and Felix Ury, brother of Bertha Brown, Sarah Pincus, Millie Winburn, Belle Goldenson, Florence Nagel, Gustave and Benjamin Ury. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,790 Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 26, 10:30 A. M.

VAN INGEN—Friday, Dec. 24, after a brief illness, Edward H. Van Ingen, in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 9 East 71st St., Monday afternoon at 4:30. Interment at Washington, Conn. It is requested that flowers be omitted.

WENK—Joseph W., on Dec. 24, dearly beloved husband of Bertha (nee Kaufman) and father of Sidney and Hortense Kaufmann, in his 70th year. Funeral private.

WENK—Phoenix Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society. Brethren: With deep regret I inform you of the death of Brother Joseph W. Wenck. You are requested to attend services at 461 East 139th St., Monday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M.
Nathan Sichel, President.
Fred Lovinger, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG—Suddenly, at Kingston, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 23, 1920, Mary Belle Cornell, widow of Edwin Young and daughter of the late Joseph Cornell and Isabel Grant. Services Monday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M.

ZAMOW — Charlotte, Campbell Funeral Church, Sunday, 3 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BERRICK—In sad and loving memory of Solon Berrick, beloved husband of Clara and devoted father of Wilfred, Vernon and Roy, who departed this life Dec. 28, 1917. May his soul rest in peace.

COOGAN—In sad and loving memory of our dearly beloved husband and father, Charles A., who died Dec. 27, 1918. Gone but not forgotten. Wife and Daughter.

COOGAN—Charles A., formerly treasurer of Hudson Theatre, who died Dec. 27, 1918, second anniversary mass at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., tomorrow (Monday), at 9 o'clock. A devoted son, an affectionate husband and father, a loving brother, as well as a faithful, staunch friend, whose lovable qualities of character are his best epitaph, for they leave him indelibly inscribed in the memory of those who knew, loved and miss him.

GELBWAKS — Dorothy (nee Siegel). In sad and loving memory of our darling daddy, died Dec. 22, 1918. Gone, but never to be forgotten. Mother, Sisters and Brothers.

GOLDBERG—In sweet and cherished memory of Helena, darling mother, died Dec. 28, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

HUNT—In sad and loving memory of my dear husband, John Wesley Hunt, who entered into eternal rest on Dec. 26, 1919. With the morn his angel face shall smile, Which I have loved long since, and lost a while.

ROTH—A loving tribute to the memory of our dear, devoted father, Morris Roth, who passed away Dec. 24, 1912. Gone, but not forgotten. His Children.

UNGER—In sad and loving memory of Clara, beloved wife of Phillip and devoted mother of Richard, departed this life Dec. 27, 1918. May her soul rest in peace.

WALDSTEIN—In loving memory of my darling mother, Arline C. Waldstein, who left me Dec. 27, 1910.
Daughter Natalie.

Unveiling.

BAERLEIN—The monument to the memory of the late Lottie K. Baerlein will be unveiled today at 3:30 P. M. in Linden Hill Cemetery.

GARFINKEL—Relatives and friends are invited to attend the unveiling of the monument erected in loving memory of my beloved wife and our dear mother, Dora Garfinkel, on Sunday, Dec. 26, 1920, at 2 P. M., at Mount Lebanon Cemetery, Glendale, L. I. In case of rain, postponed for the following Sunday.

HENOCHSTEIN—The unveiling of monument in cherished memory of my dearly beloved husband, Philip, will take place on Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills. In case of rain, postponed to Jan. 9.
Carrie Henochstein.

KROMBACK—The unveiling of monument for William Kromback will take place Sunday, Jan. 2, 1921, at 3 P. M., at Bayside Cemetery.
Mrs. W. Kromback and Daughter.

Flowers FOR EVERY OCCASION
In New York within the hour
In other cities our bonded representatives await wired instructions to fill your order.
PHONE PLAZA 7241
Max Schling INC.
785 FIFTH AVE at 60th St.

Bloomingdale's Florist Shop,
59th St. and Lexington Av.—Artistic floral designs, $1 and up; open evenings and Sundays. Phone Plaza 5904.

A FUNERAL ARRANGEMENT once placed in our hands means attention to every detail, no matter how seemingly unimportant.
The superior "CAMPBELL SERVICE" is the result of years of experience combined with the proper selection of materials at the right price.
Call "Columbus 8200" Any Hour, Day or Night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH" Inc.
(NON SECTARIAN)
Broadway at 66th St. 23d Street at 8th Ave.
Flowers for all Occasions. Artistic Funeral Designs our Specialty.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS—CHAPEL
332 East 86th St. Lenox 6652
1963 Concourse, near 179th. Tel. 2826 Tremont.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
The estate of Philip Fernbecher, undertaker and embalmer, removed to 1160 President St., Brooklyn. Tel. Layafette 1666.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
WESTCHESTER COUNTY NON-SECTARIAN
Family plots. Convenient payments. Booklet free. Office, 200 Lenox Av.

L. P. Hollander Co.
Fifth Ave. at 46th St.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Monday, December 27

LADIES' IMPORTED DRESSES and COPIES
Suitable for Morning and Afternoon Wear
(*Shown on Third Floor*)
Formerly $95.00 to $250.00
Now 45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00, 95.00

LADIES' IMPORTED EVENING DRESSES and COPIES
Formerly $95.00 to $350.00
Now 45.00, 65.00, 75.00, 95.00, 125.00, 135.00

LADIES' IMPORTED EVENING CAPES and COPIES
Formerly $225.00 to $275.00
Now 110.00 to 135.00

LADIES' IMPORTED COATS, CAPES and COPIES
Suitable for Morning and Afternoon Wear
Formerly $135.00 to $375.00
Now 65.00, 75.00, 125.00, 165.00

LADIES' IMPORTED SUITS and COPIES
Formerly $150.00 to $300.00
Now 65.00, 75.00, 85.00, 95.00, 125.00

LADIES' DRESSES
Returned from Newport Store
Cotton, Chiffon and Georgette Crepe
Formerly $45.00 to $100.00
Now 18.00, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00

RUSSIAN KOLINSKY FUR CAPE
Formerly $1200 *Now* 575.00

MISSES' DRESSES
(*Shown on Second Floor*)
Odd Group of Misses' Dresses, 14 to 18 years, in Serges, Velveteens, Crepe de Chines and Chiffons. Suitable for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear.
Formerly $75.00 to $150.00
Now 35.00 to 65.00

MILLINERY SALE
(*Ground Floor*)
Remainder of Winter Hats
5.00, 10.00, 15.00
Formerly priced, $25.00 to $75.00
Including Dress, Tailored and Sport Hats

LADIES' COATS and WRAPS
(*Second Floor*)
Plain Coats and Wraps for Street and Motor Wear, in Duvetyns, Velours, and Novelty Materials.
Formerly $175.00 to $225.00
Now 75.00 and 85.00
Fur-trimmed Street and Evening Wraps, in Duvetyns, Velours and Brocades.
Formerly $275.00 to $550.00
Now 150.00 to 250.00

LADIES' SUITS
(*Second Floor*)
A collection of Plain and Fur-trimmed Suits, in Duvetyns, Velours and Tricotines.
Formerly $175.00 to $350.00
Now 75.00 to 175.00

SPORT SKIRTS
Variety of Plaid and Striped Materials.
Formerly $40.00 and $50.00
Now 20.00

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
(*Second Floor*)
A collection of Children's Frocks, Washable Materials, Serges, Crepes, and Velveteens, Sizes 6 to 12.
Formerly $25.00 to $55.00
Now 10.00 and 15.00

TEAGOWNS and NEGLIGEES
(*Fourth Floor*)
Rose Charmeuse Teagown
Formerly $150.00 *Now* 75.00
Rose Charmeuse Teagown Original French Model
Formerly $175.00 *Now* 75.00
Brown Tea Coat
Formerly $165.00 *Now* 65.00

LINGERIE
(*Fourth Floor*)
Hand-made Chemises, some with real lace and finest embroidery. 6.00 to 8.00

Black Wool BATHING TIGHTS 6.00

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT
(*Fourth Floor*)
Odd lot of Children's Coats, Sizes 1 to 6 years.
Formerly $55.00 to $75.00
Now 25.00 to 35.00
Odd Lot of Children's Hats
Formerly $18.00 to $35.00
Now 7.50 to 10.00
Odd lot of Rompers, Boys' Wash Suits, and Girls' Dresses
Formerly $12.00 to $25.00
Now 7.50 to 15.00

WAISTS
(*Ground Floor*)
Handmade Imported Blouses
6.00 to 25.00
Formerly $18.00 to $55.00
A limited number of suit blouses, greatly reduced.

None of the articles in this Sale will be sent on approval, exchanged or credited.

LOWER TOTALS IN RESERVE DEPOSITS

But That Is More Than Offset by Decrease in the "Float" of the Banks.

WAR PAPER HOLDINGS UP

Redemption by Government Makes a $94,000,000 Reduction in Treasury Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Today being observed as a legal holiday throughout the country, the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement was issued the day before, as at the close of business on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1920.

The statement indicates aggregate increases of about $141,500,000 in the holdings of discounted and purchased paper, as against a reduction of $84,300,000 in Treasury certificates. Large amounts of tax checks and drafts passed through the Clearing Houses during the week, resulting in a substantial decrease of the "float" carried by the Reserve banks. Besides, the Government made its first call for funds deposited the week before, causing the banks to resume their borrowings from the Reserve banks.

Net deposits are given $6,700,000 larger than the week before. Federal Reserve note circulation shows the usual preholiday expansion, the increase for the week being over $60,000,000, while cash reserves increased by $14,300,000. As a consequence, the reserve ratio shows a decline for the week from 45.5 to 45.1 per cent.

Reserve bank holdings of paper secured by Government war obligations show an increase of $18,300,000; other discounted paper on hand increased by $116,700,000, while holdings of acceptances purchased in open market went up $6,500,000. On the other hand, the amount of Treasury certificates held by the Reserve banks was $84,300,000 less than the week before, this reduction being due chiefly to redemption by the Government of special certificates held by three banks. Total earning assets of the banks stood at $3,281,000,000, an increase of $57,200,000 for the week.

Of the total holdings of $1,177,300,000 of paper secured by Government war obligations, $674,700,000, or 57.3 per cent., were secured by Liberty bonds; $305,300,000, or 25.9 per cent., by Victory notes, and $197,300,000, or 16.8 per cent., by Treasury Certificates, as against 57, 25.5 and 17.5 per cent. of a corresponding total of $1,150,000,000 shown the week before.

Discounted paper held by the Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland banks includes $120,200,000 of paper discounted for five other Reserve banks in the South and Middle West, compared with about $111,000,000 the week before, while acceptance holdings of the San Francisco bank are shown inclusive of $5,900,000 of bank acceptances purchased from the New York bank.

All classes of deposits show lower totals than the week before—Government deposits by $27,100,000, members Reserve deposits by $17,400,000, and other deposits, composed largely of foreign Government credits and Federal Reserve Bank cashiers' checks, by $14,800,000. These reductions are, however, more than offset by a decrease of $66,100,000 in the "float," which is treated as a deduction from immediately available deposits. Calculated net deposits accordingly show an increase of $6,700,000 for the week.

Federal Reserve note circulation shows an increase for the week of $60,600,000, compared with an increase of $68,800,000 for the corresponding week in 1919.

All of the earmarked gold, formerly held by the Bank of England for account of the Federal Reserve banks, was received some time ago in this country and placed with the New York Assay Office. Under instructions from the board, the amount has now been transferred from account "gold with foreign agencies" to "gold and gold certificates." The former account therefore contains only $3,300,000, the amount held earmarked by the Bank of France.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY PLAYS.

Bodanzky Gives "The Sirens"—Moiseiwitsch, Solo Pianist.

The National Symphony Orchestra gave a matinee program in Carnegie Hall yesterday, to be repeated there this evening, with Conductor Bodanzky, now in his closing week of service, and a solo pianist, Benno Moiseiwitsch. The Russian artist was heard in the concerto No. 2, in C minor, by his countryman, Rachmaninoff. It is a work in which the composer himself has no rival as performer; music of broad power, perhaps unequalled since Tschaikovsky, yet to which Mr. Moiseiwitsch brought qualities of insight and delicate sympathy. He was much applauded.

Mr. Bodanzky, who yields the baton to Willem Mengelberg after next Sunday, marked the last but one of his programs with the national men by bringing forward Gliere's symphonic poem, "The Sirens," a descriptive narrative of graphic sort, free of modern harmonic vagueness and filled rather with opulent orchestral color in the Wagnerian full-blooded style. The concert began with Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture, as retouched by Wagner's hand, and closed with Wagner's own prelude to "The Master singer."

Young Russian Violinist Heard.

Mishel Piastro, the young Russian pianist, played to a large audience in Carnegie Hall last evening, the second musical assemblage of the day in that place, where the oldest inhabitant could not recall any previous year when any concerts were held on Christmas Day. Mr. Piastro had the help of Josef Adler in a sonata in G major by Grieg, and the concerto in D by Paganini, both offering proof of his maturing gifts as interpreter and still more of his command of vital, gripping tone. He added lesser pieces, including a "Valse Macabre" of Godowsky and "A Prayer," by Henry Hadley.

"The Beggar's Opera" Co. Arrives.

The English members of "The Beggar's Opera" Company, which opens at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Wednesday night, arrived yesterday from London on the United States mail steamship Panhandle State, after being delayed by heavy weather on the Atlantic. The party consists of Nigel Playfair, the producer; Miss Sylvia Nellis, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Henning, Miss Dora Rozelli, Miss Lena Maitland, Alfred Heather, Charles McGrath and Miss Nancy Lock.

LOST AND FOUND.

Jewelry.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, between 72d St. and Central Park West and 113th St. and Broadway, open face gold watch, monogram on back, photograph on inside cover, black ribbon fob with gold buckle; may have been dropped in Black and White taxi; $25 reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Christmas Eve, on Broadway, between 261st St. and Palisades Av., Yonkers, lady's wrist watch on black ribbon; square, with tiny chips around face; sapphire stem winder; reward. William Abel, 260 Valentine Lane, Yonkers. Tel. 2985.

LOST—Man's ring, two sapphires and one diamond set in platinum, some time Christmas afternoon, between 51st and 33th Sts., near 5th Av.; suitable reward. Telephone H. T. Richardson, Madison Square 6030.

LOST—Christmas Day, Medallion Madonna painted on ivory; generous reward. Phone Circle 4692.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Gray and white striped silk scarf, Saturday evening, between 33 West 74th St. and 235 West 75th St. Reward for return to 33 West 74th St.

Other Lost and Found Advertisements Page 10, Section 7.

BUYS RAILWAY FOR CASH.

New Group Acquires 140 Miles of the Illinois Southern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—It was learned today that W. F. Carter, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo., representing a number of clients, had purchased for cash the property formerly owned by the Illinois Southern Railway Company consisting of 140 miles of railroad, extending from Salem, Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to Bismarck, Mo., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, with a transfer at St. Genevieve, and various items of rolling stock.

This stock was one of the promotions of John Walsh, the Chicago banker, and was taken over by the Clearing House Association of Chicago as one of the assets of his defunct bank at the time of that bank's failure.

The price paid was not made public, but it is understood that it was entirely satisfactory to the committee of the Clearing House Association. The original cost of the property was $7,000,000.

It is said that the purchasers intend to expend at least $300,000 on the rehabilitation of the property, and those familiar with the matter are of the opinion that the purchase of the property insures the improvement and satisfactory operation of the road.

Under an order of the United States District Court at Chicago, the operation of the road was abandoned in December, 1919, and it is expected that the news of the purchase and the contemplated reopening of the service will be received with a great deal of satisfaction by those industries and mines along the lines of the Illinois Southern Railway.

It is predicted that the operation of the road will relieve the congestion of coal shipments through the St. Louis gateway by more than 800,000 tons.

TO CONFER ON MILK PRICE.

Dairymen's League and Conference Board to Seek Agreement.

Arrangements were made yesterday for a conference tomorrow between representatives of the Dairymen's League, Inc., and the New York Milk Conference Board relative to the January milk price. The conference board objected to the price of $3.18 a hundred pounds named by the Dairymen's League for the milk supply for next month and asked for a further conference.

In complying with the request the Dairymen's League, through its President, George W. Slocum, proposed a further reduction of one-fourth of a cent a quart, provided the distributers would reduce the price to the consumers one cent a quart. It was pointed out that this would make a reduction by the farmers of 1¼ cents a quart and by the distributers of two cents a quart from the November price.

The understanding of the distributers last night was that the conference would not be concerned solely with the league's proposal, but the whole question of milk prices would be considered.

WORE COAT, BUT NO DRESS.

Absent-Minded Pittsburgh Shopper Discloses Fact in Department Store.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.—Stories of absent-minded professors are legion, but that told of a local matron deals with a unique incident of forgetfulness. On Friday a well-dressed woman entered one of the large department stores, apparently fully dressed in the height of fashion. She wore a nobby fur turban, an expensive fur coat and carried a handbag.

A short time in the store convinced her that her fur garments were causing her discomfort, so she threw open her coat. She had forgotten to put on a dress. There she stood, coat open, attired in silk bloomers. A clerk called her attention to the fact. She fainted.

Several women rushed to her side and in a moment the unconscious woman was under the care of a physician in the First Aid Hospital. In a few minutes she was sent home in a taxicab.

ARMY FLIER WINS RACE.

Lieut. E. E. Bratten Covers 100 Miles in Less Than 41 Minutes.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Dec. 25.—Flying at 146.8 miles an hour, Lieutenant E. E. Bratten, army aviator, today won the 100-mile free-for-all race for the Albert H. Hays Challenge Trophy, opening event of the three days' National Winter Air Tournament at Dougherty Field today. Thirteen fliers started, twelve being army men. Eleven finished.

Lieutenant Bratten's time for the 100 miles, flown over a triangular course, was 40 minutes 52 seconds. The order in which the other leaders finished, with their time, was:

Captain L. H. Smith, 41 minutes 37 seconds; Lieutenant Harold Brand, 42 minutes; Lieutenant Y. A. Pitts, 42 minutes 24 seconds; Lieutenant Milo N. Clark, 42 minutes 49 seconds.

Lieutenants A. Lee Fosster and R. M. Worthington were forced to descend because of engine trouble. The first six machines to finish were American built, equipped with 400 horse power Liberty motors.

HOLIDAY THRONGS AT OPERA

"Mefistofele" and "Aida" Sung, With Two Newcomers in Casts.

"Mefistofele" and "Aida" to packed houses made another double opera event at the Metropolitan yesterday, following the previous day's paired "Butterfly" and "La Juive," and leaving tomorrow's "Bluebird" and "Pagliacci" to complete the most crowded triple holiday series in the history of this house. Boito's "Mefistofele" had a new protagonist, the Spanish basso, Mardones; if his acting fell short of the diabolical spirit of Dr. Faust's evil genius, his singing was a fresh delight, at moments magnificent. Gigli and Aida reappeared as the lovers, and Francesca Peralta made a favorable impression in the brief scene of Helen of Troy. As before, Moranzoni conducted.

Carolina Lazzari was another newcomer in Verdi's "Aida" last night, singing well as the Egyptian princess. With her were Destinn, Kingston, De Luca, Martino and Ananian, under Bamboschek's direction. The evening audience especially taxed the capacity of the theatre.

MUSIC NOTES.

David Mannes is to conduct a third season of free orchestra concerts, starting Jan. 8, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and others have provided funds for four concerts in January and four in March.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology musical clubs will give a concert tomorrow evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Cathal O'Byrne, the Irish tenor, will sing at Pythian Hall, the Bronx, tonight, assisted by the Elsa Fischer String Quartet.

Eight thousand children are to enjoy a holiday program at the Rivoli's morning performance this week as guests of Hugo Reisenfeld and Welfare Commissioner Coler.

Holiday music at the Capitol will be supplied by the Paulist Choristers, seventy men and boys, under the direction of their leader, Father Finn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The stage presented to Sing Sing as a Christmas gift by David Belasco will be dedicated tonight with a performance of Zona Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett," the play which Brock Pemberton is to present tomorrow at the Belmont Theatre.

There will be four matinees of the Clare Kummer comedy, "Rollo's Wild Oat," at the Punch and Judy next week, from Wednesday until New Year's Day.

Marcus Loew will open his ninth theatre in Canada tomorrow night at Windsor, Ont. All receipts for the first day will be devoted to a charity fund for the Dominion's ex-soldiers.

PERSONAL.

MISS FLORENCE SLATER, 129 EAST 10TH St., would like the names and addresses of any persons who have attended St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Pressure was high Saturday over the Eastern States and the Pacific States and low and falling from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

Light snow fell Saturday in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the northern Rocky Mountain region, while fair weather prevailed over practically all other regions. Colder weather overspread the North Atlantic States, while there was a reaction to higher temperature in the Central Valleys and the West Gulf States.

A disturbance which was central over Northern Texas Saturday night will move northeastward, attended by snow in northern, rain or snow in middle and rain in southern sections east of the Mississippi River Sunday and Monday, except that fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic States Sunday.

The temperature will be rising Sunday except in New England. It will rise in the Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region Monday, while colder weather will overspread Michigan, the middle and lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the East Gulf States Monday or Monday night.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND MONDAY.

Western New York—Unsettled and warmer Sunday, with snow by afternoon or night. Monday rain or snow and warmer.

Northern New England—Fair and continued cold Sunday. Monday probably snow with rising temperature.

Southern New England—Fair and continued cold Sunday. Monday snow with rising temperature.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature Sunday. Monday rain or snow on the coast and snow in interior; warmer.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday. Monday rain in south and rain or snow in north portion; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
3 A. M.	28	25	4 P. M.	27	28
6 A. M.	27	24	6 P. M.	25	23
9 A. M.	27	21	9 P. M.	22	19
12 M.	28	24	11 P. M.	21	18

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum temperature, 21 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.43 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—N. C., S. C., Ga.—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sun. Mon. rain and somewhat warmer.

Fla.—Partly cloudy and warmer Sun. Mon. unsettled, with rain in n.

Extreme N. W. Fla., Ala., Miss.—Rain, warmer Sun. Mon. rain, followed probably by clearing and colder.

Tenn., Ky.—Rain Sun. and probably Mon.; warmer Sun.; colder in w. Mon.

W. Va.—Increasing cloudiness, with rising temp. Sun., probably snow by night. Mon. rain or snow and warmer.

Ohio—Snow or rain Sun. and Mon.; warmer Sun.; colder Mon. or Mon. night.

Ind.—Snow in n. and rain or snow in s. Sun. and probably Mon.; warmer Sun.; colder Mon.

Lower Mich.—Snow Sun. and Mon.; warmer Sun.; somewhat colder Mon.

Upper Mich.—Snow Sun. and Mon.; warmer Sun.; colder Mon.

Ill.—Snow in n. and c., rain in extreme s. portion Sun. Mon. probably fair and colder.

Mo.—Unsettled Sun. with snow in e. and colder in w. portions. Mon. probably fair and colder.

Wis.—Snow Sun. Mon. probably fair and colder.

Minn.—Cloudy Sun. with snow in extreme e. portion and colder in w. portion. Mon. fair, colder in e. portion.

Iowa—Fair in w., snow in e. portion Sun.; colder Mon. and in w. portion Sun.

N. Dak.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Sun.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Sun. Mon. probably fair.

Neb.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Sun.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Sun. Mon. probably fair.

Mont.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Sun.

Wyo.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon.; colder in n. and e. portion Sun.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
3:10—442 9 Av.; Maze Realty		Not given
3:35—110 Madison Av.; Mr. Mondell		Not given
5:30—302 E. 55 St.; A. Sarana		Not given
7:30—157 W. 14 St.; L. K. Liggett		Not given
8:45—338 E. 8 St.		Not given
9:00—469 W. 21 St.; Dr. Quinlan		Not given
10:05—46 E. 14 St.; Goldback & Levy		Not given
10:15—25 W. 136 St.; A. Feinstin		Not given
11:50—70 E. 104 St.; I. Feinstein		Not given
P. M.		
1:35—2,244 1 Av.; Louis de Luce		Not given
2:40—16 W. 132 St.		Not given
2:40—17 Ludlow St.; F. Goldstein		Slight
3:05—771 3 Av.; J. O. Kammon		Not given
3:50—107 W. 43 St.; Durand Restaurant Company		Slight
3:55—215 E. 111 St.; J. Atteilo		Slight
5:15—520 W. 37 St.; J. O'Neill		Slight
5:20—496 E. 180 St.; J. O'Leary		Slight
6:20—414 E. 82 St.; P. Donnelly		Slight
6:40—Pelham Parkway & East Chester Av.		Slight
8:05—261 Greene St.; Alt-Made Cloak Co.		Not given
8:25—98 Orchard St.; Siker & Millgram		Slight
9:45—98 Orchard St.; A. Wattman		Slight
11:00—57 Columbia St.; Brown Wheelock		Slight

SPIRIT ADVICE ON LOANS.

Woman Invested $90,000 in Mortgages Thus Indicated to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 25.—Declaring that she had been guided by spirits, Mrs. Josephine Ladd of Malone invested more than $90,000 in mortgages in Syracuse real estate. The occult advice and the investments of the woman, who died about a year ago, were revealed here with the filing of the records of the mortgages.

Ten years ago, D. Alfred Eddy of Syracuse received a letter from Mrs. Ladd asking about some realty mortgage investments here. He replied and later made a transaction for her. At frequent intervals in the ensuing years he received similar requests, all of which he filled until he had invested more than $90,000.

About a year ago just before Mrs. Ladd died, she wrote Mr. Eddy that all of the realty investments were made at the instance of spirit warnings and advice. She declared that she was an ardent spiritualist and that all of her business deals had been engineered through spirits which had pointed out to her the properties on which she should lend money for mortgages.

OPPOSES NEW BUREAUS.

Miller, It Is Said, Won't Ask One for Dry Enforcement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—It is understood here that a State prohibition enforcement department will not be recommended by Governor-elect Miller in his first message to the Legislature, but that he will outline a program whereby the Police Departments of the cities and villages will enforce the dry law.

The consolidation of the Department of Narcotic Drug Control with the State Health Department and the reduction of a number of salaries is also contemplated. The abolition of the State Excise Department, which has done but little for the last half year, will also be recommended, it is said.

The new Governor is said to oppose increasing the income tax or an increased tax on automobilists. He has insisted that the budget must be cut, and that at least $59,000,000 must be cut, so that the State can get along on its revenues from existing laws.

ENGLAND'S NEW SILVER COIN

A report of the London bullion house of Samuel Montagu & Co. remarks that "the silver currency of the United Kingdom (500 instead of 925 parts fine in the 1,000, the authorized equity since the reign of Queen Elizabeth) will shortly be available for issue." This, it adds, is "the most radical change in our currency since the establishment of the gold standard, though, of course, far less important as to its effect upon this country and upon the world at large. Its influence, however, will permeate abroad, for it is a clear indication that, in the opinion of this country, the intrinsic value of subsidiary coinage is not of vital consequence so long as the material used is suitable. The employment of precious metal for the purpose is a mere survival of bimetallism, which has been abandoned by every country in the world."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.	Sandy Hook. A. M.	P. M.	Governors Island. A. M.	P. M.	Hell Gate. A. M.	P. M.
High water	7:08	7:38	7:28	8:01	9:09	9:46
Low water	0:52	1:40	1:18	2:09	3:05	3:52

THE SUN. Rises. A. M. 7:19. Sets. P. M. 4:35.

Incoming Steamships.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.		
Panhandle State	London	Dec. 14
Oldtop	Norfolk	Dec. 23
Mineola	Callao	Dec. 7
Banan	Kingston	Dec. 17
Westmoreland	Genoa	Dec. 6
Halway	Tuxpam	Dec. 17
Ozanam	Havana	Dec. 18
Auburn	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Harry Luckenbach	Hamburg	Dec. 12
DUE TODAY.		
Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 16
Trelyon	Avonmouth	Dec. 10
Mar Cantribrico	Hamburg	Dec. 10
Calamares	Colon	Dec. 19
DUE TOMORROW.		
Rochambeau	Havre	Dec. 18
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 24
DUE TUESDAY.		
Kroonland	Southampton	Dec. 17
Mesaba	Portsmouth	Dec. 15
Eastern Crown	Blyth	Dec. 10
America	Naples	Dec. 16

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
SAIL TOMORROW.			
Ft. Victoria, Bermuda	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	
Mopang, Varna	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Bulgaria and Rumania.
SAIL TUESDAY.			
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Holland, Germany, Austria.
Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Great Britain and Ireland.
Calabria, Patras	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Greece, Italy.
Canopic, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Italy.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Italy.
St. Patrick, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	South Brazil.
Carrillo, Colon	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Central America, West Indies.
Siberian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	South Brazil, Argentina.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.			
Olympic, Southampton	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Santa Luisa, Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	West coast ports of South America.
Quillota, Guayaquil	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Ecuador, Panama.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Central America.
Lake Sebago, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Dutch and French Guiana.
L'ke Narka, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	West Indies.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Northumberland, Sydney	Dec. 27	12:00 M.
Kandaria, Yokohama	Dec. 27	10:00 A.M.
Maine, London	Dec. 27	12:00 M.
Steel Engineer, Algiers	Dec. 27	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures.

Steamer.	At	Date.
ARRIVED.		
Camoens	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 22
Sidlaw Range	London	Dec. 24
Utacarbon	Falmouth	Dec. 23
SAILED.	**From**	
Suez Maru	Port Said	Dec. 22
Pannonia	Marseilles	Dec. 23
New York City	Bristol	Dec. 23
Communipaw	Portland, Eng.	Dec. 23

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and specially addressed mail for Australia, via San Francisco	Marama	Dec. 29
Japan, Korea, China (except Shanghai City), Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle	Suwa Maru	Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	U. S. A. T. Sherman	Dec. 31
Hawaii, via San Francisco	U. S. A. T. Sheridan	Jan. 1
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Persia Maru	Jan. 3
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indochina, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Empress of Russia	Jan. 8
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Niagara	Jan. 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Nov. 30; Mukden, Dec. 2; Yokohama, Dec. 6, which arrived per steamer Suwa, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 21 and are due in New York this morning.

FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Total Resources.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F. R. Notes in Circulat'n.
Boston	$203,195,000	$201,157,000	$500,152,000	$109,505,000	$295,140,000
New York	473,618,000	1,004,036,000	1,864,978,000	696,124,000	880,870,000
Philadelphia	201,431,000	187,960,000	489,210,000	103,650,000	283,740,000
Cleveland	299,109,000	217,974,000	619,657,000	136,354,000	365,707,000
Richmond	81,828,000	120,479,000	281,252,000	54,919,000	153,552,000
Atlanta	86,272,000	138,047,000	276,101,000	46,830,000	176,931,000
Chicago	288,672,000	502,272,000	955,929,000	236,104,000	559,683,000
St. Louis	80,375,000	117,722,000	265,144,000	64,692,000	139,721,000
Minneapolis	49,424,000	79,366,000	161,452,000	42,483,000	81,493,000
Kansas City	69,118,000	116,358,000	269,936,000	77,653,000	113,553,000
Dallas	44,627,000	74,458,000	181,037,000	47,112,000	81,993,000
San Francisco	178,133,000	213,049,000	453,187,000	106,965,000	272,548,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$273,749,000	$211,497,000	$229,445,000
Gold settlement fund, Federal Reserve Board	363,723,000	353,866,000	352,785,000
Gold with foreign agencies	3,300,000	67,745,000	134,320,000
Total gold held by banks	$640,772,000	$633,108,000	$716,550,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,253,492,000	1,269,725,000	1,240,032,000
Gold redemption fund	161,538,000	151,535,000	121,850,000
Total gold reserves	$2,055,802,000	$2,054,368,000	$2,078,432,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	180,952,000	180,100,000	57,104,000
Total reserves	$2,236,754,000	$2,234,468,000	$2,135,536,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by Government war obligations	1,177,263,000	1,158,974,000	1,510,354,000
All other	1,554,428,000	1,437,775,000	684,524,000
Bills bought in open market	241,167,000	234,609,000	585,212,000
Total bills on hand	$2,972,858,000	$2,831,358,000	$2,780,090,000
United States Government bonds	26,859,000	26,859,000	26,834,000
United States Victory notes	69,000	69,000	64,000
United States certificates of indebtedness	281,253,000	365,555,000	273,507,000
Total earning assets	$3,281,039,000	$3,223,841,000	$3,080,495,000
Bank premises	18,168,000	17,952,000	13,002,000
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	761,005,000	890,042,000	1,075,100,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	12,652,000	12,530,000	13,237,000
All other resources	8,417,000	8,430,000	8,062,000
Total resources	$6,318,035,000	$6,387,263,000	$6,325,432,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$99,458,000	$99,275,000	$87,339,000
Surplus	164,745,000	164,745,000	81,087,000
Government deposits	26,049,000	53,173,000	72,357,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,721,391,000	1,738,826,000	1,786,874,000
Deferred availability items	539,261,000	614,166,000	822,680,000
Other deposits included for Govt. credits	23,652,000	38,471,000	97,659,000
Total gross deposits	$2,310,353,000	$2,444,636,000	$2,779,570,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	3,404,931,000	3,344,332,000	3,057,646,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	218,832,000	217,434,000	261,039,000
All other liabilities	119,716,000	116,841,000	58,751,000
Total liabilities	$6,318,035,000	$6,387,263,000	$6,325,432,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	45.1%	45.6%	44.8%
Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	49.8%	50.5%	50.3%

Individual Debit Account Shows Further Gain of $450,000,000 in Week

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Aggregate debits to individual account, as reported by 146 of the country's leading clearing house associations for the week ending Dec. 22, were $9,696,000,000, or $460,000,000 more than for the immediately preceding week. This increase in bank debits, in which all the larger centres, except Minneapolis, participate, reflects mainly the larger volume of holiday trade.

As compared with the corresponding week in 1919, debits for the week under review are $441,000,000 smaller, the total for New York City alone showing a reduction of $364,000,000, while many of the larger centres, including Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, San Francisco and Los Angeles report larger figures than the year before. The following table enters into details:

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

Comparative figures for centres reporting for week ending—

	Dec. 22, 1920.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Dec. 24, 1919.
New York	$5,399,147,000	$5,132,517,000	$5,740,489,000
Boston	484,424,000	448,592,000	526,042,000
Philadelphia	481,723,000	446,929,000	432,089,000
Cleveland	417,921,000	389,401,000	482,574,000
Richmond	187,682,000	189,900,000	196,557,000
Atlanta	228,450,000	209,082,000	277,098,000
Chicago	1,097,955,000	1,089,809,000	1,125,036,000
St. Louis	231,154,000	218,492,000	253,535,000
Minneapolis	135,069,000	144,778,000	161,379,000
Kansas City	284,820,000	285,013,000	329,404,000
Dallas	164,146,000	156,047,000	169,831,000
San Francisco	583,082,000	575,497,000	543,374,000
Total	$9,695,573,000	$9,236,057,000	$10,137,408,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Revenue receipts and expenditures at close of business Dec. 21:

	This Month.	Corresponding Month, 1919.	*Fiscal Year, 1921.	*Corresponding Fiscal Yr., 1920.
Customs	$13,439,107.93	$17,202,679.93	$144,981,579.01	$135,144,746.78
Internal revenue:				
Income and profits tax	626,211,180.51	778,031,648.04	1,583,743,931.51	1,876,047,886.99
Miscellaneous	103,899,369.95	102,499,894.90	751,299,212.41	729,341,943.69
Miscellaneous revenue	21,370,829.21	26,738,384.03	317,727,833.09	328,215,511.86
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	978,861.35	433,077.01	3,676,673.09	2,527,090.88
Total ordinary	$765,899,348.95	$924,905,683.91	$2,801,429,229.11	$3,062,277,180.20
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	535,165,025.17	607,554,986.98	467,255,663.31	....
Excess of ord. disb. over ordinary receipts	....	....	....	609,547,960.85
Expenditures	230,734,323.78	317,350,696.93	2,334,173,565.80	3,671,825,141.05

*Receipts and disbursements for June reaching Treasury in July are included.

FATHER DINEEN ELEVATED.

Secretary to Archbishop Hayes Is Made a Monsignor.

The Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, secretary to Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, has been elevated to the rank of Monsignor. The honor is believed to have been conferred in recognition of Father Dineen's war work.

Hereafter he will be known as "the Very Rev. Joseph P. Dineen and will be entitled to wear a purple robe when officiating in the sanctuary. He is one of the youngest priests in the diocese to be thus honored.

Mgr. Dineen will accompany Archbishop Hayes to Rome next month.

Queen Quality (REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.) BOOT SHOP

32-34 West 34th Street — 32-34 West 34th Street

Announce

THEIR REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE

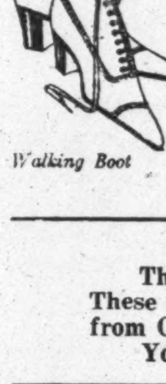
SALE

Beginning Monday, December 27th

This Is the Event You Have Been Waiting For!

Brogue Boot

Evening Slippers



Dress Pump

Brogue Oxford

Walking Boot

Dress Boot

This phenomenal offering embraces our entire lines of standard (*Queen Quality*) models.

All Styles in the Assortment.

1500 Pairs of "*Queen Quality*" BOOTS AND LOW SHOES are now priced $5.95

4500 Pairs at $6.95

3500 Pairs at $8.95

Values up to $15.00

All sizes and widths.

NOTE THESE FACTS

They are New Year—not old year styles.
These shoes are in no sense of the word sale goods, but are from Our Own Exclusive Stocks—always famous for Value.
Your satisfaction is insured by the name *Queen Quality*.

No C. O. D.'s — No Deliveries — No Returns

Queen Quality Boot Shop

32-34 West 34th Street

INSTRUCTION

Other Instruction Advertisements, Section 6, Page 8.

Business Schools.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. & 35th St.
Reopens Monday, Jan. 3.
DAY and EVENING.

Preparatory Schools and Colleges.

CAMBRIDGE TUTORING SCHOOL
Cambridge, Mass.
Rapid and thorough preparation for entrance examinations to Harvard and Mass. Institute of Technology. A few vacancies for resident students after Christmas.

Special Schools.

DRESSMAKING,
draughting, costume designing thoroughly taught; excellent training for home and commercial uses; pupils make own costumes in classes under supervision of experienced teachers. S. T. TAYLOR CO., PUBLISHERS LE BON TON, 500 Fifth Ave., corner 42nd St., N. Y.

THE ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics.
Published Weekly by The New York Times Company.
Contains valuable information for investors, bankers and brokers, merchants and manufacturers and students of economics in the form of articles on current commercial movements and quotations on stocks, bonds and commodities.
Ten cents at news stands; $5 a year by mail.
THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Other Hotel and Restaurant Advertisements, Section 6, Page 6.

ALL ROADS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE LEAD TO
Pelham Heath Inn On Pelham Parkway — Phone Westchester 229
A Brilliant Festival with SPECIAL SOUVENIRS and ENTERTAINMENT
Music by AL JOCKER'S Versatile Orchestra
Reserve Your Tables Now
Blossom Heath Inn Lynbrook L. I. — Phone Lynbrook 1525
"SMARTEST OF MOTOR RESORTS"
Management of HARRY and JOSEPH SUSSKIND

—57 West 10th St.—
The Marlborough Inn
We invite you to partake of one of our delicious dinners.
"A TREAT—TO EAT"
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE DINNER
Tel. 4502 Chelsea
We serve special Sunday Dinners.

Hotel Bretton Hall
85th St.—Broadway—86th St.
Tables Now Being Reserved For New Year's Eve at $5 Per Cover
From 11 P. M.—Dancing, Favors
EARLY RESERVATION OF TABLES SUGGESTED

MONTICELLO
35-37 West 64th St., New York
A Modern Fireproof Hotel,
Catering for a Quiet Family Patronage at Moderate Rates.
ROOM WITH USE OF BATH.
For 1, $2.50; for $2, $3.50.
LARGE ROOM—PRIVATE BATH.
For 2, $4.00 day.
2 Rooms & Bath, for 2, $5.00 up
RESTAURANT
Club a la Carte. Table d'Hote.
Phone Columbus 1390. J. A. JEPSON.

STEAMSHIPS

Other Steamship Advertisements, Section 6, Pages 14 and 15.

Clark's 17th Annual Cruise to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPE
will start Feb. 4, 1922, by specially chartered large ocean liner, 70 DAYS, first class, at a slight advance over former popular prices, including shore trips, hotels, guides, drives, etc. Programs ready and books open May 1st. Tours to Europe May, June, July, 1921.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

AMUSEMENTS

Other Amusement Advertisements, Section 6, Pages 4, 5 and 6.

PRINCESS THEATRE—39th St., East of B'way.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 30th, at 3.
Costume Recital of Songs "MISS BOBBY" BESLER
For Young and Grown-up Children.

Gimbels Phone Number Pennsylvania 5100

The Women's and Misses' Apparel Shops are on the Third Floor.

STORE HOURS 9:00 TO 5:30

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

The Women's and Misses' Apparel Shops are on the Third Floor.

For Other Gimbel News See Section 2.

Tomorrow: After Christmas Sale of Apparel

Great Reductions in Every Section of the Garment Store

Women who know values will have their fondest expectations surpassed in the unusually drastic price-concessions offered in these events. Prices have been cut deeper than ever before, and cut on merchandise of most timely value. Excellent apparel for Women and Misses—finest furs, charming imported blouses.

And, in addition to the great clearance events presented on this page, we are offering several groups of specially purchased merchandise—very carefully selected—priced on a lowered market—and marked specially. These purchases are a result of the excellent condition in which our stocks were previous to this event.

Misses' and Girls' Wearing Apparel At Cost

And Less than Cost—
Coats : Suits : Frocks
Savings from 25% to 50%

75 Girls' Cheviot Coats In blues and browns.	*Now*	$12.50
Girls' Dress and School Frocks Velvets, Serges, Silks.	*Now*	$13.75
Girls' Wash Frocks Ginghams, Chambrays.	*Now*	$1.95
Girls' Middy Blouses Lonsdale jean Blouses.	*Now*	$1.65
Girls' Middy Skirts Serges and plaids.	*Now*	$1.95
Misses' Trotteur Frocks 50 Frocks of tricotine.	*Now*	$29.75
30 Misses' Velvet Frocks In black and navy.	*Now*	$16.75
30 Misses' Evening Frocks Taffeta, pink, blue, nile.	*Now*	$13.75
Misses' Utility Coats Fashioned of heavy cheviot.	*Now*	$18.75
Misses' Dress Coats Velours and silvertones.	*Now*	$25.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

425 Women's New Spring Dresses

Specially Purchased and Far Under-Priced Fine Taffetas, Tricolettes, Beaded Georgettes

New frocks, fine frocks, frocks that would have sold for much more just a few weeks ago.

$19.75

Such heavy, closely woven tricolette—developed in four models, specially suited for heavier figures.

Taffetas, pert and charming — cleverly trimmed with tiny ruffles and attractive ribbons. Twelve new models.

Georgettes, lined with silk and heavily beaded in most effective patterns. Five attractive styles.

Navy, Brown, Black

SIZES 34 TO 46

A Few Extra Large Sizes: 46½ to 50½

* * * *

And TRICOTINES—a group of splendid tricotine dresses taken from our stocks and very deeply reduced to this same moderate price.

Simple lines, straight lines—designed for figures slim or stout. 21 styles to choose from.

150 Baronette Satin Skirts

$7.95

A Value Too Obvious to Require Comment

Quality baronette satin and silk sport crepe fashion these supremely tailored skirts. The baronettes, in orchid, white, navy, flesh and black; the crepes in black and white. Pockets, hand-made button-holes and pearl buttons for trimming. Sizes 25 to 32.

All Wool Poplin Skirts

$8.50

All-round knife pleated model in black and navy; colored stitching to form effective lattice work.

* * * *

Clearaway of Odd Sweaters : Half-Price

$4.95

Fews of a kind here; but the wanted weaves, styles, colors of the season. Broken sizes.

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

The Annual Clearance of Furs: Savings of 30% to 50%

Since it is our custom not to carry any furs over from one season to the next, we have taken reductions greater than ever before — reductions that will effect an immediate clearance of our entire stock.

Hudson Seal Trotteur Coats	*Reduced to*	$175
Hudson Seal Coats, skunk or beaver trimmed	*Reduced to*	295
Hudson Seal three-quarter Coats	*Reduced to*	245
Hudson Seal Long Coats and Wraps	*Reduced to*	395
Caracul Coats, three-quarter length	*Reduced to*	135
Grey Squirrel Sports Coats	*Reduced to*	245
Grey Squirrel Long Wraps	*Reduced to*	545
Moleskin Coats, three-quarter length	*Reduced to*	259
Moleskin Long Wraps	*Reduced to*	345
Mink Trotteur Coats	*Reduced to*	425
French Seal Coats, three-quarter length	*Reduced to*	115

And **at less than cost** we are offering all our Furs for Children, all our auto robes and fur rugs, all our fur bandings by the yard. In fact, exceptional values prevail throughout our entire stock of most dependable furs.

Skunk Collars	*Reduced to*	$37.50	Muffs	$37.50
Black Lynx Collars	*Reduced to*	55.00	Muffs	55.00
Mink, two-skin Scarfs	*Reduced to*	39.00	Muffs	35.00
Wolf Scarfs	*Reduced to*	18.50	Muffs	18.50
Jap. Kolinsky Stoles	*Reduced to*	45.00	Muffs	25.00
Hudson Seal Collarettes	*Reduced to*	35.00	Muffs	16.50
Australian Opossum Collarettes	*Reduced to*	22.50	Muffs	24.50
Beaver Collarettes	*Reduced to*	35.00	Muffs	35.00
Squirrel Collarettes	*Reduced to*	49.00	Muffs	39.00
Black Skunk Scarfs	*Reduced to*	17.50	Muffs	17.50

Clearance of Women's Coats AVERAGE HALF PRICE

$35

for 250 Women's Coats and Wraps that have been selling at prices up to double.

Sports coats for morning wear, becoming coats for afternoon wear and interesting wraps for the evening—every type of coat is included—and at a price which was worth waiting for.

Silvertipped bolivias, velours, tweeds, veldynes, kerseys, plush (both fur and brocade), chiffon velvets—these modish fabrics.

FURS on many of these wraps—on most of them.

Nutria, raccoon, Australian opossum, skunk opossum, and French seal.

Every Coat Remarkable at its price.

Clearance of Women's Suits AVERAGE HALF PRICE

A group of 300 Women's Suits that have been selling at prices more than double.

$25

We cannot remember when suits of this calibre were sold at this price. But a clearance must be a clearance—so we have ruthlessly cut the prices on suits of the finer type. Most of them are one-of-a-kind. So be early.

Duvet de laine, velours, yalama, tricotine, Oxfords, velour checks, cheveronas—these excellent fabrics—offered in their most modish shades.

FURS on many of these suits — though some are designed for wear with separate furs.

Such pelts as nutria, opossum, and French seal have been used.

All sizes—but not in each style.

1000 Hand Made French Blouses to be Cleared at Great Concessions

$2.95 $3.95 $5.00

Three groups of exquisite blouses, entirely hand sewed and made of finest French voile in delicate shades of unusual charm—blue, lavender, peach—as well as white.

Most of them are hip-blouses and basques—some are tuck-ins. Every one has a dash of charm—and none was ever offered at such a low price. We advise an early visit.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION Section 2

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1920.

E

RESTAURANT PRICES TO BE CUT AGAIN

Co-operative Buying Plan Will Result in Another 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

BETTER QUALITY ASSURED

Lower Wages for Help Necessary to Enable Owners to Scale Prices Down.

MEMBERS MEET WEEKLY

Compare Notes on Prices, Weed Out Undesirable Brands and Pick the Best.

A further reduction of 10 per cent. in food prices in leading restaurants early in the New Year is promised by restaurant owners if by that time there has been a readjustment of wages of the help, which they consider very probable, as arrangements to that end are now being made. Food prices to the restaurants, through the system of co-operative buying in effect for the last three months, have been materially reduced, and with the lowering of wages to the help there will be no excuse for maintaining present prices, leading restaurant men say. There has already been an average decrease of 10 per cent. in restaurant prices and the contemplated cut early in the New Year will mean a total reduction of about 20 per cent. from the prices during the Summer months.

The general reduction in food prices with the exception of the fall in the sugar market, is attributed by some restaurant men to co-operative buying, and in this way, they say, the public generally has benefited through their efforts, although some do not eat at restaurants or hotels.

The trial of three months of the co-operative plan has convinced those connected with it that it can be successfully operated, and arrangements have been made for extending the scope of the organization. A large refrigeration plant on Tenth Avenue has been obtained with a capacity of sixty to seventy carloads of commodities. The storage is to be used for surplus shipments. At present no storage [illegible] all shipments are taken direct to the restaurants from the railroad cars, an arrangement having been made with one trucking firm to handle this business. Shortly, with the opening of the refrigeration plant, the organization expects to own and operate its own trucks.

The co-operative organization is known as the Standard Purveyors, Inc., and has offices at 689 Sixth Avenue. This corporation is the official distributer for the Society of Restaurateurs. To become a member of the Standard Purveyors, Inc., it is necessary first to join the Society of Restaurateurs. There are now 140 members of the latter organization; fifty-two of them are members of the co-operative system. A campaign for new members is to be inaugurated early next year, when the leaders think the membership will be run up to 1,000.

Officers of the Standard Purveyors, Inc., are Leonard A. May, President; August Janssen, Vice President; Milton A. Rosenfeld, Treasurer; Paul Henkel, Secretary, Cyril J. Kaemmerlen, Assistant Secretary. The Committee on Contracts is composed of William T. Ockendon, Robert L. Hatch, Louis H. F. Mouquin. William H. Hirst is the attorney.

The plan of the corporation as regards the stock is revealed in the following extracts from a letter sent to restaurant owners:

"For your information concerning the purchase of stock in the Standard Purveyors, Inc., we will be pleased to issue same at its par value of $50 per share, minimum amount of stock to be issued, five shares or a total of $250. The stock is issued subject to stockholders' agreement, namely, that the stock certificates are held in trust by a Board of Trustees who will issue their trustees' certificate to you, under an agreement by which any indebtedness to the corporation is secured by the deposit of the stock. As this works out in practice to a credit limit for the stock subscription, it is advisable to subscribe an amount in proportion to your purchasing requirements.

"In order to become a stockholder in the Standard Purveyors, Inc., it is first necessary to be a member of the Society of Restaurateurs, the cost of membership being $15 for initiation fee and $50 dues for the year 1921, which entitles you to all the privileges and benefits of the organization."

The corporation at present is handling $200,000 worth of food products a month, and the officers expect soon to have the amount running up to $5,000,000 a month. The commodities are sold to the member-restaurants at cost plus 5 per cent. for overhead expenses, handling, &c. This is about 2 per cent. in excess of what the cost has actually been, and this money is later returned to members in the form of dividends. An official of the corporation said that the restaurants, through the co-operative buying, had been able to supply their tables at 10 per cent. under the prices they formerly paid, but that the most important point in connection with the scheme was that they had been able to obtain the finest quality of food at prices formerly paid for inferior goods. It was said that this held good through almost every item. In nearly every commodity, especially perishables, they are able to save from 24 to 48 hours by buying direct from the producers.

While most of the commodities have been purchased direct from the producers, thus effecting a saving both in money and in time of delivery, the corporation does not confine itself to purchases from the producer, but may also buy from the wholesalers and commission men. The buyers of the organization are free to buy where they can obtain the best quality at the lowest figures. Meats and fish, for the most part, have been bought through the usual channels, but through the combination they have brought down prices. Some fish have been bought from the fishermen direct, and this plan may be continued, or the restaurant man may arrange to buy from the wholesalers here.

Turkeys and poultry generally, the corporation has found it advantageous to buy from the producers, or from dealers in the producing sections. The turkeys used for Thanksgiving were

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS GET EXTENSIVE FARM LANDS

Loans From the Government Now Approximate $80,000,000—Applicants Number 58,811.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—According to figures given out by the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada, 202,730 acres of new land have been broken during the past year by soldier settlers in the Western provinces alone. The total area of land taken up by returned men in the Western provinces is 3,100,000 acres, and of this approximately 2,000,000 acres are free lands granted to veterans, of whom 8,192 have availed themselves of soldier grants under the act.

Soldier Settlement Board loans to returned men going on the land went over the $80,000,000 mark in November. The total to Nov. 23, was $80,042,043. There are 19,879 settlers loans. By provinces they are: Prince Edward Island, 302 settlers, $814 957; Nova Scotia, 395 settlers, $1,287,928; New Brunswick, 505 settlers, $1,449,704; Quebec, 459 settlers, $1 899,434; Ontario, 1,403 settlers, $6,064,042; Manitoba, 3,289 settlers, $13,267,826; Saskatchewan, 4,375 settlers, $19,843,091; Alberta, 5,710 settlers, $22,829,040; British Columbia, 2,941 settlers, $12,857,021.

The total number of applications for the benefits of the act received to the end of November was 58,811, of whom 41,906 were qualified to farm. The board has 916 returned men in training.

In 290 cases settlers have repaid their loans in full.

The board has purchased for returned soldiers stock and equipment of an aggregate value of $22,619,758, on which a saving was effected through special purchasing arrangements, amounting to $742,368.

VIENNESE PICK SCRAPS FROM CITY'S STREETS

Cold and Hunger Menace 300,000 Children—Appeal From European Relief Council.

Perhaps the most tell-tale sign of poverty, one that will betray even the wariest, is a habit of stooping to pick up scraps in the street. You see it occasionally in America among people of a certain condition. But in Vienna the practice has reached epidemic proportions, infecting people of all classes and in every quarter of the city.

Now it is an old man snatching at a cigar butt. Now it is a fashionable woman furtively swooping on a chip of wood. Twigs from the trees, fluttering bits of paper, orange peels—the sidewalks are swept clean of them all by this new needy army of scavengers.

The railroad yards are the favorite resort of those who are not ashamed openly to proclaim their poverty. Here they gather in the hope of catching something from passing trains. Usually the crowd is made up of children. Pieces of paper are eagerly seized for fire.

The sufferings from hunger are even more acute than from cold. And it is estimated that 300,000 children in the Austrian capital alone must perish this winter of starvation unless the European Relief Council succeeds in raising the national collection of $33,000,000 which it is about to inaugurate now. With this fund it will be able to supply food, clothing and medical care to 3,500,000 children scattered through the famine lands of Central and Eastern Europe.

Eight great organizations have joined hands for the purpose of raising this fund and distributing it through Europe. They are the American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends' Service Committee, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. Their offices are at 42 Broadway, New York. Franklin K. Lane is the secretary.

REFORMS FOR SPAIN.

Subjects Which King Will Refer to in Message to the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—Details learned today concerning the message which the King is expected to submit to the Cortes indicate that he will refer to measures for re-establishment of the social order in Spain which was approved as a result of the recent elections. He also will touch upon proposed financial reforms and questions of transportation and subsistence.

It is further indicated that the King will mention intended legislation in favor of the workers, which will be in accordance with the program of the Government party now in power. In conclusion he plans to deal with international relations, laying stress on friendly connections of Spain with Latin America and in general with other nations of the world. His message is to close by calling attention to the necessity for closer commercial relations with European and other powers.

AGED SPINSTER SUFFOCATED

Firemen Find Miss Augustine Bishop Dead After Fire in Her Home

Miss Augustine Bishop, 60 years old, of 302 East Fifty-fifth Street, suffocated yesterday morning by smoke which filled her bedroom on the second floor, coming from the shoe repairing shop of Antonio Suriano on the ground floor which was set afire, the police believe, by an overturned oil stove. The building is a two-story extension of a three-story tenement, and Miss Bishop was its only occupant.

Patrolman William Judge, who discovered the fire, thought no one lived in the extension and ran into the main building, to which the fire had spread, and helped Mrs. Agnes Lopresto, her six children and three guests, to escape from the third floor. Then he turned in an alarm.

When the firemen entered the burning extension they found Miss Bishop dead in bed. She had not been hurt by the flames, although the door had been eaten away by the blaze. A niece, Betty Winitjen, of 134 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was notified of her aunt's death.

X-RAYS TO FIND FLAWS.

Now Used With Success in Inspection of Airplanes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—An up-to-the-minute application of X-rays is used in airplane construction to show up defective materials, workmanship and weak metal castings which would otherwise escape the observation of an inspector, according to John S. Shearer of Cornell in speaking here on "Recent Advances in the Production and Application of X-rays."

"Grains of wood in airplane parts are brought out remarkably," he said, "and it is easily discernible where two different woods have been joined together, a point of construction prohibited in airplane work. Knots in the wood are also shown up, as is unsatisfactory gluing together of parts.

"Electric heater coils are inspected by X-ray and the plates show the manufacturer where air has caused the insulation of the coil to disintegrate, and where the wire will eventually break."

100,000 ENROLLED TO HOLD BACK WHEAT

Growers' Association Organized in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

AIMS TO WIN NORTHWEST

Kansas Agriculture Board Defends Failure to Sell Crops at a Loss.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 25.—The Wheat Growers' Association of America, which has been conducting a campaign to induce growers to withhold their wheat from the market until prices are higher, plans to have mid-Western States so well organized within the next six months that the growers will be able to control the price paid for the 1921 crop, W. H. McGreevy, Secretary and Treasurer, says.

The association now has a membership of approximately 100,000 in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, according to Mr. McGreevy, who has his headquarters here. The organization will be extended, he said, to Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

"The purpose of the National Wheat Growers' Association is to control the distribution and marketing of wheat through financial and selling agencies of its own selection at a price based upon cost, plus a fair and reasonable profit," said Secretary McGreevy. "Not only the wheat growers of our association, but the wheat growers in general are refusing to sell any wheat at present prices except in cases where financial conditions force the sale. For more than thirty days we have withheld our wheat from the market until now a large number of flour mills are idle and the local and terminal elevators are nearly empty. The wheat grower feels that he has practically accomplished what seemed at first impossible, and is now encouraged to continue withholding his wheat from market in order that a price which is fair and just shall be paid to him for his labor and the money invested."

Mr. McGreevy objects to the use of the term "wheat strike" in referring to the action of the wheat growers.

"Our growers are not striking as is commonly meant by the term," he said. "We are still sowing and attending to the many arduous duties of the farm. We are only holding our wheat to be marketed at any time the producer may think he will get a fair price."

The organization was formed about a year and a half ago in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. A. Slaughter of Manchester, Okla., was the originator. According to its promoters, its growth in the first six months was slow, but in the last few months it has been rapid until the membership has spread to every wheat growing county in the four States organized. These States have 220,806 growers, according to Kansas Board of Agriculture statistics. They produced this year 232,955,000 bushels out of the total for United States of 750,648,000 bushels.

The addition of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota would bring the production for the area up to 359,003,000 bushels, or slightly less than one-half of that of the entire United States.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture recently issued a report on the wheat in farmers' hands in Kansas. It says:

"This year's Kansas wheat crop amounted approximately to 145,000,000 bushels, according to a preliminary report. Growers now estimate that of the total production 53.4 per cent. or 77,466,727 bushels, is still in the farmers' hands. At about the same date last year 35.5 per cent. or 50,000,000 bushels was in possession of producers, while in 1918, 11 per cent. or 10,000,000 bushels, was reported as held by growers.

"Chief among the reasons given for the unusually large amount of wheat in farmers' hands are the drastic drop in price and the car shortage. Reports indicate that probably 47 per cent. of the wheat unsold would have been marketed early had cars been available, but that wheat is being held mainly in hopes of such an upturn in price as will return a profit—an exercise of business judgment which should be as free from criticism as, say, a haberdasher who declines to sell hats costing $10 for which his customer offers $5."

TO COMMISSION GREAT SHIP.

California, World's Finest War Vessel, Will Cost $15,000,000.

The Navy Department announces that the battleship California, which will be commissioned about the first of January, will be the greatest fighting ship afloat. Of the 700 vessels in the United States Navy she will be the peer a will mark the latest strides made in battleship construction in this or any other country.

The California will be the third electrically driven ship of the United States Navy, and the second to be manned by sons of the State after which she is named. She is 608 feet over all, 97½ feet beam, 33,000 tons displacement and will attain a speed of twenty-one knots. In her main battery she will carry twelve 14-inch guns, and the second battery will consist of twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, a number of smaller guns and six torpedo tubes. The quarters for the crew will include reading, writing, and dining rooms, gymnasium, and a theatre fitted up in a style undreamed of a few years ago. The ship will be an oil burner.

The cost of the California, which was built at San Francisco, will be about $15,000,000 when she is commissioned. She will be commanded by Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, who commanded the Virginia during the war.

CAT'S BOARD NO 'NECESSITY'

Montclair Judge Rules Out Woman's Claim Against Landlord.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 25.—A cat's board, under certain conditions, is not a necessity, in the opinion of Judge Harry N. Reeves of the Montclair District Court. Miss Mary F. Apperson, a worker in the Newark Public Library, brought suit against Alphonso Dreyfus, owner of an apartment house in Newark, to recover damages for failing to allow her possession of an apartment which she had rented from May 1 last. On that day Miss Apperson moved her personal belongings to the house, but she avers that Dreyfus refused to permit her to put in her furniture until May 15.

At a hotel in Newark, where Miss Apperson spent the time between May 1 and 15, she was not permitted to keep her cat, and therefore was compelled to pay board for Tabby, which cost her $3 a week. Her suit was for $61, including for the first moving $26; hotel bill, $35; cat's board, $6. The Judge awarded damages for her claim, less the cat's board bill.

New York's Christmas Mail Sets New Record But Postoffice Handled It Without Delay

E. M. Morris, Superintendent of Mails in the New York Post Office, "pointed with pride" yesterday to the manner in which the Christmas mail, larger by from 10 to 20 per cent. than last year, was handled through the New York Post Office. For the first time since 1911 the mail receiving platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the New York terminal was "clear" at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a record, Mr. Morris said, of which the local post office force and Pennsylvania Railroad officials were particularly proud.

"The letter mail was from 10 to 15 per cent. heavier than last year," the Superintendent of Mails said. "The insured parcel post mail was about 30 per cent. heavier; the ordinary parcel post about the same as last year. The mail was handled more rapidly this year than ever before, and there was no congestion at any of the New York offices.

"In the twenty-four hours ended at 1 o'clock yesterday the General Post Office canceled 2,666,000 letters. At the Grand Central 1,900,000 letters and cards were cancelled. The post card mail was especially heavy this year."

Mr. Morris said the parcels post officials had noticed that the packages handled were smaller, on an average, than in 1919. He complimented the railroads on the speed of delivery. About 1,500 extra clerks were employed during the Christmas rush, and in general the entire force was more efficient than in former years, Mr. Norris said. He has been Superintendent of Mails in the New York Post Office since 1918. From 1911 until 1918 he was Superintendent of Railway Mail Service at New York.

NO SECRETARY YET FOR NEW GOVERNOR

First Choices by Mr. Miller Did Not Want the Post and Others Are Under Consideration.

ALBANY'S HOUSING PROBLEM

Legislators Will Find More Difficulty Than Usual This Year in Obtaining Good Living Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Governor-elect Nathan L. Miller appears to be having a difficult time to select a secretary for the new State administration, which goes into power at noon on Saturday next. It is understood that the post has been offered to two men thus far and both have declined.

Former Assemblyman Wallace Pierce of Plattsburg is reported to have declined the position, and then Professor William Orth of Cornell, head of the course on government, was approached. He was loth to give up his post at Cornell, it is reported, and thus the Governor is at present without a secretary.

In other years the incoming Governor has announced his secretary several weeks in advance of the inauguration. Although the new Governor has named his military secretary, his legal adviser and several others, he has thus far made no mention of the secretary, whose first duty is to transmit to both houses of the Legislature at the opening the message of the Governor. The military secretary must of necessity be named first, for he has to obtain his new uniform for the inauguration.

It is reported here on good authority that Governor-elect Miller is now considering the selection of one of three newspaper men, all from the Western part of the State, as Secretary. They are Alfred H. Kirchhofer of The Buffalo Evening News, who was on Governor-elect Miller's special train during the campaign tour of the State; Charles H. Armitage, Secretary to Mayor Buck of Buffalo, and Daniel Ackerman of Syracuse, Secretary of the State Fair Commission.

Of the three it is reported that Mr. Ackerman stands the best chance. He lives in the new Governor's home town, Syracuse, and has known him personally for many years. The other two have the backing of the Erie County Republican organization and, like Mr. Ackerman, are capable young men.

Legislators coming to Albany for the opening of the 1921 legislature will find an acute housing shortage here and the prospects are that many of them will not have the same comfortable quarters they have enjoyed in other years. Many legislators had rooms at the "Tub" in State Street, a block or so from the Capitol, and many important conferences were held there during the legislative session. The "Tub," which was the name given to the Turkish bath establishment of Garret J. Benson, formerly a sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly, has been turned into offices for two State Departments, the State Conservation Commission and the State Employment Bureau.

Then Keeler's Hotel, where for many years legislators lived, has burned down and has not been rebuilt although before another legislative session rolls round it is likely that it will be.

For several years Speaker Sweet and other members of the Legislature had a house at High and State Streets, just across the street from the Capitol, but this year it has been leased to others and will not be available for legislators as the house has its own boarders. The "House of Lords," a big residence in Elk Street just north of the Capitol, which housed legislators for several years, has been turned into a hotel and has a waiting list before the legislators are ready to invade Albany.

The Ten Eyck hotel recently made a big addition to its hostelry and then many Albanians, in order to solve the servant problem, went to live there. The result is that many of the rooms formerly available to Senators and Assemblymen are now occupied, and the January to April tenants must take what is left if they wish to live there.

Furnished room houses in Albany are filled to overflowing, especially those in close proximity to the Capitol. Those some distance away still have a few rooms to offer, but the choice ones have all been taken by those who wrote for rooms as soon as they were elected. Those who failed to make their selections will find that the number of rooms is limited and that those left do not offer a very wide choice. Most every legislator who lives outside of a regular hotel, wants to get a room almost on the Capitol steps, for the reason that Albany is hilly and it is an effort for many to walk up and down the steep ascent to the Capitol. The rooms in the vicinity of the Capitol are quickly snapped up.

Last year a half dozen Assemblymen engaged a furnished house in the Pine Hills section of the city and had a chef and a housekeeper to look out for them. This year when the same men tried to get the house it was found that the place had been sold and that the new owner wanted $1,000 for the place from Jan. 1 to April 15. The Assemblymen turned down this modest demand.

DEATH FROM FAMINE INCREASES IN CHINA

1,000 Fatalities From This Cause Reported Daily in the Peking District.

WHOLE FAMILIES SUICIDES

Americans and British in Shanghai Raise $5,000,000 for Relief Fund.

PEKING, Nov. 15.—The extent of the famine in China has recently been brought out in a number of reports reaching here. The region chiefly affected extends east and west from the Gulf of Chi Li to Han-chinga in Shensi and north and south from Mongolia to Shang-ching in Honan.

Forty-two years ago China was swept by a memorable famine in which millions of persons perished from cold and hunger. In 1878, however, conditions were less serious than at present, for at that time a wheat crop preceded the drought, whereas today, due to two years' lack of rainfall, only limited areas have produced even the scantiest yields. Reports have told how the trees of entire districts have been stripped of their leaves for use as food. The starving people mix them with millet chaff, clover, or weeds, with a minimum of grain and bake them into cakes which resemble clay. Thousands of refugees who are endeavoring to migrate afoot from the famine areas are said to be living on such "food," hoping to reach the more fortunate cities and towns where they may possibly purchase the necessaries of life.

Extraordinary means to obtain money for food are reported from all sections of the five provinces. Little children are found deserted in the streets, and many have been rescued from the rivers into which they have been cast by their impoverished parents. The sale of children is often reported, much despised girl babies being offered for sums as low as a dollar. A boy of five years, whose mother had died and whose father was ill, was rescued from the father, who declared that if no one would feed him he intended to "throw him into the river." There have been suicides of entire families.

Reports from numerous places in the famine area which, it is estimated, will require $200,000,000 worth of the plainest food to avert the greatest loss of life, have been received as follows: One thousand deaths from starvation are occuring daily in the Peking district; farm and draft animals in Tehchow and Siaochang, in Shantung, have been sold by their owners for a song because of lack of fodder to keep them and fuel to cook them if slaughtered; every road northward from Changteho, in Honan, swarms with hunger-pinched people, many of whom fall exhausted out of the weary procession to die by the roadside; the district southwest of Paotingfu, denuded of vegetation, looks as if it had been swept by a plague of locusts; at a village near Wu Ch'eng, an old man with a basket on his arm containing about six pounds of red millet, explained that he had traded two overcoats and a pair of boots for the millet which he was taking to his wife and their seven children.

Efforts that so far have been made to relieve the famine situation include the following: The Chinese Ministries of Finance, Agriculture and the Interior have appointed a commission to dispense a $1,000,000 fund to be raised by a short-term loan; Shanghai reports that another fund of $1,800,000 is being raised by seven provinces at the request of Tang Shao-yi, the chief Southern Peace Delegate; the Japanese Government has supplied 500,000 bushels of rice. In addition, representatives of American and British commercial interests in Shanghai have raised $5,000,000 for the Chinese Relief Association.

The Peking-Hankow railway is allowing refugees to travel free on trains bound for South Honan and Hupeh. The trains have been crowded with little children or old persons unable to trek over the mountain roads to places where food is obtainable.

SENATOR NUGENT RESIGNS.

Gives Up Rest of Term to Enter Federal Trade Commission.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 25.—A special dispatch from Washington to The Spokesman-Review last night says Senator John F. Nugent of Idaho, telegraphed his resignation as a United States Senator to Governor Davis of Idaho, to take effect Jan. 15. On that date Senator Nugent will step into office as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, to which he was appointed a few days ago by President Wilson.

Senator Nugent, the dispatch adds, said his resignation was compelled by the necessity for his early qualification as a member of the commission.

It is understood that Frank H. Gooding, elected to succeed Senator Nugent, will be appointed.

Who Broke the Hindenburg Line?

Ever since it was smashed a bitter dispute has raged among admirers of two American divisions.

The answer is now determined by an official report, and the decision will be presented in

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY

Order from your newsdealer in advance.

SOVIET THREATENS TO REACH BALTIC

Incorporation of Little Border States in Bolshevist Federation Predicted.

MANY DANGERS INVOLVED

French and British Policy Would Be Affected—Large American Relief Stores There.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The prediction that within three months the Soviet Federation will include Reval, Riga and Kovno, with the Baltic Sea once more the western boundary of Russia, is made in information about the Baltic situation I have just received from a well-informed authority on the spot. Such events as my informant foresees would raise serious problems not only for France and Great Britain, but for the United States. To Great Britain the entry of the Baltic States into the Soviet Federation would mean the abandonment of her dream of control over "Russia's western windows."

The little States of the Baltic were, in the main, the creation of England and far-sighted British Statesmen hoped that if they could be assured independent existence, it would give England an unrivaled position toward Russia, both as respects influence and trade. Just a year ago the British had virtually completed an economic and financial agreement with Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which would have stabilized them financially, but which gave Great Britain in return a monopoly of rights over their principle industries, timber and flax. By Jan. 1 of the present year the details of the scheme had been worked out and it received the assent of the Esthonian and Latvian Governments and only needed ratification by the respective Parliaments to become effective. This, however, was afterward refused largely, it is said, owing to the secret influence of Soviet gold. For the Bolsheviki had an evident interest to prevent the British from getting a firm foothold on Russian soil and from assuring the political and economic dependence of the States which, as America always maintained, must by geographic position be a part of Russia.

To the French the spread of Soviet influence to the shores of the Baltic could not fail to be alarming for two reasons. First, the menace to France's ally, Poland, who would be militarily outflanked by the extension of the Soviet boundaries in the northwest, and again faced with war or submission to the Bolsheviki as a result of the Red support of the Lithuanian claim to Vilna. Secondly, the destruction of the barrier between Russia and Germany. Ever since the armistice the French have done their utmost to prevent a common frontier between Germany and Soviet Russia. They are haunted by the dread of a combination of German efficiency and Russian millions.

The problem that would confront America as a result of Bolshevization of the Baltic States is less political than in the case of France or Britain. The American Red Cross and Children's Relief Associations have got big organizations in the Baltic area, where upward of one hundred Americans are engaged in fighting disease, feeding children, housing the homeless, clothing the destitute and generally succoring the impoverished and devitalized population. Not only are there large stocks of Red Cross and Relief Association goods in the Baltic area which it is impossible to remove quickly, but I know that a great majority of Americans engaged in the work would decline to abandon it under the threat of a Bolshevist upheaval. If the Baltic States "go Red" it will happen at a moment's notice, and the result would be the same as if American organizations concerned were now working in Soviet Russia proper, a practice to which both the State Department and the Bolshevist leaders hitherto have been opposed.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN THE OLDEST STUDENT

Major C. Thurston Greene at 78 Goes to Evening School to Rebuild Memory.

Major C. Thurston Greene, 78 years old, who won his title and lost a leg in the Civil War, is believed to be the oldest student in the country. The Major, who can remember the stirring events of '61-'65, and who cannot remember recent events so well, is trying to rebuild his memory at the Bronx Y. M. C. A. Evening School.

As a former service man the Major received a scholarship in memory training when he applied. He wanted to go into active service when the Spanish-American War came, but they put him to training the recruits. Later he was a Professor of military strategy at Fordham University, then known as St. John's College. Major Greene lives at 2,092 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. He has twelve children, all of them living.

The Major made a little speech recently to his fellow-students, in which he told them some of his experiences. His father was a General in the Civil War. The Major won his first lieutenancy at Gettysburg. Previously he had seen service at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and later he served at Wauchatchie, Lookout Mountain and Ringgold. It was at the latter place that he lost his leg, shattered by a cannon ball which killed his horse. He was then Acting Adjutant General of the Third Brigade. In the World War the Major did his "bit" as a recruiting agent at Poughkeepsie, and is proud of the fact that, though more than 70, he was still able to serve his country.

Until Major Greene entered the evening school the record as oldest student was held by Claxton T. Gardner, 72 years old, who registered at the West 135th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

SMALL FIRE MAKES TROUBLE

Overcomes Firemen, Imperils Three Families, Closes Subway Entrance.

Fire starting in the basement caused considerable damage yesterday to the drug store of Louis K. Liggett at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Firemen who entered the cellar by breaking through the vault lights were slightly affected by smoke, and a second alarm was turned in by Acting Battalion Chief McGuire. The fire was extinguished in about twenty minutes, but not until it had eaten through the floor of the store.

Three families living on the three upper floors of the building were aroused and policemen led them through the smoke-filled hallways to the street. The entrance to the Seventh Avenue subway station nearest the building was closed for about twenty minutes.

CHILEANS FORCE FIGHT ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Labor Opposed to Handling It and Demand Statement From New President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 25.—One of the first official acts of President Arturo Alessandri, who assumed office on Thursday, was to receive a petition yesterday from the Chilean Federation of Labor protesting against the alleged attempts of the League for the Defense of the Wine Industry to force Northern port workers to unload liquors. The labor organization already had adopted a resolution, effective Jan. 1, to refuse to unload liquors, whether of home or foreign manufacture.

This decision was brought before the Senate by Senator William Edwards, who asked for an official declaration of the Government's attitude with regard to "liberty in commerce" in view of the federation's action.

Indications are that the whole subject will evoke lively debate when Congress reassembles after the Christmas recess.

In defending the wine industry, Senator Edwards said a distinction should be drawn between "wine and liquor." He declared a real campaign is developing in Chile against alcohol and wine. He asserted the importation of alcohol and its sale at bars could be prohibited, but that it was not admissible to adopt measures which would "ruin a national industry, prejudice workers in this line of employment and perhaps force a transformation of industry."

Referring to prohibition in the United States, Senator Edwards asserted it was impossible for Chile to imitate the United States in this respect, because that country never possessed a wine industry, except in one State, whereas it was a national industry in Chile, built up at great cost and effort and from which the Government derived an enormous income. Capital invested in the Chilean wine industry amounted to 900,000,000 pesos, he estimated.

The newspapers today publish a petition to President Alessandri from the Chilean Federation of Labor urging the Government to co-operate with the Commission on Control of Alcohol in order that the commission may realize its program based on education and ultimate transformation "of the wine industry, breweries and distilleries into great factors of public welfare." The federation represents 300,000 workers, it is said.

The petition vigorously assails alcoholism and declares that the Executive Labor Board recently was instructed to initiate a campaign against it throughout the republic. It proposes antialcoholic teaching in the schools and colleges as a solution of the problem.

The wine growers are said to be organizing in defense of their interests.

PEOPLE ARE NOT GIVING THE CHURCH ITS SHARE

Contributions Haven't Increased in Proportion to Wealth, Says Methodist Leader.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A united stewardship campaign in all Methodist Episcopal churches in the United States from Jan. 17 to Feb. 20, inclusive, was announced here today by the Rev. Luther E. Lovejoy of Chicago, Secretary of the stewardship work of the Committee on Conservation and Advance of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The penny is still the basic standard of giving to both the Church and Sunday school," Mr. Lovejoy's statement said. "Despite the fact that the aggregate wealth of the United States has increased ten times as much per capita, the average Methodist is contributing only 1 cent more per week, as compared to forty years ago.

"Until we are willing to give our sons and daughters for Christian service and to share our accumulating wealth with God, we shall never be able to save the world from sorrow and sin. It took billions to win the war of armies, so we need not be surprised at the suggestion that it will take millions to win the greater war for a redeemed humanity."

PLANS TO FLY OVER POLE.

Captain Bartlett Seeks Funds for Airplane Expedition to the Arctic.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who was master of the Roosevelt, Admiral Peary's ship on his expedition to the North Pole, has declared determination to cross the North Pole in an airplane.

To finance the expedition, he says, will cost about $300,000, and he is seeking to make arrangements with scientific bodies and wealthy men for the advance of this sum.

Captain Bartlett is known among army, navy and scientific men as "The Polar Bear," and is a veteran of five polar expeditions. He arrived here recently to become Port Captain in the Army Transport Service and is in charge of the transports being completed at Hog Island.

NICARAGUA'S PRESIDENT.

Chamarro Declared Elected Despite Charges of Fraud.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—The Nicaraguan Legation at Panama today gave out a message from the Managua Foreign Office stating that the National Congress has declared Diego Manuel Chamorro and Bartolo Martinez constitutionally elected President and Vice President, respectively, of Nicaragua. The new Executives are to take office Jan. 1.

Announcement was made in Managua recently that supporters of José Andres Urtecha, former Minister of Foreign Relations, who was defeated in the Presidential election by General Chamorro, had appealed to the State Department in Washington to take some action regarding the election, asserting that flagrant frauds were committed. They were said to be supported by many influential members of the Conservative Party.

TO DIRECT WAR RELIEF UNIT.

Dr. Harry Plotz to Sail for Europe Wednesday.

Dr. Harry Plotz, medical advisor of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, one of the eight constituent organizations comprising the European Relief Council, will sail Wednesday for Europe to direct an overseas medical unit of twenty American specialists, sanitarians, dentists and pharmacists. The unit will serve for one year in the war-stricken countries of Eastern and Central Europe, under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, and will sail about Jan. 15.

The unit will furnish medical supplies, surgical instruments, &c., to local doctors and hospitals who now lack everything, and as a result are helpless to combat the diseases sweeping the countries. It will also co-operate with the Governments in fighting epidemics, principally typhus; conduct educational health campaigns, build baths and furnish soap and fuel for them and organize boards of health in each community so that the work of the unit will go on after it leaves Europe.

This is the third American Jewish Relief unit sent to Eastern Europe within a year by the Joint Distribution Committee. An appropriation of $2,000,000 for the unit's work has been made by the committee.

INDEPENDENTS WANT WOODS NEXT MAYOR

Start Movement to Make Former Police Commissioner Anti-Tammany Candidate.

SEEK NO "REFORMERS'" AID

Promoters Want Only Practical Men to Aid in Overthrowing Present Administration.

REPUBLICANS DECRY FUSION

Leaders Disposed to Run "Straight" Ticket in 1921 Under Any Circumstances.

With the conduct of the Police Department under Mayor Hylan likely to become a leading issue in next year's mayoralty contest, a group of independent Democrats and Republicans is preparing to launch a movement to bring Colonel Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner during the Mitchel administration, to the front as standard bearer in the anti-Tammany fight.

The men in this group believe that developments during the last few weeks point to Colonel Woods as the logical candidate. They say that not only did he, while head of the Police Department, bring about many reforms which materially improved the morale of the department, added to its effectiveness in crime prevention and raised it to a level of usefulness it had never before attained, but during the last few days it has been demonstrated that only by returning to his methods has it been possible for the police to meet emergencies arising out of the epidemic of crime which has been sweeping the city.

Secret conferences have been under way for several days and the men identified with the preliminary activities in connection with the new movement are about ready to come out in the open and begin the work of organization. They expect to effect this on a borough and aldermanic district basis, which indicates their intention of taking active interest in the aldermanic fights. In addition to city and borough officials, a new aldermanic board will be elected next year.

So far only about a dozen men have been planning the new movement. Among these are some who held office with Col. Woods in the administration of the late Mayor Mitchel, including former Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Raymond B. Fosdick, who was Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Mitchel, and more recently Under Secretary of the League of Nations; Raymond V. Ingersoll, who was Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and George Bell, ex-Commissioner of Licenses. Others in the movement are Joseph M. Price, who was prominently identified with the two Mitchel campaigns, and Ephraim Kaufman. The first conference was held at the City Club a week ago Thursday.

Want Only Practical Men.

Nearly all of the men actively identified with the preliminaries are experienced campaigners against Tammany. For one thing, they would like to discourage the flocking to their banners of professional reformers who have been the bane of similar movements in other years. They want only practical men.

"There will be no shopworn reformers in our window display," said one of the men interested. "Nor are we making plans for an organization to form the head and front in a Fusion fight. If we can prevail upon one of the older parties to put the right kind of candidates on its ticket we will consider our work as an organization completed."

From informal "conversations" held with Republican leaders, promoters of the new movement have concluded that the Republican organization in the five boroughs would be unwilling to provide the tail for a Fusion kite next year. The G. O. P. leaders have expressed their opinion that, whether it means victory or defeat, the Republicans must take the lead in next year's anti-Tammany fight. Especially since figures became public showing enrolled Republicans more numerous than enrolled Democrats in Manhattan and Brooklyn, the two biggest boroughs, and the margin in favor of the Democrats exceedingly small in the remaining three, the Republican leaders have pressed this view on the independents, who have become convinced that the Republicans would be prepared to go it alone, even though it might involve a defeat, rather than "play second fiddle" to a Fusion committee."

The men in the movement are quite reconciled to the Republicans assuming leadership in the fight, but they have impressed upon leaders they have communed with that it would be fatal to offend the independent Democrats, whose support will be desirable, insisting too strongly on a "straight" Republican ticket.

Expect Renomination of Hylan.

Every move made by the independents is with the assumption that Mayor Hylan will be renominated.

The independents are looking forward to the repeal of the direct primary law at the forthcoming session of the Legislature as a factor that will count heavily in favor of their cause. When the direct primary law first was before the Legislature, during the second Hughes administration, Mr. Hughes recommended exemption of municipal elections in this city on the ground that direct primaries made fusion difficult. In the Mayoralty campaign of three years ago the prospects of Mayor Mitchel were blighted by his defeat in the Republican primaries more than by any other factor that entered into his defeat by Hylan.

The Republicans have several candidates who want to run next year. Among the men mentioned are Supreme Court Justice Cropsey of Kings, who has strong following in that borough, but might be opposed by a faction led by former Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke.

Senator Charles C. Lockwood, head of the Legislative Housing Committee, also is prominently mentioned, and would have strong support from the element in the Kings County organization, with which Justice Cropsey would be weak.

Aldermanic President LaGuardia and President Curran of the Borough of Manhattan both have friends who are urging their claims. Friends of LaGuardia especially are insistent that owing to his victory in last year's election the honor of leading next year's municipal fight should go to him.

There is also a movement with "regular" Republican backing in favor of the nomination of ex-Senator Martin Saxe, who, however, is said to be unwilling to lead any fight that would not contemplate the fusing of all elements opposed to Tammany Hall solidly behind a ticket in the make-up of which recognition had been given to the independent Democrats.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 26, 1920.

COLBY AND COLOMBIA.

Secretary COLBY received a warm welcome in Brazil, and doubtless will be greeted as heartily in the other South American countries which he is to visit. But there is one thing that clouds these ceremonious receptions. It is the relations of the United States with the Republic of Colombia. The Colombian Treaty has been held up in the Senate for years. Just on the eve of Secretary COLBY'S sailing it was announced that the Senate would refuse to take up that treaty at this session. And the occasion was seized by some Republican newspapers to declare that it never would be ratified, since it was designed, as The New York Tribune said, to "throw discredit on Colonel ROOSEVELT."

Into that ancient history it is not necessary now to go. Whatever the original rights or wrongs of the secession of Panama from Colombia, it has always been admitted that Colombia had an equitable claim for compensation. This has been conceded by Republican Secretaries of State and Presidents as well as by Democratic. Mr. TAFT was as anxious to quiet this claim and do everything reasonable to restore friendly relations with Colombia as President WILSON has been. The ratification of the Colombian Treaty ought to be thought of, not as a partisan measure, but as a healing act, with great possibilities of benefit to our national prestige throughout all South America.

Shortly after Mr. ROOT, as Secretary of State, made his South American tour, the effect of his large-minded speeches was much impaired by what the United States did in Santo Domingo. Today it is the Colombian Treaty which is the skeleton at every official banquet given to Secretary COLBY. Better than the warmest expressions of sentiment would be an act of long-delayed justice to Colombia. The South Americans are acutely conscious of the issues involved. They would rather have deeds than fine words testify to the attitude of the United States. And if the Senate is really desirous of backing up the friendly gesture which Secretary COLBY is making to the republics south of us, it will abandon its sullen opposition to ratifying the Colombian Treaty.

ADVISING GREAT MEN.

The difficulty of being frank with highly placed persons is one of the world's oldest. Gil Blas is honest with the Archbishop at his peril. It is notorious that Premiers and Presidents find it hard to learn the truth. Nobody will tell it to them. Great officials differ in their "reactions" to plain speaking. An old Washington correspondent once described the opposite ways in which ROOSEVELT and TAFT received the advice of too candid friends. ROOSEVELT would grow very angry; he would object and retort and denounce; and then he would go off and do the thing he had been counseled to do, or refrain from doing what he had been told would be a blunder. On the contrary, TAFT would be most smilingly tolerant of criticism, would thank the critics, and thereafter pay no attention at all to what they had said.

Whether this account be correct or not, there is no doubt that every President ought to have some blunt teller of the truth near his person. It is not that his intimates are conscious liars. Nor do they mean to be fawning flatterers. But they are under an almost irresistible temptation to prophesy smooth things. Official optimism becomes a deadly atmosphere after one has breathed it too long. There can be no question that President WILSON, even before his prolonged illness, suffered from lack of information concerning the way in which the tides of popular sentiment were running. Even his extraordinarily keen political instincts played him tricks when full knowledge was not put before him. And the time came when the President, as a friendly Democratic Senator sorrowfully put it, "failed to visualize the country."

Even when advice appears to be eagerly welcomed by a man in a great executive position, or about to assume it, the Truthful Jameses whom he consults find it hard to give it to him straight. This has been pretty clearly shown in the Marion conferences. Senator HARDING announced them with commendable modesty. He frankly said that he desired to take counsel with men wiser than himself. He had no fixed plan. He wanted help in framing one. How much has he got? The best answer is probably to be found in the formal statements—some of them bearing visible marks of having been written in advance—given out at Marion by the various gentlemen who have talked confidentially with Mr. HARDING. These all, with one consent, have dwelt upon the remarkable range of knowledge and breadth of sympathy and loftiness of conception displayed by the President to be. The inference is plain that those who came to advise remained to listen. They could not help feeling that they were sitting in the shadow of a mighty name. And the amount of plain, unvarnished and possibly unpleasant truth which they uttered in that presence was probably very small.

There is often an unconscious insincerity in the professed willingness of high dignitaries and responsible officials to get good advice. Their apparent docility and humility are sometimes only concealed pride. What they really want is confirmation of their own opinion, not bold contradiction of it. They throw their ball of inquiry against the wall of counsel only because they confidently expect it to bounce back into their own hands. Yet there can be no minor office more important than that of truth-teller in ordinary to an Executive made ruler over many things. If a President has not got such a man, he ought to beg, borrow or steal one. It is not a question of keeping a President humble, but of keeping him informed. The need is not of a slave standing behind his chair to say mechanically, "memento mori," but of a disinterested and robust friend who knows the facts and who dares to state them even when they are most disagreeable to exalted ears. And whenever a President can find such a man, he ought to grapple him to his heart with hooks of steel.

JOHNNY COULON.

Ouija has a rival in Paris, and even here may soon have to battle for her laurels. JOHNNY COULON, the former American bantamweight champion, has developed a new form of poltergeist that has baffled the skeptics, thrilled the mystics and nonplused staid men of science. Strictly speaking, it is not a poltergeist, the favorite diversions of which are making grand pianos dance and hurling scuttles of coal down the kitchen stairs; it is rather a spirit of still-life. When JOHNNY consents, men of normal physique can toss him aloft and twirl him in midair; but when he places one finger lightly on his opponent's neck at the carotid artery and the other on his opponent's right arm at the radial artery, YVES LE BOULANGER and a dozen other strong men have failed to budge him from the floor. They tug and twist until JOHNNY is bruised and sore, but there he sticks.

A certain Dr. PAGES broached a plausible theory. JOHNNY'S fumbling at neck and arm was only a trick to keep his man at a distance, and so force him to lift at arms' length. CADINE, weight-lifting champion of the Olympic games, whom JOHNNY had caused to look foolish, warmly espoused this theory. CADINE couldn't lift his own son at arms' length, though he weighed some sixty pounds to JOHNNY'S 118. So Paris breathed easier. But JOHNNY came back with renewed trials in which the strong men closed on him and tugged until their eyes popped. So the skeptics were routed and color was lent to the claims of those who say that JOHNNY is possessed of a familiar if by no means affable spirit. All Parisians are laying fingers upon one another's carotids and radials in the hope of finding themselves nailed down.

More truly scientific minds, meantime, are proceeding with their own observations. There is a vast sum of testimony as to the existence of forces similar to, perhaps identical with, that which JOHNNY so convincingly manifests. Table tipping and a dozen other forms of levitation are produced mainly in the dark and are thus an easy resource of the fraudulent. But the apple or hazel bough of the "douser" trembles and turns by day in the open field, and any one who has seen it twist its own bark off will at least give a serious hearing to the case of JOHNNY COULON. As for the rappings, the hurlings and the smashings of poltergeists, there are records of them from all ages and from all countries. Professor WILLIAM JAMES collated ten cases, of the widest possible variation as to time and place, which all conform closely to a single "natural type." ANDREW LANG, who was an amused but not unscientific demonologist, noted that the disturbance oftenest centred in girls of a dozen years or so; he suggested that the natural type is a "type of hysterical disease." This conjecture obviously does not apply to our JOHNNY. The most alluring poltergeist on record is that which perturbed the household of SAMUEL WESLEY, father of JOHN WESLEY, and apparently centred in a bevy of the great Methodist's growing sisters. As to this boisterous visitant the elder WESLEY, who was a friend of POPE, ATTERBURY and Lord OXFORD, remarked in true eighteenth century parlance: "Wit, I fancy, might find many interpretations, but wisdom none."

Wisdom is now scrutinizing the case of JOHNNY COULON. Professor CHARLES NORDMANN has made experiments that seem to him to warrant several interesting conclusions. Even when the prescribed contact is made, JOHNNY can be lifted if he gives the word. Three men formed in a chain are powerless when the neck of the first and the arm of the third are touched; but if the chain is broken the force is lost. Its cessation is not immediate but gradual, requiring some seconds. If the sole of JOHNNY'S foot is raised from the floor, the force does not work; but if only his heel is raised it does. If his fingers are wet, the force works less strongly. Professor NORDMANN regards the phenomenon as physiological and probably psychologic. Its most interesting feature is that, unlike all other manifestations of the kind, it can apparently be commanded at will and under quite normal circumstances. It is thus as amenable to observation and experiment as any other phenomenon in nature.

WORLD FINANCE.

Secretary HOUSTON forecasts a deficit for the world's richest Treasury. Such Government deficits are now the rule. When the world's financial representatives gathered at Brussels, they reported that "three out of every four countries "represented, and eleven out of twelve "European countries, anticipate a deficit "the present year." The world is living beyond its means, says the report of the conference, because on the average 20 per cent. of national revenues are being spent on armaments. Millions lack food while billions are spent for powder and bullets. There is not the least hope of finding solid ground under the business of any nation so long as practically all nations preach deflation and practice inflation. Governments have not yet discovered that they must follow the counsel of the Brussels conference and turn their resources from preparations for war to preparations for peace.

Take the proposed loan of a billion to Germany. Why give priority of credit to a nation whose finances are almost hopeless? It would not be necessary to ask the question if the humdrum counsels of the Brussels conference were respected. The technique of financing Germany interests chiefly financiers, but the principle on which Germany and the world's starving can and should be fed interests all who want to sell food and all who want to buy it. There are many proposals for the issuance of what may be called national receiver's certificates to the sellers of the necessities of life, but they cannot be considered individually until the world is resolved upon the policy recommended by the Brussels conference—that unproductive expenditures must stop, along with expenditures of funds which inflate prices because raised by loans or taxation.

It is little to say that "defense" expenditures are unproductive. They are destructive. Men must live before they can use weapons, and the hungriest nations must be fed first. It matters not that Germany has no credit. She must be lent money because she owes the world so much that the world would suffer more from her as a doomed nation than from one convalescing. The means exist but are being wasted. It would weaken no nation if all nations turned their armament funds into rescue funds, under precautions that the action was in truth unanimous, and that the funds should be given priority in repayment above all other debts. There are ways enough of securing advances to the perishing. Every stick and stone in Germany is under public and private mortgage, but the productive power of Germany's people is free. When the inducement is sufficient the experts can find a way to make advances against it safe.

The world is not suffering from overproduction. Deflation cannot increase production, nor is any financial device a substitute for work and production. The increase of international purchasing power is more necessary than the decrease of national spending power. The way out of inflation is setting the idle and hungry at work in production of anything except armaments. LLOYD GEORGE last week set the example of heroic reduction of armament expenses. Others must imitate that example if the world is to be saved from famine and if civilization is to be preserved.

A COMMUNIST FAILURE.

There was another setback for the great Red crusade recently, and at a point of considerable strategic importance. The Czechoslovak Republic has in many ways come more nearly back to normal conditions than any other State in Central Europe. Its budget balances. The issue of paper money has been limited by law, and limited to a rather modest sum for these times. Demobilization has gone further than in the neighboring States. A Bolshevist revolution here would have unsettled all Central Europe and had serious repercussions everywhere east of the Rhine.

The Socialist Party is the strongest single political organization in the republic. For a considerable period there was a Socialist Premier. To be sure, Czechoslovak Socialists are usually very good patriots; the army that fought the Bolsheviki in Siberia was composed chiefly of Socialists. But the propaganda of Moscow was active, and was doubtless aided to some extent by the dispute with Poland, which produced a sort of reflexive sympathy for Russia. As all over Europe, the party split over the question of affiliation with the Moscow organization. President MASARYK believes in letting such questions be argued out, and argument was plentiful.

The extremists, however, were not content with argument. Seeing that things were going against them, they seized the building containing the party headquarters and publishing house. The moderates appealed to the courts, which ordered the extremists to get out. Then followed a riot; the Reds were thrown out, though not without casualties. In revenge they called a general strike.

In less than a week the strike had collapsed and the Red demonstration with it. Here and there riots occurred, but none of them, so far as can be judged from the cabled accounts, amounted to anything. In Slovakia, where Magyar propaganda has been diligently at work for more than a year in the hope of stirring up trouble, nothing happened at all. The Germans, one-fourth of the population of the country, stood aside from the dispute, though some of them were obviously moved to reflect that a Czech republic was preferable to a proletarian dictatorship. The Czechoslovak democracy was left to fight its own battle against international communism, and it won a speedy and apparently complete victory.

LENIN'S great movement has been having its troubles in Western Europe. The arrogant manifestoes of the Third International have resulted almost everywhere in splitting the Socialist Parties into a pro-Bolshevist minority and a majority which everywhere must drift further and further away from Bolshevism. In Czechoslovakia the opposing groups came to a show of strength, and the strength of the Bolsheviki was found to lie mostly in their lungs. The failure of the general strike was not only a landmark in the progress of a brilliant young nation, but an event of considerable importance in the history of world Bolshevism.

THE NEEDIEST CASES.

THE TIMES cannot admit that as large an amount ought not to be expected this year as was given last for the Hundred Neediest Cases. The money will surely be forthcoming when the urgency of the need is felt as strongly and widely as it should be. Put the matter in simplest mathematical form. If every purchaser of the Sunday TIMES were to give as little as 25 cents to this cause, the total would exceed $125,000. That sum would be ample to care for the Hundred Neediest Cases and for a hundred more waiting behind them. It is absurd to say that the necessary funds cannot be obtained.

At the latest estimate, about 4,000 separate subscriptions have been made. That number ought easily to be more than doubled. And there is no objection to "repeaters" in this good cause. Some may feel like adopting the plan of an "invisible guest." Invite somebody—in your imagination—to dinner, to the theatre, to the opera; throw in cab hire and orchids, if you like, and an after-performance supper, and then remit the amount of the bill to the Neediest Cases.

ACROSS ARABIA.

A fascinating narrative of a journey by H. ST. J. B. PHILBY across Central Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea appears in the December number of The Geographical Journal. The departure was from Uqair, and Jidda on the Red Sea was the destination of the party. At Uqair, where IBN SAUD, the local Amir, rules, there is a considerable exchange of dates, mats and clarified butter for rice, coffee, tea, sugar and piecegoods brought from India on dhows, camel and donkey convoys transporting the Arabian products to the waterside. Although Uqair is a flourishing port, it could not be told from its fort, single warehouse and jetty at the head of a deep-water harbor, but it happens that the reefs in the Gulf of Bahrain prevent the passage of any craft but dhows. So the merchant marine of the port remains picturesque—no weather-beaten and ugly tramp steamers, no noisy argosy of modern commerce.

The Philby caravan filed out of Uqair on Nov. 18, 1919, thirty camels and fifteen white asses "of a large-boned breed," with camel merchants and the usual human impedimenta seen with such expeditions. On the second day the oasis of the Hasa, "the most flourishing spot in all desert Arabia," was sighted: "a "scene of fertility in the midst of the "wilderness, a great black forest of "palms, with here and there a hamlet of "mud huts." The oasis of Hasa is green and productive because it is on the side of a slope which reaches, many miles back, a height of 3,000 feet. The rainfall percolates toward the sea by underground channels; water is plentiful even in the sand tract east of the Hasa, and the district of Qatif, further north, "is full of springs and running streams, "the waters of which are used for the "irrigation of its rich palm groves."

In the Hasa itself there are a dozen or more perennial streams; some, like Ain al Harra, are warm, others sulphurous, and the rest cold and potable. The chief town, Hufuf, has a population of 30,000, and the industries are brass work, coffee pots, mortars, pots and pans, ornamental silver and gold work, and camel saddlery. Once a week there is a market, attended by 100,000 people. What an opportunity for the moving picture camera! Here is the superb mosque of Ibrahim Pasha, of which Mr. PHILBY says that "the great white dome "and graceful minaret, combining the "salient features of Byzantine and "Saracen architecture, stand out as the "most beautiful specimens of art in all "Central and Eastern Arabia." It was perilously near destruction in 1914, when IBN SAUD besieged the last Turkish garrison and to bring it to terms drove a mine under the floor of the mosque. The Turks, indifferent to the treasure of art, but knowing that they had to deal with a man who was as callous to beauty as themselves, capitulated. It has followed that under the strong rule of IBN SAUD the caravans between Hufuf and the coast are no longer harassed by brigands.

Several days after leaving Hufuf and its creature comforts, the Englishmen came in sight of "a low barrier of dull pinkish white." They were approaching the edge of the Dahana, the eastern flank of the great sand desert "which "holds the heart of Arabia in its desolating grip." WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE, who wrote about Central Arabia as picturesquely as GEORGE BORROW dealt with the interior of Spain—like PHILBY, PALGRAVE spoke Arabic fluently—suffers depreciation in the eyes of the accomplished gentleman who addressed the Royal Geographical Society upon his experiences in the same country sixty years later. PHILBY quotes PALGRAVE'S description of the perils of the shifting Dahana or Red Desert only to make the comment that he has lost respect for the pathfinder. "Whole caravans have been "known to disappear in the Dahana "without a vestige," declared PALGRAVE, which PHILBY is constrained to doubt. It is a painful thought that the moving narrative of PALGRAVE'S shipwreck in the Sea of Oman, one of the most graphic pieces of prose in the language, may have been highly colored, too.

During his journey PHILBY was in touch with the highlands of Najd, "the "least-known portion of all Central "Arabia." It is to be regretted that he did not have time and opportunity for exploration, because this tract of nearly 100,000 square miles is supposed to hold rich mineral deposits, including a gold mine. One of its three mountain belts has peaks reaching an altitude of 6,000 feet and is the source of the fertilizing Wada Sirra.

The end of the rough desert travel was the beautiful vale of Taif, and in the city of that name, quaint and attractive for its old buildings embowered in palms, the travelers paused, indulged in hot baths and lived on the fat of the land, eating repasts of mountain honey, cream cheeses, pomegranates, dates and excellent bread. At various localities in the Provinces of Kharj and Aflaj PHILBY believed that he had discovered Phoenician ruins of the time of 3000 B. C.; but in a talk after his paper was read Mr. HOGARTH, the Arabian specialist and explorer, was inclined to think that Assyrian Kings, and not the Phoenicians, had built the original houses and mosque about one thousand years later.

ALEXANDRE THE GREAT.

The elder DUMAS, maker with competent assistants of some three hundred volumes, of which half are highly readable today, died on Dec. 5, 1870. An editorial writer of Le Temps takes advantage of this semi-centennial to jeer at that boundless glutton of work and pleasure who delighted two generations and still delights the third. He was not "in the tradition." Therefore it is the duty of the superior French modern to throw bricks at him. The Temps man composes a little romance of his own for this purpose. He invents a critic and journalist who, like everybody else, read "The Three Guardsmen" in his youth and for some thirty-five years has never wanted to look at it again. He consents to submit himself to that trouble in honor of the semi-centennial and as an obligation to "actuality." Surely nothing can be easier than to pick up a copy of the most famous work of him who has the reputation of being the most popular of French romance writers. Every bookseller must keep it on hand.

Imagine his surprise and joy! "The Three Guardsmen" is out of print. Even the publisher of the "Complete Works" of DUMAS can't supply the missing volumes. The seeker runs all over Paris, gets the first odd volume at one shop, the second at another. To be sure, there is an English edition, but that is becoming exhausted and its price has quadrupled. Clearly, the work has lost its vogue. Everybody knows the title and neglects the book. "On the strength of "very distant recollections we are free "to admit that it was amusing." Hasn't the popularity of Father DUMAS waned? Shouldn't we "regard it as a legend"? The Superior One settles the question summarily. After forcing himself to read twenty pages, "the book falls from his hands." It is unreadable. "The great amuser is a bore," given to "heaviness, "platitudes, a clumsy, elementary and "embarrassed style, silly joviality." "The Three Guardsmen" owed its success "to a profound indifference to literature."

Well, Sir WALTER had no style. He had plenty of matter without art. One might think, too, that the very scarcity of "The Three Guardsmen," if we accepted the Parisian apologue as fact, indicated a strong demand for the offending volumes. The Superior One betrays a little uneasiness. If in one's green, unknowing youth one enjoys "these puerile and "complicated adventures without bothering about thought, style or good taste," aren't there grown-up folks who are fond of him? Alas, yes, "many among us"—the most fortunate of us, in fact—"are still pleased with these old wives' tales." So there are people who divert themselves with dominoes or bridge. Really, "The Three Guardsmen" has no longer any "literary importance or significance."

It would be breath wasted to defend the matchless movement and action of the elder DUMAS in "The Three Guardsmen" or that powerful and original use, peculiar to him, of dialogue. The immortal Three and their valets, Milady, the humor, the energy, the passion and the valor, the historic and the romantic in that wonderful pageant of action and adventure, will never grow flat and stale. In moments of depression or ennui the book offers a sure escape into an enchanted country. So THACKERAY and millions of other adult children have found it; and so their descendants find it. It throbs with life. Why worry about its want of "literature"?

A NEW TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might not the question be asked, Will the agitation for higher protective tariffs make the world think America is trying to force it into buying from her at her own prices, and will buy nothing from it in return? And will it work out all right, or will it produce the hard times preceding the war?

Tampa, Dec. 20, 1920. J. E. HALTON.

FRIENDS IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Japan Society performed a valuable public service in bringing together Ambassador Shidehara, Ambassador Morris and Judge Gary at the society's dinner last week. The cordial expressions of friendly relations between this country and Japan, as then so well stated and enlarged upon by these speakers, were as gracious and sincere as they were refreshing. This prevailing sentiment of cordial feeling between those in authority and the people of each country has often been vouched for by those in a position to know. It was shown by Messrs. Vanderlip and H. W. Taft and associates on their return from Japan a few months ago, and so well described by Mr. Taft in his interesting articles soon afterward published in THE TIMES.

As Judge Gary forcefully stated at the dinner the other evening, "The jingoes in Japan did not represent the sentiment of the people of their own country in their efforts to stir up trouble." The endorsement of this statement by Baron Shidehara condemning jingoes, and his reference to national differences under such circumstances growing out of "mutual suspicion and misunderstanding" met with prompt and hearty response from those present: as also his fitting reference to each nation giving to the other "a little more credit for honesty of heart and purpose."

The point brought out by Ambassador Morris as to the very great importance of our commerce with Japan, and this of itself being sufficient to quell the talk of conflict, was also well received.

The writer is led to refer to this subject from the fact that during and since the war friends of my family living in Tokio and in position to know the sentiment of the Japanese people toward this country have in personal letters repeatedly referred to the conditions here mentioned, and in effect that the noisy and aggressive jingoes did not represent either the people of Japan nor those in authority there.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, Dec. 22, 1920.

CONCESSIONS FROM LENIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read, with amazement, that bellicose appeal addressed to the people of this country by Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip, which appeared in recent issues of some of our metropolitan dailies.

To say that the appeal is impertinent and in very bad taste is to put the matter mildly.

Mr. Vanderlip's letter is an appeal to the citizens of this country to coerce their governmental officials, against their better judgment, to enter into friendly relations with those very persons against whom they have warned us so strongly and so frequently.

And why? Simply in order that Mr. Vanderlip and his colleagues may be able to legalize a contract which on the face of it is illegal and most unmoral.

I, for one, am not willing that this country should go to war with either Russia or Japan to enforce any contracts entered into by any promotor of this country with any temporary foreign power. I know millions of acres of good land awaiting development in our Far West, right at Mr. Vanderlip's back door.

It would prove far more profitable in the long run to develop that empire, and far less dangerous, than to plunge headlong into Russian politics.

In conclusion I want to remind every American citizen who read Mr. Vanderlip's appeal that the policy of enforcing commercial expansion through armed intervention is the same policy that cost the people of Germany and Austria their happiness, and the prosperity of their children's children.

It cost emperors and kings their thrones, and cost the entire world its peace. Is such a policy worth pursuing?

WM. S. SPORLING.

New Rochelle, Dec. 19, 1920.

WAR WASTE AN OLD STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Horace Greeley's autobiography, entitled "Recollections of a Busy Life," there is related an incident about Government property that demonstrates that the waste and extravagance in the recent war is but a repetition of history.

Mr. Greeley was in Utah and Nevada in 1859 when the Government was selling at auction its heavy army trains that had been sent 1,200 miles across the desert to Utah for the suppression of the Mormon insurrection in 1857.

Mr. Greeley says:

"Officers at Camp Floyd were engaged, under orders from Washington, in selling its heavy trains at auction, at prices possibly averaging one-half the actual value of the mules and one-tenth that of the wagons—the bidders being few and evidently combined to give Uncle Sam the worst bargain possible. Governments are made to be plundered, at all events are regularly used to that end.

"I presume that when the army was ordered from Camp Floyd to Texas the next year part of these same wagons were bought back from their purchasers at generous prices, which by no means implies any generosity on the part of those who bought them of the Government and sold them back again."

The foregoing circumstances have been acted over again, but on a larger scale, during the last year, and the work is still going on. War is terrific waste. OBSERVER.

Amityville, L. I., Dec. 21, 1920.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Peking dated Nov. 14, a paragraph of which indicates the terrible condition of the famine in China.

"Everybody—that is, every foreigner—is talking famine relief, and the situation is far from encouraging. There is so little sympathy from the Chinese themselves; that is, those in a position to help. They take the scourge as a sort of harsh but effective means of nature to relieve congestion of population, and then they have no spirit of philanthropy as we have. It is very strange, really."

Do the American people and others realize that Shantung and Chihli (provinces in China) furnished the 200,000 or more men, "coolies," who did the yeoman work behind the lines in France? The famine is most severe in these two provinces.

EMIL M. SCHOLZ.

New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

A GOOD POST OFFICE RECORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the general criticism of the Post Office Department, as expressed in letters and other comment in various newspapers, the following statement may be of interest: I sailed for France on April 7, 1918, and returned to the United States on July 22, 1919. Prior to my departure for overseas an arrangement was made with my wife to number our letters consecutively. Record was kept by each of us, and I have mine before me. Of the 128 written by me, all were delivered. Of the 179 written by my wife and reaching France prior to my departure, I received 178, the missing one being No. 129. Several letters were forwarded to me from France, but no entry of these was made in my record, as its purpose had been accomplished.

I served in France with a division, two different corps headquarters and headquarters of a base section. I received mail at twelve different stations. OFFICER.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1920.

GEN. HOFFMANN'S CONFESSION

Offered as a Lesson for Lenin's Dupes and Apologists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES published this morning a statement from the German General, William Hoffmann, and placed the news head on General Hoffmann's call for world help to put out the Bolshevist fire—the fire that General Hoffmann himself helped to light.

I submit that attention may be centred anew on that part of General Hoffmann's communication in which he cries his own and the German fault. The titling could be, "General Hoffmann's Confession of the German General Staff's Rôle in the German-Bolshevist Conspiracy."

And the confession itself should be placed before the eyes of any and every American apologist for Lenin, and before the eyes of any and every American who in Russia in those days of 1917 and 1918 let himself be made a dupe and a tool of the war enemies of his country.

Let General Hoffmann's confession be repeated for the need of all such:

"As Chief of Staff of the East Army, I directed the propaganda against the Russian Army. The General Staff made use of every possible means to break through the Russian front. One of these means was poison gas, another was Lenin. The imperial régime dispatched Lenin to Russia from the Swiss frontier in a sealed car. With our consent Lenin and his friends disorganized the Russian Army. Von Kühlmann (former German Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) and I then closed the Brest-Litovsk treaty, so that we could throw our army against the west front."

Compare now this confession with the statement in my United States Government report of May, 1918 (published the following September), "The German Bolshevik Conspiracy," against which Bolshevist apologists have stormed unavailingly for more than two years:

"Germany made its Russian peace at Brest-Litovsk with its own puppet Government.

"Trotzky rests rightly under the accusation of having staged his theatrical scene (at Brest-Litovsk) as a climax to the Russian disorganization desired by Germany. The actual order he gave was for the demobilization of the Russian Army, leaving the German Army unopposed.

"The actual effect of the move of the Bolshevist leaders was to enable Germany to combine its former army of the Russian front with its western army, for the launching of its March offensive in France. Such has been the fruition of Russia's German directed Bolshevism."

As for General Hoffmann's excuse, it is at once human and an example of the way the military mind disregards all but immediate military consequences:

"We neither knew nor foresaw the danger to humanity from the consequences of this journey of the Bolsheviki to Russia."

A tragic epitaph!

EDGAR SISSON.

New York, Dec. 23, 1920.

A YELLOWSTONE PARK RESERVOIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an attack being made against our national park system through the instrumentality of the Smith bill, which, if passed, would turn over to the people of Idaho 8,000 acres of land in Yellowstone National Park for a reservoir to further the irrigation of Idaho lands. To grant this would blaze the way for commercial inroads in our other national parks, and would make easier the invasion of other kinds of commercialism.

The United States would mean something different to us, and, I dare say, to peoples of all civilized countries if we had no parcels of our heritage [illegible] intact after a few hundred years' habitation.

What are we going to do about it? What can we do about it? We can write to our representatives in Washington telling them exactly where we stand and why, and we can request them to use their votes and influence toward killing such bills as the Smith bill. We can also affiliate with such all-American societies as promote the largest and best interests of the whole people in conservation. The National Association of Audubon Societies of New York is one such.

JOHN E. H. RANDERSON.

Albany, Dec. 21, 1920.

THE DRUID'S MISTLETOE.

Now, *sing heigh ho, the green holly*, cheerily sing!
Till Twelfth Night rounds the happy season, sing!
But who sings mistletoe? Not any one!
Why kiss ye, then, beneath its pallid spray?
Is this a plant to prosper Love, I ask,
That hath supped up, in creeping, secret wise,
The living ichor green, of hardier growths?
I never liked the mistletoe—not I;
At last, I learned (or dreamed) the reason *why*.

'Twas Christmas tide—and merry was the tide:
The dancers whirled along the gleaming floor
Beneath the lights, in mirrors duplicate;
And when, beneath a central, wreathen arch,
Whence downward hung a pallid bough austere,
By two and two their laughing toll they paid.
Somewhat apart I sat, and watched this scene.
A picture, first—caught up in floating rhythm!
But, even as I gazed, the lights dissolved,
And whirling forms and wreathen arch were not;
And yet, suspended in mid-air, remained
That branch of mistletoe. . . . Ah, magic trick!
Above, and all around it, now appears
Green implication of a leafy oak
(One land alone such oaken fibre knows). . . .
Upon the ground a snowy cloth is spread;
And upward, now, amid the umbrage dark,
An arm is reached, from sleeve of priestly white;
And now the gleam of golden blade is seen.
The mistletoe with quivering joy is seized;
For this, its death-in-life with patience grew,
For this, it flowered and set its clammy fruit,
For this, it severed lies on snowy cloth. . . .
Whence comes that murmur down the forest aisle,
What dim-seen throng beneath the oaken shade?
O priest, impatient grows that severed bough—
It feels a thirst green ichor will not slake!
There, stand white oxen twain, with spread of horn
Not bound till now; their faces, broad and meek,
And lustrous rolling eyes the torch reveals—
Take thou, in firm, cold hand, thy gleaming blade,
And let the crimson life, to feed the pale;
Thou priest, refresh thy starveling eager plant
From opened vein—but I will look no more!
* * * * * * *
Returned the lights, the dancers whirling still
Beneath the arch their laughing toll they yield—
Where had I been the while? The scholars say
I had but tapped (the dreaming soul knows how!)
A source obscure, an ancient cloudy tale
By Pliny told—of Britain or of Gaul,
And that dark rite the Druid in December paid!
But this is why I hate the mistletoe—
Not with the honest holly to be twined.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

TIMES FIRST CHOICE OF MOST COLLEGIANS

Columbia and New York University Students Put It First on Newspaper List.

FAVORITE WITH BOTH SEXES

46.95 Per Cent., Thrice as Many as Take Any Other Paper, Read It Daily.

Professor George Burton Hotchkiss, head of the Department of Advertising and Marketing, and Richard B. Franken, lecturer, both of the Bureau of Research of New York University, have completed an investigation into the newspaper reading habits of college men. The questionnaire was answered by 1,361 students of both sexes, who are studying in Columbia University and New York University. The result has just been published by the Association of National Advertisers of this city, and it shows that 46.95 per cent. of the students prefer THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In answer to the question: "What New York daily newspaper do you read?" 1,025 students of both sexes, or [illegible] per cent., replied that THE TIMES

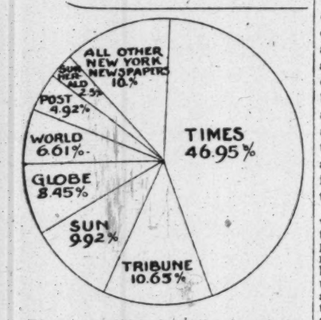

Diagram published by the Association of National Advertisers showing how The New York Times leads all other newspapers among college student readers.

was their favorite newspaper. In the women group the same answer was recorded from 80.70 per cent. of those questioned. THE NEW YORK TIMES is read each day by as many students as read The Globe, Sun and Tribune combined, practically three times as many students as read any one of these newspapers. Here is the table giving the results by groups:

	Males Per Ct.	Females. Per Ct.	Total. Per Ct.
1. Times	73.28	*0.70	75.31
2. Globe	27.13	22.52	25.86
3. Evening Sun	26.52	15.22	24.25
4. Tribune	24.09	24.13	24.10
5. *World	28.34	8.58	22.92
6. †Sun-Herald	22.07	17.69	20.86
7. Post	15.69	16.35	15.87
8. Mail	10.12	5.26	8.81
9. American	8.20	3.75	6.98
10. Journal	5.36	3.75	4.92
11. Call	3.04	4.02	3.50
12. Telegram	2.43	1.34	2.13
13. News	1.42	.54	1.18
14. Daily News	.91	..	.68
15. Standard Union	.71	..	.51
16. Journal of Commerce	.61	..	.44
17. Columbia Spectator	.40	.27	.37
18. Day-Jewish Journal	.30	..	.22
19. Telegraph	.20	..	.15
20. Brooklyn Eagle	.10	.27	.15
21. Forward-Jewish	.10	..	.07
22. Daily Star, L. I.	.10	..	.07
23. Wall Street Journal	.10	..	.07

*It was impossible to tabulate the Morning and Evening World separately because in a great number of instances the student merely mentioned "World" without indicating which one.

†These results are obtained by totaling the scores received by The Morning Sun, The Sun-Herald and The Herald.

Much information of value to the student will be found in the replies received to the question as to which feature of a newspaper interests the readers the most. Generally the replies seem to show that men are most interested in finance, sports and the business page, while women turn first to the theatrical and musical pages and the section containing book reviews. Both sexes spend as much as fifteen minutes reading their favorite newspaper.

The table showing replies to this question follows:

	Males. Per Ct.	Females. Per Ct.	Total. Per Ct.
1. General news	19.72	20.11	19.80
2. Editorials	14.72	15.19	14.82
3. Politics	11.38	12.81	11.73
4. Finance	9.05	3.41	8.26
5. Sports	8.76	3.57	7.42
6. Foreign news	6.08	6.98	6.30
7. Special articles	4.72	4.71	4.71
8. Theatrical	3.43	5.56	3.98
9. Advertisements	3.24	4.32	3.64
10. Local news	3.36	4.05	3.54
11. Business page	3.35	1.16	2.78
12. Cartoons	2.34	2.95	2.50
13. Book review	1.30	4.81	2.20
14. Accuracy	2.10	1.84	2.03
15. Music	.97	2.64	1.40
16. Ethical tone	1.20	1.72	1.33
17. Society	1.24	1.24	1.24
18. Brevity	.93	.48	.81
19. Art	.41	.72	.49
20. Stories	.29	.76	.41
21. Labor	.25	.25	.25
22. Shipping news	.13	..	.16
23. School news	..	.23	.06
24. Current news	.07	..	.05
25. Print	.06	..	.04

In order to find out whether the newspaper interest of the college group was similar to the general reader's interest questionnaires were sent to eight business groups, equally divided as to sex and consisting of automobile salesmen, doctors, lawyers, male clerical workers employed by the Interchurch Movement, male workers employed by the Government, the Y. M. C. A., a life insurance company, porters, checkers, packers and employes of a mail order house, women clerks employed by the Government, Y. W. C. A., insurance company and women clerks in a mail order house. Their tastes were the same as the students.

The group whose results differed from all the others consisted of fifty unskilled males, employed by a mail order house as packers, shippers and porters. This group's results showed their chief newspaper interests to be sports, politics, cartoons, theatricals, editorials and general news, in the order mentioned; and The World, Journal and American the newspapers they preferred.

NEW STATES TO CONFER.

American Representative Moves to Restore Central European Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Representatives of all the States of the former monarchy will meet in Vienna on Jan. 24 to confer with the American delegate on the Reparations Commission, Colonel Smith, on the question of the economical conference suggested by Colonel Smith, aiming at removal of frontier obstructions and the resumption of friendly relations with Austria.

Colonel Smith's initiative so far has elicited favorable responses by all the States, and it is expected that the economical condition of Central Europe will be materially bettered by the forthcoming conference, which is to be held in Carlsbad in February.

RESTAURANT PRICES TO BE CUT AGAIN

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

shipped in here from nearby points, and the restaurant men saved 10 to 12 cents a pound for their members, besides obtaining the finest quality of the bird.

Milk prices also have been brought down to the restaurant men through co-operation. Thirty per cent. cream is now obtained for the same money that was formerly paid for 20 per cent. cream. An arrangement probably will be made with the Dairymen's League, Inc., this week, whereby the restaurant men will be able to obtain a further reduction from the prices now being paid for milk, purchased through a dealer.

Illustrating the eagerness of the restaurant men to buy their food products from the co-operative organization, two carloads of food announced Friday to be rolling, were over-sold by one agent in less than a day's canvass, and a telegram had to be sent Friday night for another carload.

It is said that another important gain through the co-operative buying is the elimination of petty jealousies and unfair competition. The members of the co-operative society meet every Thursday, and at this meeting they exchange experiences with prices. Each man is now eager to give the other fellow the benefit of his experience, according to officials of the corporation. Samples of the various products offered for sale are brought into the meeting room. They are inspected and tasted and each man expresses his opinion of the quality. One brand may be eliminated for one reason, another for another and so on, until all agree upon one brand as offering the best quality obtainable at a reasonable price. A spirit of real co-operation is said to have been engendered through the new system of buying.

The formation of such an organization was made necessary because of the loss to the restaurant owners occasioned by prohibition. Formerly the restaurant men paid little attention to food costs, knowing that any deficit would be made up over the bar, officials of the Standard Purveyors said, while now he has to figure closely on every item that goes into the menu and must see that he receives an adequate percentage of profit on each dish. Formerly the manager left to the chef the buying, but now he does the buying himself, and knows just exactly what goes into his kitchen.

TURKEY CHASE IN TIMES SQ.

Frank Tinney, Comedian, Recaptures Bird That Jumped From Cab.

Holiday crowds in Times Square were enlivened yesterday afternoon by a turkey chase that engaged several hundred persons.

A taxicab was brought up alongside the curb at the busy corner and a full-sized corn-fed turkey jumped out, pursued by a man who later was found to be Frank Tinney, comedian at the Selwyn Theatre. The turkey, after making the leap for liberty, ran up the square followed by Tinney. Several hundred people having nothing else to do joined in the chase after the turkey.

Patrolman Jacobs of Traffic C, thinking of a possible hold-up, forced his way through the pursuing throng, revolver in hand, and was ready for action when someone told him that all the excitement had been caused by a fugitive fowl.

Tinney managed to corner the bird at Forty-fourth Street. He explained he had brought the turkey from his farm on Long Island to present it to a friend in New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

KI-MOIDS
(GRANULES)
For INDIGESTION
Taste good, do good; dissolve instantly on tongue or in water; carry in vest-pocket or traveling-case; take as needed.
QUICK RELIEF!
Also in tablet form for those who prefer them.
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION
12

ADVERTISEMENT.

HINCKLEY
An Unusually Attractive History of a Maine Community

Hinckley Township, of Grand Lake Stream Plantation, by Minnie Atkinson; Newburyport Herald Press.

Down in southeastern Maine, in the region of the vanished Passamaquoddies, near Grand lake, into which flows the water from more than 30 other lakes and ponds on their way to the St. Croix, lies Hinckley Township, or Grand Lake Stream Plantation. The casual student of the map of Maine, or even the casual tourist through that wonderful land of scenic and historic shrines, might not select Hinckley as a promising place for the researches of the historian.

Miss Atkinson, however, a Newburyport woman, who has spent many happy months at the camp of her uncle in that region, knows better. From the history of the community, which indeed goes back to the days before Plymouth or Boston were settled, she brings out some amazingly intersting chapters, and in her story of Hinckley's present she presents a picture that will be of interest far outside the borders of Washington county and of Maine. Miss Atkinson writes in the spirit of the true historian so far as painstaking accuracy and attention to detail goes, but she also invests her narrative with a literary charm that rarely colors the pages of local histories.

From the time of the De Monts settlement on St. Croix Island in 1604, white men, usually French, occasionally penetrated the wilds where Hinckley now lies. Trappers, hunters, explorers, adventurers, men from the St. John and from Castine on the Penobscot frequently passed those lakes and carries. Jesuit priests came to Christianize the peaceful Indians. After the revolution, soldiers, to whom land grants were given, came there as settlers. Then came the lumbermen, and later the sportsmen. It is a beautiful region. There is much more in its story than the epic of the saw mill and tannery which has been the industrial life of the modern village.

Hinckley, by the way, did its bit in the great war, as no fewer than 11 men went from the little community into the service—seven into our army, three into our navy, and one into the Canadian service. One of the boys in the navy gave his life and the boy who went across with the Canadians won both the military medal and the coveted Victoria Cross. Plainly, the pioneers of that isolated community have descendants who are worthy of them. Miss Atkinson embellishes her volume with many photographs of the village and the picturesque region around it.

"From Book Review Page of The Boston Herald, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1920."

Big Boys' Shoes
$6.75
Sturdy tan calfskin, built on the Munson Army Last. Sizes 1 to 5½.
Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Fitzroy 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

Children's Shoes
$4.00
Tan laced school shoes for girls and boys of 5 to 10 years. Sizes 11½ to 2.
Fourth Floor

AFTER-CHRISTMAS SALE OF APPAREL

For Women, Misses and Children

The very low prices emphasized here offer splendid opportunities for the thrifty.

High standards are strictly maintained in all our offerings, no matter how moderate the prices.

Misses' and Women's Fur-Trimmed Wrap-Coats

$55.00
Handsome models in the fashionable draped and straight-line effects, made to our order of Suede Velours, with generous collars of Nutria or Australian Opossum. Silk-lined throughout, and thoroughly well-made and dependable Wraps.

$85.00
Graceful, exclusive styles, adapted from our Paris importations with unusual and charming touches of individuality. Of Corduval and Cashmere Bolivia with cape-like collars of genuine Beaver or Australian Opossum, beautifully tailored, silk-lined throughout.

Many of the Higher Priced Coats Reduced

Clearance
Women's Dresses
$30.00 $40.00
Satins Velveteens
Duvetyns Tricotines
Afternoon and street styles taken from regular stock and offered at unusual prices.
All Other Winter Dresses Reduced

Clearance
Misses' Suits
$35.00
Duvet de Laine and Velours, plain tailored and fur-trimmed, the season's most favored models, taken from our regular stock and greatly reduced.
All Other Winter Suits Reduced

Third Floor

Women's Suits
Clearance
Plain Tailored or Fur-Trimmed Models
$45.00
Duvet de Laine and Rayonner, in smart, attractive models.
$75.00
Suits of the better sort, in Veldyne, Velours, Rayonner and Duvet de Laine, beautifully tailored.
Our Entire Stock of Winter Suits Greatly Reduced
Third Floor

Women's Shoes
Clearance of 3000 Pairs
High and low styles
At Less Than Cost to Manufacture
$4.85
High shoes and pumps in styles appropriate for street and dress wear.
$9.75
Novelty boots. Patent leather vamps with light colored tops.
Sizes Incomplete
Second Floor

Tricotine Dresses
Advance Spring Models for Women and Misses
Made Especially to Our Order Offered at Attractive Prices
$35.00 $50.00
The new style lines for 1921 appear in these smart Dresses for street and afternoon wear. A choice of particularly charming models in full range of sizes.
Third Floor

Costume Blouses
Greatly Reduced for Immediate Clearance
$5.00 $7.50
Georgette Crepe
Crepe de Chine
Wool Jersey
Tuck-In models and Overblouses, attractively embroidered or lace trimmed. In suit shades, also flesh tint and white.
Third Floor

Furs
At Greatly Reduced Prices
Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
36 inch length—self collar and cuffs
$275.00
36 and 40 inch lengths—plain or trimmed models
$345.00 and $395.00
Handsome Fur Scarfs
Natural Mink $79.50
Natural Skunk ..... $49.50 and $98.50
Fox, animal shaped $55.00
Black Lynx $69.50
Hudson Seal, stole effect $59.50
Fourth Floor

Mohair Sweaters
A Specially Prepared Sale
$12.00
Exceptionally attractive Tuxedo model in Mohair, block weave, pockets and braided girdle.
Buff, Navy, Copenhagen, Brown, American Beauty, Also Black
Worsted Sweaters
Radically Reduced for Immediate Clearance
$8.00
Fancy striped weave, Tuxedo model with pockets and cross belt, in an assortment of heather shades:
Dark and Light Brown, Green and Blue
Third Floor

Coats and Dresses For the School Girl
Reduced in Price
Coats—$25.00
Velour, Silvertone, Polo mixture. All lined and interlined. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.
Serge Dresses—$14.75
Several charming youthful styles, developed in French serge. Excellent models for school or afternoon wear. 6 to 12 years.
Fourth Floor

Separate Skirts
Plaids, Stripes, Checks
$13.00
A new purchase of jaunty models that are so smart for wear with fur coats. Wool Plaids and Stripes, and Velour Checks, in box, side, and combination pleats, also sport models—all the desirable colorings.
Other Skirts from $10.00 to $35.00
Third Floor

Knitted Wear For the Small Tot
At Reduced Prices
Colored Sweaters—$5.95
Coat and Slip-on Models—2 to 6 years.
White Sweaters—$3.95
Coat and Slip-on Models—2 to 6 years.
Leggings—$2.95
White and Brown—1 to 3 years.
Brushed Angora Sweater Suits—$15.00
2 to 6 years.
Knitted Shirts—25c, 50c, 95c, $1.95
Infants—1 to 2 years.
Knitted Bands—25c
Infants—1 to 2 years.
Fourth Floor

A Remarkable Sale of Women's Dainty

HAND-MADE BLOUSES

at the very low price of 2.95

These tailored blouses simply *must* appeal to you for they are splendidly made of fine batiste, with well-shaped collars and cuffs that fit over the suit or sweater. Tucking and drawn work have been used to excellent advantage, and many have corded seams—an unusual feature in blouses at this low price. *Third Floor*

Junior Girls'

AFTERNOON FROCKS

Special 18.75

Very swagger is this pretty frock, simply designed, but decidedly good-looking.

Fashioned of Crepe de Chine, with pleated skirt and over blouse smartly belted and completed with white satin collar and cuffs. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Colors: rust, Copenhagen, and navy. *Second Floor*

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel **Hours of Business: 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.**

MONDAY—In An Important Sale of

Women's Wraps, Street and Sports Coats

At Most Remarkable Savings in Price

35.00 Coats—Now 22.75

Large collection of styles, especially suited to travel wear. Fashioned of dependable showerproof mixtures in green, brown, grey, and olive shades.

39.50 Coats—Now 29.50

Stunning Wraps and Tailored Street Coats, expertly developed in duvet de laine and silvertone, some with collars of sealine or self material. Silk lined and warmly interlined.

55.00 Coats—Now 38.00

Handsome Wraps, tailored coats and sports coats, carefully fashioned of duvet de laine, silvertone, and luella cloth with collars of sealine or self material. Silk lined and warmly interlined. Also—imported tweed coats, with collars of raccoon; lined with suede velour. All wanted colors.

59.00 to 75.50 Coats—45.00

Very smart street coats and dressy wraps of luella cloth, silvertone, duvet de laine and fine tweeds from overseas, many with collars of raccoon, Australian oppossum, taupe nutria and squirrel furs.

85.00 to 95.00 Coats—68.00

Beautiful Wraps and Wrap Coats, tailored with great care in bolivia, veldyne, chamoistyne, frost glow, strictly tailored or elaborated with squirrel, taupe nutria or Australian oppossum. Handsomely silk lined.

135.00 to 195.00 Coats—95.00

A very select collection of smart wraps, fashioned of bolivia, veldyne chamoistyne and velour de Nord. with large collars of beaver, mole, squirrel, nutria or Australian oppossum. Also beautifully embroidered models. Silk lined and interlined. *Fourth Floor*

WOMEN'S MID-WINTER SUITS

In a variety of beautiful models

GREATLY REDUCED

Suits that were $49.50 to $59.50 . *Now* 33.00
Suits that were $59.50 to $69.50 . *Now* 43.00
Suits that were $69.50 to $75.00 . *Now* 53.00

Strictly tailleur and fur-trimmed suits, tailored with the greatest of care in duvet de laine, yalama cloth, velour, oxford cloth, and wool jersey. Not every size in each style, but *your* size in many beautiful models. Each suit silk lined and warmly interlined. *Fourth Floor*

Women's and Misses' Fashionable

SKIRTS REDUCED

Formerly 15.75 to 19.75

Now 9.75

Skirts of a very high order in making and material, showing many variations in smart pocket and belt treatments. Made of fine quality wool plaids in a wide variety of pretty colorings.

Also at 9.75—Some very fine Skirts of good quality velveteen; also Baronette satin skirts in white and high shades.

Fourth Floor

An Opportunity Seldom Equaled—

Sale of 1500 Children's Frocks

At Savings of 1/3 to 1/2

$ 1.50 Frocks	Now Reduced to	.95
3.00 Frocks	Now Reduced to	2.25
5.00 Frocks	Now Reduced to	2.75
6.50 Frocks	Now Reduced to	3.25
7.00 Frocks	Now Reduced to	3.95
8.50 Frocks	Now Reduced to	4.50
16.00 Frocks	Now Reduced to	9.75
20.00 Frocks	Now Reduced to	12.95

Every frock in the collection taken from our regular stock and offered for the first time at these remarkable savings. Fashioned of chambray, ginghams, organdies, voiles, serges, challis, rich taffetas and jersey cloth. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Five styles *pictured*. *Fourth Floor*

BOYS' UNION SUITS

Regularly $3.00

Monday at 1.50

High-grade union suits that will give lasting service because of their excellent making. Each garment is made of very fine quality grey cotton mixed worsted yarn, and sewn with mercerized thread. Sizes 6 to 16 years. *Second Floor*

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED JAP. SILK KIMONOS

Formerly $45.00, $40.00 and $35.00.

Reduced to 25.00

Made of beautiful Japanese silks, and richly embroidered in pastel shades. Colors: pink, blue, rose, Copenhagen, wisteria, red and black.

Third Floor

39.50 59.50

We will offer Monday Exceptional Values in a Special Presentation of

Misses' Wraps and Coats

At 28.00

Regularly 39.50 to 45.00—

Smart coats with tailored collars and trim belts—wrappy styles with graceful drapery and generous folds of fabric—developed in plain and heather polo cloth, velour, Normandy coatings, fully silk lined and warmly interlined.

At 39.50

Regularly 49.50 to 59.50—

Fur-Collared Wraps and Coats, developed in the season's most favored fabrics, including bolivia, chamo velour, luella and polo, combined with the smartest of furs. Beautifully silk lined. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

At 59.50

Regularly 75.00 to 95.00—

Coats and Wraps that are a joy to own—luxurious in fur and fabric. Developed in fortuna, vel de cygne, chamo bolivia and chamoistyne, with collars of Australian opposum, taupe nutria and Hudson Seal.

Second Floor

Dance and Restaurant

Frocks for Misses

Designed for Holiday Festivities and Very Specially Priced

39.50 39.50

At 19.50

Frocks of shimmering taffeta and soft chiffons, with the tiniest of ruffles for trimming, and the added charm of metal, ribbon, silver lace and lovely French flowers.

At 35.00

Frocks that might have stepped out of the past, so quaintly are they fashioned—and so becomingly! A draped skirt displays more than a hint of lace petticoat—a pointed bodice has adornment of silver lace.

At 39.50—Restaurant frocks that are a dream of lovely Chantilly lace in brown or black, that falls softly over supple satin,—the bouffant effect achieved by side panels of tulle. And if you prefer light colors, there are changeable taffetta frocks with tiny ruffled peplums, scalloped and petal draperies, in sunset, clover pink, turquoise, Nile, maize, orchid, azure blue and white. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fourth Floor

49.50

WOMEN'S EVENING and DINNER GOWNS

Regularly 69.50 and 75.00

Special at 49.50

The model pictured has taken its inspiration from a "Jenny" origination—others have smart pointed tunics of graceful draperies—developed in Swiss Taffeta, Gros de Londre, or taffeta combined with silver lamie lace. In Flanders rose, pink, turquoise, orchid and maize. Or you may choose frocks of rich chiffon velvet in rose, American Beauty and white. Sizes 34 to 42.

Handsome

DINNER FROCKS

of lace and chenille dotted net

55.00

There is nothing smarter for restaurant wear or informal occasions than these distinctive frocks. Chenille dotted net is the last word in fashionable gowning, and it has been tastefully combined with satin to develop the handsome frock pictured. In black and brown.

Fourth Floor

55.00

SALE BEGINNING MONDAY

1000 Pairs Women's and Misses' Fashionable Boots

None before sold at less than 10.50—the majority at 12.50

Now Reduced to

7.50

The finest boots made for the present season, in a variety of models so extensive you cannot help but find *just the style* you desire. Models for dress or street wear—the workmanship of each pair exceptionally well done—developed in

Brown Kidskin, Tan Russia Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, and Gun Metal Leather of the finest grades

Louis XV, Military and Cuban heels. All sizes and widths.

Second Floor

HIGH-GRADE CORSETS

REGULARLY 5.00 to 8.00

Reduced to 3.65

Several of the best known makes are included in this assortment. Made of fancy brocade, coutil and batiste. In flesh and white. Sizes incomplete. *Third Floor*

PORTO RICAN HERE TO ASK HOME RULE

President of Senate on Way to Confer With President-Elect Harding.

LOYAL TO UNITED STATES

People Opposed to Territorial Form of Government—Want State Rights or Protected Independence.

Antonio R. Barcelo, leader of the Unionist Party and President of the Senate of Porto Rico, has arrived in this country on his way to Washington to confer with President-elect Harding and Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico, in an effort to have a more complete form of government established in his country. He said yesterday at the Belmont Hotel that Porto Rico would like to have her status fixed for all time and to have the Governor and the executive heads of departments elected by popular vote.

What will be the political future of Porto Rico is a question that Porto Ricans believe should be answered, Mr. Barcelo said. For years, he said, Porto Ricans were not even considered citizens of this country. Now that they have been admitted to citizenship, he believes it time that the question was answered whether the island will receive full State rights or obtain an independent government under American protection. In any case, he said, she does not want a territorial form of government.

"Porto Rico is well satisfied with the treatment given her by the United States and has absolute confidence in the ability and desire of the American people to solve her problems," said Mr. Barcelo.

"All propaganda which tends to show that the Porto Rican is not loyal to the United States is absolutely false; its falsity was proved during the recent World War, when Porto Rico voluntarily offered its sons to fight for the cause of America, and this was long before the application of the draft here was even considered. Apart from this, the island invested more than eleven millions in Liberty Bonds and prepared more than sixteen thousand soldiers, who were prevented from going to France by the signing of the armistice.

"Our political adversaries use 'Americanism' as a subterfuge and catch phrase, pretending to be extremely pro-American, and attempt to stigmatize as 'anti-American' all those who oppose a colonial system of government, for that is, after all, what a territorial government practically amounts to, putting, as it does, the government of a country in the hands of persons in whose choice the people have had no voice. Reduced to final terms, this is but the policy of carpet-baggers, who, finding it impossible to aspire to power legitimately by the vote of the people, attempt to appeal to official favor by a policy of aggression toward the expression of all traditional sentiment, pretending to find it disloyal to the United States and its glorious flag.

"It is not true that the Unionist Party is opposed to the teaching of English in the schools of Porto Rico. This charge is but progaganda of its political opponents used in an attempt to prove that the Unionists are anti-American.

"It is a most regrettable fact that the Socialist Party is practically a copy of the Soviet Party, an enemy to existing social order, even to using the red flag. Governor Yager is well liked by the Porto Rico people who desire him to be continued as their Chief Executive as long as possible. To sum it all up Porto Rico is loyal to the American flag and wears the badge of her citizenship with as much pride as do any other American citizens."

TO STUDY ZIONIST NEEDS.

Sir Alfred Mond, Financier, Will Make Tour of Palestine.

LONDON, Dec. 24 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Announcement was made today that Sir Alfred Mond, British financier, will leave Jan. 5 for Palestine, where he will spend some time studying conditions in connection with extensive Zionist plans for the country's development. It is considered probable that he will be accompanied by Professor Chayim Weizmann, President of the English Zionist Federation of London.

In the event Professor Weizmann goes to Palestine it is expected a trip to America, which he contemplated making next month, will be indefinitely postponed.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

The annual convention of the Intercollegiate Zionist Association will be opened at the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street, at 10:30 A. M.

Dr. Henry Neumann will speak on "The Rewards of the Moral Life," before the Bronx Ethical Culture Society at the Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th Street, at 11 A. M.

Anna C. Chandler will talk on "On Christmas Eve" at the children's story hour at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 2 and 3 P. M.

Margaret Sanger will lecture on "What Every Man Should Do," under the auspices of The Fine Arts Guild at Hunts Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, at 2:30 P. M.

There will be a meeting of the Comite Unionista Centroamericano de New York at 2,700 Broadway, at 3 P. M.

The Young Folks' League for the Aid of Hebrew Infants will give a subscription dance at the Hotel Pennsylvania beginning at 3:30 P. M.

Clement Heaton will lecture on "The Use of Color in Mediaeval Life" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 4 P. M.

There will be a program of entertainment for the Harlem Forum at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Representatives of Harvard and the New York Intervarsity will debate, "Resolved, that in the Immediate Reorganization of Palestine All Land Be Nationalized," at the Jewish Centre, 131 West Eighty-sixth Street, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Louis K. Anspacher will speak on "The Russian Revolution in the Light of Russian Literature," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum, at P. S. 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

The clubs and classes of the Educational Alliance will present a Pilgrim Pageant by Esther Willard Bates in the Straus Auditorium, 197 East Broadway, at 8 P. M. It will be repeated every evening at the same hour and place, through Thursday.

There will be a concert of Ukrainian music under the auspices of the Music League of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, beginning at 8:15 P. M.

Charles Rann Kennedy and Edith Wynne Matthison will read Mr. Kennedy's "The Terrible Meek" at the Community Forum, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Tomorrow.

The fifty-sixth meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis will open at the General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Avenue, at 2 P. M., and continue through Tuesday.

United States Senator William M. Calder will speak on "The Housing Situation" before the Marquette Club at the Hotel Commodore at 8:15 P. M.

Louis K. Anspacher will lecture on "Ibsen the Individualist," under the auspices of The Fine Arts Guild, at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

The Woman's Press Club will give an entertainment for the maintenance of a scholarship for journalists at Columbia University, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at 2 P. M.

The Westchester County Council of the Boy Scouts of America will be the guests of John McE. Bowman at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in the evening.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association will open with an Executive Committee meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel at 4:30 P. M. and a smoker in Room 301, Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, at 8 P. M.

O. P. Medsger will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Some Experiences with Snakes and Turtles" before the Linnaean Society at the American Museum of Natural History at 8 P. M.

Edward Howard Griggs will speak on "The Individual and the State," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Irving W. Fay will speak on "Current Events" before the Traffic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 P. M.

Norman Hapgood will speak on "America's Relations to Russia" at the Broadway Tabernacle Forum, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Poverty" under the auspices of the Educational and Cultural Society at the Parkview Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

There will be sessions of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association in Room 301, Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, beginning at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. The association's dinner will be at the Westminster Hotel in the evening.

Dr. Holmes W. Merton will speak on "Solving the Human Equation" at a Kiwanis luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, beginning at 12:30 P. M.

The first free motion pictures for school children will be shown under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Washington Irving High School, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

The Intercollegiate Conference on Labor and Radical Movements called by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will open at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 2:30 P. M.

Samuel Untermyer, Scott Nearing, Morris Illliquit and others will speak on "Is Capitalism Collapsing?" at the annual dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

The Harlem Council of Women will give an entertainment to classes of the foreign born at the Library at 224 East 125th Street, beginning at 7 P. M.

Andre Tridon will lecture on "Psychoanalysis and Insanity," under the auspices of The Fine Arts Guild, at the Parkview Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

Thursday.

There will be sessions of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association in Room 301 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, beginning at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

"How to Stimulate Radical Thought in Colleges" will be the subject at the conference under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street, beginning at 10 A. M. There will be a session on "Industrial Revolution in Theory and Practice" at 2:30 P. M. and another on "College Men and Women in Labor and Radical Movements," at 8 P. M.

Margaret Sanger will lecture on "Preparations for Parenthood," under the auspices of the Fine Arts Guild, at the Parkview Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

Friday.

Eleanor Markell will lecture on "Reconstruction in Italy" at the Hotel Plaza at 11:30 A. M.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "Nietzsche, the Social Psychologist," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

Walter Pach will lecture on "Some Aspects of Modern Art" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 4 P. M.

Rose Pastor Stokes will read and there will be musical entertainment at the Comaraderie of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, beginning at 4 P. M.

The Young Folks Auxiliary to the Home of the Daughters of Jacob will hold a ball for the benefit of the home at the Hotel Commodore in the evening.

REAL ESTATE

A man knowing conditions regarding downtown office renting can make a permanent connection with one of the largest downtown real estate firms.

Write R. E., Box 372, City Hall Station.

JANUARY SALE

Prices in Effect

December 27th

FURS

Dresses Blouses
Cloth Coats Millinery

Balch, Price & Co.
FULTON & SMITH STREETS
BROOKLYN

Established Nearly a Century.

Gimbels Men's Clothing Shop Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

For Other Gimbel News See Sections 1 and 2.

JUST HALF PRICE

Every Man's OVERCOAT AND SUIT

(except Full Dress, Tuxedo and Cutaway Suits)

January Clearance

At Exactly One Half the Original Prices

Even the Men's Raincoats, the Trousers and the Mackinaws—every last one of them at One Half its Original Price

Society Brand Clothes and ten other nationally known brands of the best of clothing for Men. The labels are there—they tell their own tale. And so are all the original price tags—they tell theirs! Blue-pencilled to just *one-half!*

Thirty-three thousand square feet of space, 105 tables piled with the choicest merchandise that the country affords. What a display! At nine o'clock tomorrow morning we will throw open our doors to this greatest of all our sales.

Half price now. January Clearance now instead of in January.

One Half the Original Prices

Men's Winter Overcoats

400	*Half Price: Now*	$25.00
372	*Half Price: Now*	37.50
250	*Half Price: Now*	45.00
385	*Half Price: Now*	50.00
525	*Half Price: Now*	62.50

One Half the Original Prices

Men's Winter Suits

300	*Half Price: Now*	$25.00
400	*Half Price: Now*	37.50
625	*Half Price: Now*	45.00
1800	*Half Price: Now*	50.00
1200	*Half Price: Now*	62.50

One Half the Original Prices

Men's Raincoats

978	*Half Price: Now*	$ 7.50
300	*Half Price: Now*	11.25
200	*Half Price: Now*	15.00
250	*Half Price: Now*	18.75
475	*Half Price: Now*	23.75
200	*Half Price: Now*	30.00

One Half the Original Prices

Men's Odd Trousers

105	*Half Price: Now*	$3.75
302	*Half Price: Now*	4.75
175	*Half Price: Now*	6.25
612	*Half Price: Now*	8.25
415	*Half Price: Now*	10.00
604	*Half Price: Now*	12.50

Men's Winter Mackinaws and Pea Jackets

The Famous "Patrick" Mackinaws	*Half Price: Now*	$15.00
The Famous "Schuerman" Mackinaws	*Half Price: Now*	12.50
A Famous Make of PEA JACKETS	*Half Price: Now*	12.50

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

REMOVAL IS SOUGHT OF MANY CITY HEADS

Realty Board's Plan for Efficient Administration to Be Urged on Governor.

MOUNTING TAXES DEPLORED

Experts Assert Changes in Charter Would Save at Least $26,560,338 Yearly.

A preliminary report by the City Government Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York on reorganization of the City Administration states that at least $26,560,338 could be saved by changes in the city charter. Some of the changes suggested are purely administrative and could be put into effect by the heads of the Mayor's departments, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and the Borough Presidents.

The report will be printed for distribution among civic and taxpayers' associations interested in reducing the cost of government, and on Jan. 6 there will be a conference to reach some agreement on a plan to be submitted to the Governor, whose assistance will be asked to change the charter.

Many of the alterations suggested require legislative enactments, and others cannot be made without constitutional amendments. Part of the report of the board reads:

"The financial condition of the city is so grave and the burden on the taxpayer and rentpayer so severe that remedial measures must be taken. The budget even now cannot be levied in its entirety, because the Constitution of the State limits the amount that can be levied on real estate for local purposes, outside of the debt service, to 2 per cent. This makes it necessary to raise by other means $27,000,000, admitted to be required for the public schools.

"The assessed valuation of real property raised arbitrarily, for no other reason than that additional moneys were needed to support the Government, is $1,500,000,000 higher than in 1919, and 25,000 objections have been filed to its confirmation.

Think Courts Will Make Cut.

"Many of these objections, although denied by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, will be reviewed successfully by the courts and the total assessed valuation greatly lowered.

"The city next year probably will face a declining market in real property and must lower its assessed values. It is certain that unless prompt action is taken and a proper reorganization of City and County Governments effected, the time will soon come when the city either will be obliged to seek a constitutional amendment permitting a greater amount than 2 per cent. to be levied on real estate or face an illegal tax levy."

A memorandum shows how the high cost of government can be reduced in some measure. It reads:

"Amend the charter and make the City Chamberlain an elected officer and City Auditor with three votes in the Board of Estimate. This would enable the Legislature to abolish the Commissioner of Accounts and eliminate the Bureau of Audit in the Controller's office, the Auditing Bureaus of the Board of Education and of all the other bureaus and departments and the various pension bureaus and the Bureau of Law and Adjustment in the Controller's office, also the Bureau of Real Estate Awards.

Wants Chamberlain Appointed.

"The office of City Chamberlain could be filled immediately by appointment of Governor Miller to serve until Dec. 31 and a successor elected next Fall for six years.

"The Collector is now appointed. He should be elected and have three votes in the Board of Estimate. Governor Miller could appoint such a Collector to hold office until Dec. 31, 1921, his successor to be elected next Fall and to hold office for six years, the Legislature to abolish the Department of Licenses, the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the License Bureau in the City Clerk's Office, the Water Revenue Bureau in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Ferries, the Department of Markets. The Legislature could transfer the collection of taxes, assessments, water rates, ferry revenues, dock fees and rents to the proper departments of city revenue.

"The Tenement House Department should be consolidated in part with the Building Bureaus and in part with the Board of Health.

"The Legislature should create a department of public works to take over all public work including docks and bridges, building of school houses, abolish the Department of Plant and Structures and all Borough Public Works Departments."

45,000,000 CHINESE STARVING

One in Every Seven Facing Death Unless Promptly Helped.

The famine in five northern provinces of China threatens to surpass in the number of its victims all recorded calamities, says a statement issued yesterday by the American Committee for China Famine Fund, with headquarters in the Bible House.

There are 45,000,000 Chinese directly affected, a number greater than the entire urban population of the United States, according to the statement, and equal to the male population of this country. A Chinese famine sufferer could be placed every 250 feet along every public road in this country. Of China's 320,000,000 inhabitants one in every seven is in danger of starvation.

It is stated that 15,000,000 face death unless they get immediate help. The famine death rate is now 10,000 a day. Standing shoulder to shoulder, this would make a solid line nearly three miles long. It would crowd 100 street cars and fill nearly 1,500 seven-passenger automobiles. Dying at the rate of one each second, the daily toll among these famine victims would require two and three-quarters hours. The famine area in the northern provinces covers 90,000 square miles.

President Wilson has appointed Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. Chairman of the American Committee for China Famine Fund, and a national organization has been built up to send supplies and money to the affected districts. The Red Cross has appropriated $500,000 for famine relief, and The Christian Herald China Famine Fund is raising money for the same purpose.

RELIEF FOR BRAZIL.

Government Accepts Plans to Meet Unfavorable Exchange Situation.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Association the President of the organization announced that the Government had acted favorably on three suggestions advanced by the commercial men for relief from the situation growing out of the unfavorable exchange conditions.

He stated that the Government debts to the Brazilian Lloyd Steamship Company would be paid immediately, auctions of warehouse goods, except where they are perishable, would be suspended and a rediscounting department of the Bank of Brazil would begin immediate operations. The President announced that the master of auctions and other suggestions would depend for their execution upon action of Congress.

Pre-Inventory Sale

Of Men's and Young Men's

SUITS

At Half Price

Entire Stock of

$110	Suits Now	$55.00
$95	Suits Now	$47.50
$85	Suits Now	$42.50
$75	Suits Now	$37.50
$65	Suits Now	$32.50
$60	Suits Now	$30.00
$55	Suits Now	$27.50
$48.50	Suits Now	$24.25

No C. O. D.'s, Returns Or Approvals

400 Young Men's Suits

Special $19.75

Only one and two of a kind—mostly in medium weights—all are well tailored and styled throughout, and are exceptionally good buys at this low price.

Sizes 34 to 40

600 Young Men's Ulster Type Overcoats

$25

Formerly $39.75 to $55

Sizes 34 to 40

Good, all around coats that hold their own for style and warmth in any company and in any weather. The assortments are broad enough to please every taste—the radical as well as the conservative.

For a Quick Clearance

Men's All Leather High Shoes

$6.45

Formerly $14.50

Tan and Black Calf, Vici Kid—Norwegian grain—some in Tan and Black with suede tops. In the following sizes, but not in every style:

Sizes 7 to 9—A and AA Widths Only.
Sizes 6½ to 8—B Widths Only.

James McCreery & Co.

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Men's Clothes Shop—Second Floor

SPECIAL SALE

until end of week

All remaining Model Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

at 50% reduction

from original prices

REINER FUR SHOP

24 West 39th St.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL CHARTS

The Annual Review of The Annalist, January 3, 1921, will contain three important charts:

Stock Exchange averages for the last nine years—1912 to 1920.
Bond Chart, 1912 to 1920.
Chart of the food cost of living, 1914 to 1920.

This special issue will also publish the complete record of stock market transactions for 1920. It will give authoritative surveys of the financial, commercial and economic conditions of the United States in 1920, and present forecasts on the probable trend of financial, industrial and economic developments in 1921.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE ANNALIST

January 3, 1921

Published by The New York Times Co.

Order in advance from your newsdealer

W. & J. SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

New York

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR Sweeping Readjustment Sale has proved to be, as we said it would—the most important event of its kind in recent years.

THE values were so extraordinary, and the selections so large and complete, that it received the endorsement of thousands of satisfied buyers.

WE now find, in its closing days, certain lines which are incomplete in assortment, yet highly desirable in every other respect. Rather than take them on our inventory, we decided to further reduce them to

PRICES SO ATTRACTIVE AS TO MAKE CERTAIN THEIR SALE BY FRIDAY NIGHT

These exceptional values merit the serious consideration of everyone.

The assortment comprises

FURNITURE	ORIENTAL RUGS
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MIRRORS	HOOKED and BRAIDED RUGS
DRAPERY FABRICS	CARPETS

Among these goods you may find the very article you desire—AT A PRICE SURPRISINGLY LOW.

WE shall say nothing further in detail regarding the savings represented. We prefer to let these values make their own appeal to those who are sufficiently interested to visit our establishment—the saving will repay them for their trouble.

The sale of these articles will start tomorrow morning and will positively close on Friday night.

NO APPROVALS NO GOODS RESERVED NO RETURNS

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States

DOORS WILL OPEN AT 9 A. M.

SEES SLIGHT CUT IN FACTORY WAGES

23 Cents Less Per Week for Half Million Workers, Says State Report.

MANY INDUSTRIES ACTIVE

Decline in Food Prices Continues, Dropping 2½ Per Cent. for November-October.

Earnings of factory workers in this State have only decreased slightly, although unemployment has grown steadily since last Spring as a result of the industrial depression, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the State Industrial Commission. There was a decrease in November, as compared with October, of 23 cents in the average weekly earnings of the 545,000 employes covered by manufacturers' reports to the bureau. In November the average weekly earnings were $28.70, and the average weekly earnings for June, July, August, September, and October were, respectively, $28.77, $28.49, $28.71, $28.73 and $28.93.

The first evidence of a slump in industrial activity appeared last April, but the average earnings of factory employes continued to advance until June. Since then, with the exception of a small decrease reported in July, due to vacations, and a small gain in October, the average earning in manufacturing has remained practically stationary.

"There are several factors that explain the failure of average earnings to assume a downward movement so far," the bureau points out. "In the first place, numerous increases in wage rates were granted to many employes during last Summer. These high rates are still operative, although a few isolated cuts in wage rates were reported during October and November. The fact that several highly paid industries, such as jewelry and silverware, steel, railway equipment, paper, printing, and light and power, still maintain, or have maintained until a short time ago, a high level of activity, constitutes a second factor. The high earnings in these industries helped to offset decreases in earnings reported in other industries. A third factor is the tendency among many employers to lay off part of their employes rather than to retain all of them on part-time work. Finally, the tendency is to lay off the unskilled and less efficient first and to retain the more skilled workers and foremen. This explains the increases or lack of decreases reported during November in some industries where reductions in working forces did not result in lower average earnings. The chief force tending to reduce factory workers' earnings up to the present time has been part-time work rather than wage reductions.

"The most notable reductions in average earnings during November appear in the clothing industries, as the result of part-time work and seasonal inactivity. The November average weekly earning in the men's clothing industry shows a decrease of $1.94 from October, and of $4.68 from a year ago. The men's shirts and furnishings industry shows a reduction of $2.88 in October, and of $2.17 as compared with November, 1919. Women's clothing shows a drop of $2.39 in weekly earnings during November, and a decrease of $1.72 in average earnings occurred in the millinery industry. Small reductions during November also appear in the laundering and women's furnishings industries.

"Considerable decreases in average earnings during November appear in a number of other industries. The largest reduction of the month, which amounts to $3.16, occurred in the cooking and heating apparatus industry, owing to part-time work in some plants. The cement and plaster industry shows a seasonal drop of $2.36 in November. Reductions of one to two dollars in average earnings from October to November appear in leather, boots and shoes, miscellaneous leather goods, and silk goods. In each of these industries the decreases are due to part-time operations caused by the slackening demand for products.

"Minor reductions in average earnings during November were reported in steel, firearms and cutlery, railway equipment, furniture, printing, miscellaneous textile products, meat packing and dairy products. Slight decreases appear in brick, canning and beverages.

"The largest gain in average earnings from October to November occurred in the fur goods industry. This gain amounts to $6.20 and is the result of high seasonal activity. Increases of one to two dollars were reported in silverware and jewelry, structural and architectural iron, oil products, and groceries. In most cases the increases in average earnings accompany reductions in working forces and appear to be due to the dismissal of the lower-paid workers. The increase in earnings in the oil products industries is the result of greater activity in plants producin petroleum products.

"The decline in retail food prices in the United States, which began in July, continued during November. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the retail cost of food dropped 2½ per cent. for the country as a whole from October to November. Since July the drop amounts to 12 per cent. Compared with June, 1914, the retail cost of food in the United States was 95 per cent. higher in November, 1920, whereas the November average earning of New York State factory workers was 126 per cent. higher. Among the cities of the State the decreases in retail food prices during November are 1 per cent for New York City and Rochester and 2 per cent. for Buffalo. Since July the decrease amounts to 10 per cent. for Buffalo and Rochester, and 9 per cent. for New York City."

TEACH WELLESLEY MAIDS.

Undergraduates Conduct Classes in Many Subjects for Servants.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 25.—The housemaids of Wellesley College have a curriculum of their own that makes for a college within the college. The servants have been found to rival their sister students of the undergraduate body in their thirst for knowledge and thirty-five are enrolled in courses that vary from pianoforte instruction to commercial training. One waitress who has exhausted a high school geometry book in a few months is preparing with independent study for admission to the college itself, bent on obtaining a degree. Her instrucors say she is well advanced toward her ambition of exchanging the cap of service for the academic gown.

The college within the college is administered by Miss Dorothy M. Stevens of West Hartford, Conn., an undergraduate, as President, and has as its Faculty thirty-six other upper class students of the college. Music is the most popular course of the curriculum, which includes instruction in several instruments. Typewriting and shorthand classes have many members and several maids have graduated from service at the dormitory rooms and dining tables to a professional secretarial school, where they are finishing their preparation for commercial careers. There are classes also in English and in sewing, and in the latter the maids have been able to show their instructors both new stitches and old sewing ideas. Dancing classes are conducted as extra-curriculum activities and have a large attendance.

The auxiliary college idea is supported not only by the separate Faculty and courses but also by established tuition fees and a regulated dormitory life. The servant students live at Lake House on the shore of Lake Waban, formerly a student dormitory, where they have study rooms and reception hall in which from time to time they act as hostesses to members of their Faculty, while the college students return the courtesy as hostesses to the maids in socials at the Barn.

FOR OTHER GIMBEL NEWS SEE SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

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Reduced 50%

Our Entire Stock of New

Imported Rich Gold and Silver Silk Brocades

FROM PARIS

$100,000 Worth in All

At One-Half of the October First Prices

YOU PAY $9.25 PER YARD

YOU PAY $11.25 PER YARD

YOU PAY $15.00 PER YARD

Prices Quoted Are the Prices You Pay

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Original Price Tickets Now on Goods.

You Make Your Own Deductions at Time of Purchase.

We will also place on sale

1000 Yards Imported Chiffon Velvets

Below Cost To Us **$6.95** October First Prices

Usually selling at close to twice this price—in six desirable shades.

Sapphire blue, Copenhagen blue, Light blue, Navy blue, Dark brown, Black.

40 INCH SATIN CREPES $2.95 A rich, heavy quality in street and evening shades.

GEORGETTE CREPES $1.25 In the richer, costlier quality in full range of colors.

40 INCH SILK FOULARDS $2.25 A very fine quality in various designs on navy or Copenhagen and black.

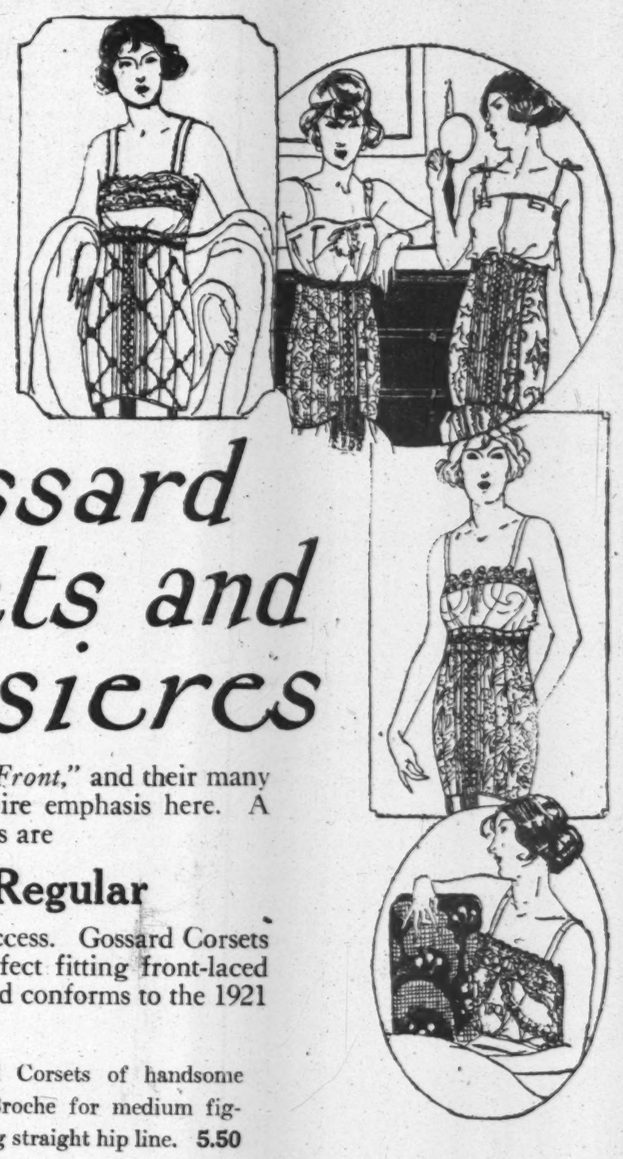
IMPORTED BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS In chiffon finish, excellent quality; 38 inches wide. $1.95

40 INCH BLACK SATIN In heavy, rich, lustrous quality. $3.85

COLORED DRESS SATINS A heavy quality, lustrous finish; 35 inches wide. $1.95

GIMBELS SILK SHOP—Second Floor.

Annual Sale of Gossard Corsets and Brassieres



Gossard Corsets, *"They Lace in Front,"* and their many virtues are too well-known to require emphasis here. A mere announcement that their prices are

⅓ to ½ Below Regular

is sufficient to make this event a success. Gossard Corsets are the most popular and most perfect fitting front-laced Corsets made. Every model included conforms to the 1921 silhouette.

Gossard Corsets of Flesh Novelty or Plain Materials, low and medium bust models. **2.95** regularly 5.00 and 6.00

Gossard Corsets of handsome Flesh Broche for medium figure, long straight hip line. **5.50** regularly 10.00

Gossard Corsets of handsome Silk Broche for the larger figure, low bust and extra long skirt. **9.50** regularly 13.75

Gossard Corsets of handsome Silk Boche for medium short figures. **7.00** regularly 12.50

Gossard Corsets of Flesh Brocade for medium figures; of embroidered Batiste for slender figures. **4.25** regularly 7.00

Gossard Brassieres, bandeaux models; open back, of novelty cloths. **55c** regularly 1.00

Brassieres of Mesh materials; open back and front. **39c** regularly 75c

Suedine Bandeaux; open back model in flesh color. **1.65** regularly 2.50

Brassieres of various materials, lace, embroidery and satin combinations; open front or back. **2.65** regularly 5.00 and 6.00

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SUGGESTIONS THAT SHOULD AID YOUR CHOICE

Bar Pins, Bracelet Watches, Breeches, Cuff Links, DIAMONDS | Dinner Rings, Emblem Rings, Fancy Stone Rings, Gold Knives, LAVALLIERES | Toilet Sets, Scarf Pins, Signet Rings, WATCHES, Silverware

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACTIVITIES.

To understand the proceedings of the League of Nations now in session at Geneva it is important to be familiar with the preliminaries prior to the assembly. These are given in detail, together with the members, applicants and the invited members, and other important facts, in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for December. This is one of the 40 important features in that issue. Now on sale on news stands.—Advt.

Grain and Cotton

Readjustment of commodity values is of special interest at this time. Daily market letters sent upon request.

Correspondence Invited.

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Price at Market to Yield Over 8.60%
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RELIEF IS NEEDED BY INSURANCE MEN

Legislature Will Be Asked to Extend Time for Disposing of Stocks.

ONLY A FOURTH SOLD SO FAR

Life Companies Worried Over Possibility of Having to Sell at a Sacrifice.

Three of the big New York life insurance companies, the Equitable, the Metropolitan and the Mutual, will face an uncomfortable problem in 1921 if the next State Legislature fails to extend again the time in which they will be allowed to dispose of their stock holdings, as prescribed in the law of 1906. In a stock market such as the one which has prevailed for the last few weeks the sale of an aggregate of $41,750,383 par value of various stocks held by the companies mentioned would entail a heavy loss, and it is hoped that an extension will be granted to the companies.

"The question among insurance and financial men, with one more year of grace, is" according to The Wall Street Journal, "as to whether these holdings can be marketed at values satisfactory to the holders in the time allowed. Statistics show that in the thirteen years since the law was enacted the companies have disposed of scarcely a quarter of their stock holdings. At this rate, their books will not be entirely clear of stocks on Dec. 31, 1921, unless they are governed by the approach of the time limit rather than the opportunities of the market.

"This is explained by the fact that, as reported by the companies, within the thirteen years since the law was made they have disposed of stocks whenever they could sell at no disadvantage to their own interests, and it is held that if the market in that period was no more favorable than to allow the companies to dispose of only one-quarter of their holdings the remaining year will not offer the proper market conditions to allow them to unload the balance at satisfactory prices.

"Life company officials have indicated that they will stand on the rights of their policy and stockholders in the matter and that they will oppose any attempt to enforce the law in disregard thereof. In view of this an appeal to the Legislature for an extension is not considered unlikely.

"Two extensions, which carried the date when the law was to take effect up to Dec. 31, 1921, have already been granted. The first was granted in 1911, the original year when the act was to take effect, five years after it became law through the efforts of former Governor Hughes. The extension period was five years, the same time as was allowed before original enforcement was intended. In 1913, all the companies still held a large majority of their stock holdings, and another five-year extension to Dec. 31, 1921, was allowed.

"Figures show that market conditions since 1906 have worked against quick disposing of holdings. The insurance company reports as of Dec. 31, 1905, show that the three big companies, Equitable Life Assurance Company, Metropolitan Life and Mutual, held stocks of a par value of $57,538,363 and a book value of $115,342,602. Many of them were purchased far above par. At the close of 1919 the stocks held by the three companies had reduced in par value from $57,538,363 to $41,750,780 and in book value from $115,342,602 to $44,286,598, showing a difference in par value of only $15,787,583, as against the difference in book value of $71,056,104.

"As of Dec. 31, 1905, the stock holdings of the Equitable were par value $17,101,310; book value, $52,628,560; of the Metropolitan, par value, $8,726,450, book value, $11,395,259; Mutual, par value, $31,710,603, book value, $51,318,774.

"As of Dec. 31, 1919, two years before the second extension of time is scheduled to end the three life companies held stocks as follows:

EQUITABLE.

Stocks.	Book Val.	Par Val.
17,180 A., T. & S. F. com.	$1,776,500	$1,718,000
10,000 A., T. & S. F. pf.	1,000,000	1,000,000
46,681 B'kln C'y, B'klyn, N. Y., par $10.	513,491	466,810
8,838 C. & N. W. com.	1,237,320	883,800
5,100 C. & N. W. pf.	816,000	510,000
2,200 Illinois Central.	264,000	220,000
20,000 Man.Ry.Co.,N.Y.	2,000,000	2,000,000
10,000 Penn., par $50	600,000	500,000
16,182 Union Pac. pf.	1,294,560	1,618,200
400 Girard Tr. Co., Philadelphia	272,223	40,000
25,000 Nat. Bank of Com., N. Y.	4,864,585	2,500,000
1,250 B'klyn Life Ins. Co., N. Y.	199,608	125,000
4,500 Cons. Gas, N. Y.	562,500	450,000
Total	$15,400,787	$12,031,810

METROPOLITAN.

Stocks.	Book Val.	Par Val.
500 B., R. & P. Ry. pf.	$69,837	$50,000
2,843 Chi. Gt. W. R.R. com.	79,604	284,300
11,710 Chi. Gt. W. R. R. pf.	649,905	1,171,000
8,730 Cin., Ind. & W. R. R. com.	48,367	873,000
8,730 Cin., Ind. & W. R. R. pf.	193,470	873,000
1930.50 Det., T. & I. R. R. com.	9,652	193,050
1930.50 Det., T. & I. R. R. pf.	28,957	193,050
321 Mich. C. R. R.	48,190	32,100
1,500 Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf.	175,500	150,000
400 Nor. R.R. of N.J.	38,900	40,000
24,780 P. & W.Va.Ry.c.	514,185	2,478,000
7,434 P.& W.Va.Ry.pf.	401,436	743,400
400 Sharon Ry.	21,000	20,000
1,900 S-W R R (Cent of Ga Ry)	203,300	190,000
100 Third Av Ry N Y C	4,100	10,000
3,200 T C R T, Minneapolis, pf.	406,935	320,000
17,252 W Pac R R C.	258,780	1,725,200
9,988 Do pf.	299,640	998,800
5,500 W & L E Ry.	143,000	550,000
4,201 Do pf.	235,295	420,170
257 C U T C, N Y	27,569	25,700
226 Frank T C Bkn	99,917	22,600
1,000 Ham T C Bkn.	211,425	100,000
1,481 Met Tr C N Y	854,227	148,100
73 U S T C, N Y.	76,725	7,300
1,431 Allis-Ch M C pf	61,533	143,100
490 N Y Mut G L C	150,525	49,000
1,600 U S Exp Co. (54½% paid in liquidation)	109,400	160,000
Total of stock	$5,421,377	$11,970,870

MUTUAL

Stocks.	Book Value.	Par Value.
124,700 Bklyn. Cty R. R.	$2,409,210	$1,247,000
5,000 Ch. & N. W. pf.	458,452	500,000
19,000 C.,M. & St. P. pf.	1,879,685	1,900,000
9,605 D., L. & W.R.R.	180,298	480,250
900 Ga. R.R. & Bnk.	175,079	90,000
5,500 Ill. Cent. R. R.	742,797	550,000
8,419 Morris & E. RR.	687,136	420,950
5,650 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	754,131	565,000
19,000 N.Y.,N.H.&H.RR.	2,960,684	1,900,000
60,000 Penn. R. R.	3,370,471	3,000,000
7,900 Ren. & S. R. R.	1,404,444	790,000
2,000 6thAv. R.R.,N.Y.	254,751	200,000
6,650 B.C.N.Asn.,SanF.	1,266,176	665,000
3,680 C.Un.Tr.,N.Y.C.	600,000	368,000
500 Com.Tr. of N. J.	150,000	50,000
1,000 1stN.Bnk.,N.Y.C.	443,450	100,000
500 Met.Tr.Co.,N.Y.C.	175,500	50,000
17,294 Nat.B.ofC.inN.Y.	2,128,397	1,729,400
300 TitleG.&T.,N.Y.C.	67,280	30,000
15,000 Con.Gas of N.Y.	2,671,506	1,500,000
1,500 D.,L.& W. Coal.	75,000	75,000
15 375 N.Y.Dock Co.,Bkn	615,000	1,537,500
Total of stocks	$23,464,484	$17,748,100
Total 3 companies	$44,286,598	$41,750,780

Course of Japan's Export Trade.

During the first nine months of 1920 the exports of Japan to China increased 11,302,000 yen, or approximately $2,260,000, over those of the corresponding period the year before. Exports to England increased 5,482,000 yen and to France 8,834,000. To the United States, Japan sent 4,277,000 yen more worth of goods in 1920 than in 1919, while its exports to South America more than doubled. To Germany, Japan sent in the nine-month period this year 779,834 yen worth of merchandise, as against nothing at all shipped directly to that destination a year ago.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS EXPECT RATE RELIEF

Operators Believe That Talk of Receiverships Has Been Premature.

There has been a growing feeling among conservative railroad operators in the last few days that talk about a receivership for the New England railroads has been premature. They base this in the case of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on the fact that a large share of all of the company's recent financing has been accomplished through the medium of either the Railroad Administration or the United States Treasury and the latter holds a considerable amount of the company's securities.

Also they assert that the Transportation act provides specifically for the inauguration of rates in rate groups which will provide a return of at least 5½ or 6 per cent. on the aggregate value of railroad property in such groups. This, according to the interpretation of some New England railroad men, means that the New England roads probably will be grouped together and the matter will evolve into a simple one of rate initiation. At first glance this seems an easy solution but critics are to be found who look at the problem from a more elemental viewpoint.

They say that the present rate structure, in so far as freight is concerned, is all that the traffic will bear. The articles which are manufactured Down East do not sell for enough to allow for another sharp increase in freight charges. And in lieu of increased freight rates they suggest that the New England roads may easily bear a further advance in passenger fares. That any move of this kind on the part of the New England railroads would be immediately met by a storm of public protest is realized, but as some observers see the situation it may narrow itself down to the point where it will be higher fares or insufficient service.

The roads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider their plight and have urged that some more equal division of through rates between the trunk line roads and themselves be brought about. Hearings have been held at which counsel for the roads have asserted that they face speedy receiverships unless additional revenues are obtained and with an adjournment two weeks ago until this week little was brought out to indicate that the problem is being solved.

Nevertheless it is the feeling in the financial district that when the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission is resumed and the matter is put forward from the trunk line angle, some interesting suggestions may be forthcoming.

The New England roads are in an unfavorable position because they are far from fuel and supplies and really fulfill the agency of terminals in the distribution of traffic which originates on other roads a long distance away.

The New England roads want a division of through rates which will yield them some $25,000,000. The trunk lines, it has been stated, have voluntarily offered them a division which would mean $12,500,000 more revenue. But even should the Interstate Commerce Commission rule that the division should yield the larger amount it is considered as unlikely that this would suffice for more than a short time. Certainly it would not show a 6 per cent. return on the aggregate value of the railroads in New England. That an increase in passenger fares may be announced would cause no surprise among railroad operators and bankers who have been studying the situation.

RAILWAY RATES IN GERMANY.

Problems Surrounding a Proposed General Increase.

"A heavy increase in railway fares and rates," writes a German financial correspondent to London, "is impending in Germany. An experts' commission has unanimously recommended this, suggesting the doubling of prices, as the only way of fighting the present deficit of 16,000,000,000 marks. Reckoned in gold, German fares and rates are only about a third of those before the war. The Federal Railway Department hopes to save 5,000,000,000 marks by scraping and paring, one measure being the discharge of useless workmen, whose annual wages total 1,500,000,000 marks. So far the Government's system of fixing charges for State services (railways, posts, &c.) has been thoroughly bad. Instead of raising charges in good time, so as to counterbalance the depreciation of money, it has waited until enormous deficits are reported, and has then raised charges half-heartedly, with the result that deficits continue, that more paper money must be printed, and that a new belated and half-hearted rise becomes inevitable.

"As Germans today pay, relatively to their inflated incomes, far less than before the war for rent, food, traveling and postages, there is no reason for this policy. The official justification is that the inflation is temporary, and that when it ceases State expenditure will be reduced; there is, therefore, no use in raising prices enormously in order merely to cut them down again. In fact, however, the deficits which result from this process, being covered by banknote printing, themselves postpone the return to a normal price-level."

Premium and Discount on Sterling.

On Dec. 1 the London financial newspapers calculated that sterling exchange was at a premium in eight of the sixteen principal foreign markets and at a discount in eight. The list of markets in which sterling ruled heavily in favor of London comprised Berlin, Brussels, Christiania, Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris, Rio de Janeiro and Rome; the list of markets where sterling ruled against London comprised Amsterdam, Berne, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Montreal, New York, Stockholm and Yokohama. At that date the heaviest depreciation of the pound sterling was at Yokohama, where the rate on Dec. 1 stood 28.8 per cent. below parity. New York came next with a depreciation of 28.4 for sterling, and Montreal third with a depreciation of 18.6. On the markets where sterling ruled favorably to London, the highest premium was that at Berlin, where it amounted to 1,094.3 per cent.; the next highest Rome, with a premium of 276.1 per cent., and the third Paris, with 128.1.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics:

Quantity afloat, all kinds, 254,000 bales.

Quantity afloat, American, 194,000 bales.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Kintzing P. Emmons to George B. Dabney; sponsors, Fuller Potter and Charles T. Lovering. Owen F. Roberts to A. Edward Ellis; sponsors, W. K. B. Emerson and George B. Sallsbury. Archie M. Reid to Leonard A. Sneckner; sponsors, Edward P. Field and Charles V. Benton. Allen Arnold to H. Randolph Knowlton; sponsors, George H. Bull and Dyer Pearl Jr.

Change in Firm—Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co., Austin J. Feuchtwanger, admitted.

Branch Office—E. F. Hutton & Co. (new), Los Angeles, Cal. (Ambassador Hotel), W. R. Reynolds, Manager.

Nominating Committee—Dec. 20, 1920. The Nominating Committee for 1920 made the following report: Nominations for members of Nominating Committee for 1921, under Section 2 of Article IX. of the Constitution. Election to be held Jan. 10, 1921. Alan L. Corey (Charles D. Barney & Co.), Dewees W. Dilworth (Davies, Thomas & Co.), Thomas E. Forrest (Forrest, Davis & MacDonald), Samuel M. Goldsmith, Herbert C. Sierck (Hornblower & Weeks).

New Address—Manfred L. Neumoegen, at Edwin Wolf & Co., 25 Broad Street.

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£10,000 Chilian Govt. 5%, Issued 1909@$255 per £100
$25,000 Dominion of Canada 5s, March, 1937@$83 and acc. interest
£10,000 Grand Trunk Pacific 3s, 1962@$245 and interest per £100
(Guaranteed by Dominion of Canada)
£10,000 Norway Govt. 3s, 1963@$167 per £100
£10,000 Norway Govt. 4s, 1971@$212 per £100
$50,000 Province of Buenos Ayres 6s, 1926@82½ and acc. int.
£25,000 Province of Ontario 6s, Feb., 1928@90 and acc. interest
Pesos 50,000 Mexican Silver 3s@$125 per 1,000 pesos
Pesos 50,000 Mexican Govt. Int. 5s@$170 per 1,000 pesos
$25,000 Russian Govt. Ext. 5½s@$110 per $1,000
$25,000 Russian Govt. 6½s@$140 per $1,000.
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Information furnished on the above securities.

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Harris, Forbes & Co. Point Out Great Savings Possible Under New Law.

ECONOMY IN LABOR ALSO

Figures Cited to Show Hydro-Electric Development Can Reduce Fuel Consumption One-half.

Through the passage of the Water Power act, development on a tremendous scale of hydro-electric power throughout the United States has been made practicable, according to a study of American water power prepared by Harris, Forbes & Co., who urge that such development be carried on rapidly in order to conserve the natural resources of the country, and that one of the greatest savings possible would be through the husbanding of our coal supplies.

"Of the 542,000,000 tons of coal consumed in this country in 1915," say Harris, Forbes & Co., "about one-half each was used for heating and for power purposes. It is computed that on the average about 50 per cent. of the energy is obtained from coal when it is used for heating, while for power uses only about 10 per cent. of the energy can be finally utilized. It is therefore obvious that a far more efficient use of our remaining coal supply will be made if our power requirements are met in some other way, and while we cannot expect that hydro-electric power will entirely supplant the use of coal for power, nevertheless a very large proportion of the approximately 250,000,000 tons per annum now utilized for this purpose can be conserved for other and far more efficient uses.

"In addition to the actual saving of the coal itself, it should not be forgotten that a similarly large saving in labor would result. For instance, it is estimated that the mining and transportation of our annual consumption of coal requires the labor of 1,500,000 men and the use of over 1,000,000 freight cars and 40,000 locomotives—and that every water horsepower now going to waste represents an equivalent loss of 5¼ tons of coal per year. It is stated that the labor of three men and the use of one freight car are released for other uses every time 150 hydro-electric horsepower is developed, and it is a simple problem to compute that the utilization of the approximately 50,000,000 available and undeveloped water horsepower in this country would be equivalent to saving about 275,000,000 tons of coal per annum—half our present consumption—and would release a whole army of men and one-third of the freight cars now used in transporting that amount of coal.

"This naturally leads us to one of the most important future applications of electrical energy, namely, its substitution for coal as a motive power. About 20 per cent. of our present coal production is used by the steam railroads, and here again the saving of the coal itself is not the only important factor. It is obvious that far greater efficiency could be obtained by having large central power stations supply the motive power now produced in a great number of wasteful smaller plants represented by the numerous steam locomotives used in hauling individual trains, and in addition the saving in track space and rolling stock would be very large. Already extensive work of this nature has been successfully undertaken."

NEWS ABOUT COPPER MINES.

Davis-Daly Company Report Shows 50 Cents Per Share Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The November output of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, including all subsidiaries, was 7,326,763 pounds of copper, which compares with 7,943,502 pounds in October and 7,288,214 in September.

The Chile Copper Company reports November production of 8,859,984 pounds, against 9,420,000 in October and 10,000,000 in November a year ago.

The annual report of the Davis-Daly Copper Company shows net operating profit of $292,178, or about 50 cents per share on the company's 600,000 shares.

India Market for American Goods.

In a report to the Department of Commerce, Trade Commissioner Batchelder says that the Indian market is particularly suited to American goods, which gained in popularity during the war. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the automobiles in Calcutta are of American make. Many of the native merchants, especially in Bombay, are accustomed to direct dealing and pay for goods cash on delivery. Both native and British merchants are familiar with the use of catalogues in English. The need of meeting competitive prices in the Indian market and of learning, through personal visits, the trade methods and conditions of the country, is emphasized by the Trade Commissioner.

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MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am.C. of Al Co.	Feb. 4	Feb. 25	Feb. 24
Am. Ice Co.	Dec. 21	......	Jan. 11
Am. Linseed	Feb. 8	......	Mar. 1
Ch. & Ph. N.Bk.	Jan. 10	......	Jan. 11
C., B. & Q. R.R.	Dec. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 20
Com., Nat.Bk.of	......	......	Jan. 11
Cont'l Ins. Co.	Jan. 21	Feb. 2	Feb. 1
Det., Hillsdale & S. W. R.R. Co.	Dec. 11	......	Jan. 11
Erie & P. R. R.	Nov. 11	......	Jan. 10
Hanover N. Bk.	Jan. 10	......	Jan. 11
Leh. Val. R. R.	Nov. 18	......	Jan. 18
Loft, Inc., Tem.	Feb. 15	......	Mar. 16
M. S. Oil Corp.	Feb. 18	......	Mar. 22
Nat. Bisc't Co.	Jan. 19	......	Feb. 9
Nat'l Park Bk.	Jan. 8	Jan. 12	Jan. 11
Nat. Surety Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 12	Jan. 11
N.C.C. R.R. Co.	Jan. 3	Jan. 27	Jan. 26
Nor. Cen. Ry.Co.	Dec. 24	......	Feb 24
P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Dec. 18	......	Dec. 29
P. & W.V. R. Co.	Oct. 25	......	Jan. 10
Saxon Mot. Car.	Jan. 26	......	Feb. 10
Seab. Nat. Bk.	Jan. 10	......	Jan. 11
So. Pac. Co.	Mar. 22	Apr. 7	Apr. 6
U. Rys. of St.L.	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Feb. 8
U. Rys. of St.L.	Feb. 3	Feb. 9	Feb. 8
Va.-Car. Chl. Co.	Dec. 9	After Mtg.	Dec. 28

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Set'm't Day.	Priv'ge Expires.
Corn Ex. B.	Dec. 28	......	Jan 18	Feb. 3
Det Ed.	Dec. 11	......	Jan. 4	Jan. 10
Gen. Elec.	Dec. 8	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Pac. Dev't.	Dec. 20	......	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
So. Pac.	Jan. 14	......	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Tide W. O.	Dec. 16	......	Jan. 4	Jan. 19

Eastern Cotton Mill Stocks Quoted.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—The latest quotations on cotton mill stocks are:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Linen	..	120
Arkwright	90	..
Barnard	210	..
Bourne	..	170
Border City	130	..
Chace	..	180
Charlton	180	..
Conanicut	135	..
Cornell	200	..
Davis	103	108
Davol	..	160
Flint	195	210
Granite	145	155
Hargraves	..	55
King Philip	135	140
Laurel Lake	..	150
Lincoln Mills	130	..
Luther	..	210
Mechanics	..	160
Merchants	190	210
Narragansett	200	..
Osborn	120	150
Parker	45	55
Pilgrim	..	210
Pocasset	100	110
Richard Borden	160	180
Sagamore	325	375
Stafford	..	135
Seaconnet	..	80
Shove	..	110
Stevens	130	145
Tecumseh	200	..
Troy C. & W.	850	..
Union	200	..
Wampanoag	150	165
Weetamoe	135	145

Week's Mill Stock Sales in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Sales of manufacturing and miscellaneous stocks in Boston this week:

10	A. L. Sayles & Sons	12
100	American Lin. Co.	105
200	Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.	4
1	Bates Mfg. Co. (½ shares)	9½
100	Bay State Fisheries Co. (for the lot)	$200
50	Cabot Mfg. Co.	200
400	Choralgelo Mfg. Co. (for the lot)	10
14	Curtis Airplane Corp. pf. voting trust certificates)	2
100	East Coast Fisheries Co. pf. (for the lot)	205
50	Fisk Rubber Co. 1st pf.	70¾
200	Gosnold Mills Co.	102½
25	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	131
5	Nashua Mfg. Co.	104
50	Northwestern Leather Co. pf.	81
54	Quisset Mill	245
225	Submarine Signal Co.	7
215	Tremont and Suffolk Mills	190
1,050	U. S. Worsted Co.	1⅛
50	U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	50
580	Wamsutta Mills	190

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends were announced during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Alleg. & West.	$3	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Kan. City S. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Norf. & W. pf.	1	Q	Feb. 19	Jan. 31
N.Y.,C. & St.L.	5	—	Jan. 3	......
Penn. Co.	3	SA	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Phila. & W. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 3
P.,C.,C. & S.L.	2	SA	Jan. 25	Jan. 1
BANK STOCKS.				
Atlantic Nat.	2½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Atlantic Nat.	½	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Bank of N. Y.	5	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Bank of N. Y.	3	Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Fifth National	2½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
Irving National	3	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Liberty Nat.	4½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Bankers	5	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Central-Union	5½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Empire	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Empire	4	Ex.	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Title G. & T.	5	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Title G. & T.	5	Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
U.S. Mort. & T.	6	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Alliance Realty	1¼	Q	Jan. 17	Jan. 10
All Am. Cables	1¾	Q	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Am. Banknote	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Am.Cyanamid pf	1½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Am. Shipb'd'g	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do	2½	Ex.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Surety	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Bar't Leath. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 30
Barn., Cl.A & B.	2½	Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
B. B. & R.K.pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cent. Ag. Sug.	$2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Chi. Ry. Eq.	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Cor. Phosphate	2½	Q	Dec. 30	......
Do	2½	Ex.	Dec. 30	......
Daly W. Min.	25c	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
D. C. Heath pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
Dome Mines	25c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Fed. Sug. Ref.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Firestone T. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Gorh'm M. 6% pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Home Title Ins.	3	Q	Dec. 31	......
Ind. Pneu. T.	$2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Do	$2	Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
L. & W. Coal	$3.25	SA	Dec. 29	Dec. 26
Mass Gas	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mtge. Bond	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
N.E. Tel& Tel.	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
N.Y.Mut.Gas L.	3	SA	Jan. 10	Dec. 29
N.Y. Title & M.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Do	2	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Nipissing M.	5	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do	5	Ex.	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Northw. Tel.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Nova S. S. & C.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Ohio Fuel Sup.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	2	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Okla. Nat. Gas.	2½	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 24
Otis Elevator	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	$2	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Pitts. Rolls pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 25
P. & G. 8% pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Regal Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Salt C'k Prod.	2	—	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Do	1	Ex.	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Superior Steel	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 1st & 2d pf.	2	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Textile Bank'g.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Union Nat. Gas.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Un.Verde Ext.	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Va.-Car. Chem.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do	2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
War. H. Mf. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
West. E. & M.	2	—	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Do pf.	2	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
W'm'land Coal.	2½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Do	5	Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Wis. Edison	$1.50	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 23

Chance to Sell Cheap Goods.

It is suggested by Trade Commissioner Batchelder that 5 and 10 cent stores might profitably be established in India for the sale of imperfect goods, particularly hardware and enamel ware. The Hindus are inclined to think more of cheapness and external appearance than durability and value, and brass and copper are so high in the country that substitutes are being used for domestic utensils.

Motor Truck Deterioration

On account of the lack of proper storage facilities available, our Government has been forced to store in the open during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 many idle motor vehicles. Naturally, they must have greatly deteriorated.

Many motor truck owners fail to appreciate the rapid deterioration which takes place when their equipment is not stored or garaged where it is protected from the elements.

Trucks which are permitted to stand idle and uncared for in the cold, sleet, rain or hot sunshine soon become badly damaged and unsafe.

Internal as well as external parts, cylinder walls, bearings frame parts, bolts, nuts and rivets become pitted and rusted.

Do not fail to protect your investment in motor trucks as you would any other piece of machinery when not in use by keeping them in a dry, covered place and properly oiled and greased.

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.
Established 1897

Autocar
Wherever there's a road

December 24, 1920.

SAVINGS BANKS. SAVINGS BANKS.

THE EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291-3-5 Broadway, New York
ESTABLISHED 1848
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum
has been declared on all deposits, $5 to $3,000, entitled thereto.
Deposits up to $5,000 will be received and interest paid thereon.
Amounts deposited on or before Jan. 13th will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1921.
Deposits Received by Mail

HENRY T. NICHOLS, President.
DANIEL W. WHITMORE, DARWIN R. JAMES, JR. } Vice-Presidents.
LESTER VAN BRUNT, Secretary.

WHEREVER THE MAIL GOES

There is The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

175 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIVIDEND JAN., 1921

AT THE RATE OF

4% Per Annum

DEPOSITS RECEIVED UP TO $5,000

ASSETS EXCEED $110,000,000

Join Our Christmas Club NOW

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage on Brooklyn and Queens Borough Property

Send for our booklet "BANKING BY MAIL"

Citizens' Savings Bank
56 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
121ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of **FOUR (4%) PER CENT.** per annum to be paid to depositors on and after **January 17, 1921**, on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1920**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10** will draw interest from **January 1**.

HENRY SAYLER, President.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Secretary.
CARL A. RICHTER, Asst. Sec'y

Empire City Savings Bank
231 West 125th St.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1920, at the rate of

4% Per Annum

Money deposited on or before Jan. 13, 1921, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A. S. VAN WINKLE, President.
H. C. MURPHY, Secretary.

JOIN OUR XMAS CLUB

IRVING SAVINGS BANK
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1920, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all deposits from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1921.

Deposits to $5,000 made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1921.

"JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB"

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK
S. W. Cor. Madison Ave. and 58th St.

A dividend has been declared for the three or six months ending Dec. 31st, 1920, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, payable on or after Jan. 17th, 1921, on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before
JANUARY 13TH
will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1921.

WM. CRITTENDEN ADAMS, President.
ADOLPHE F. LE GOST, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.

A Semi-Annual Dividend Has Been Declared at 4% Per Annum. Money deposited on or before Jan. 13th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

Deposits up to $5,000 received.

John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
Branch 37 Liberty St.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1920.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors for the period ending December 31, 1920, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 17, 1921.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1921.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WM. E. KNOX, Vice-Pres. & Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE PAID
6% TO SAVERS
on our Systematic Savings Plan. Our 31st year. Under N. Y. State Banking supervision.
Descriptive Booklet on Request.

BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
A Savings and Loan Association
Dept. M. 63 WALL STREET, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.
Preferred Dividend No. 108.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) on the 7% Preferred Cumulative Voting Stock of the Company has been declared, payable January 3, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1920, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared, payable January 3, 1921, on such of the 6% Preferred Stock of this Company as has not been exchanged for the new issue of Preferred Stock. ALFRED K. POTTER, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., December 22, 1920.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

K. P. EMMONS & COMPANY.
Notice is given of dissolution on December 31, 1920, of the above general partnership, and that K. P. Emmons is the liquidating partner.
K. P. EMMONS,
JAMES F. MIDDLEDITCH,
GEORGE SLOANE.

HART OIL CORPORATION

Announces the bringing in of their No. 2 Well on the Walker-Caldwell tract, with 1300 barrels per day, natural. The flow should be materially increased when the well is shot.

No. 1 Adjoining, came in for 1150 barrels
No. 3 Drilling below 2380 ft.
No. 4 Drilling below 625 ft.
No. 5 Building rig. No. 6 Located.

22 Wells Producing—18 Wells Drilling or contracted to be drilled ON ROYALTIES. 3 Producing, 1 drilling with other associates.
EARNINGS MANY TIMES DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS.
Stock $2 Per Share To Net 12%
For Particulars Write for Booklet.
HART OIL CORP., 123 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9613

Executive Office Space
FOR RENT
WALL STREET EXCHANGE BUILDING
43 EXCHANGE PLACE

An entire floor of about 6,233 square feet with wonderful light, sunshine, and view of lower Manhattan and the harbor.

The Wall Street Exchange Building has a Wall Street entrance and is close to Broad Street and the New York Stock Exchange.

Management of
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. 5700 John

GRAIN Provisions

For the benefit of those interested in commodities we maintain a complete wire service, our offices being furnished with Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange quotations. Information or statistics may be had upon request.

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Stocks—Bonds—Grain
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Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cleveland

Have you a son who has had high schooling whom you wish to start in a bank where an opportunity to grow and advance is afforded, under very favorable conditions? If so, communicate with Box No. V790 Times Downtown.

How to Make Money and Keep It

Our FREE Booklet explains WHAT Steps are necessary to attain FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The diagram on Page 5 may prove the turning point of your whole life.

If you aspire to financial success, a copy of this wonderful new booklet is yours upon request. Ask for T-12-26.

American Institute of Finance
15 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Our
INVESTORS GUIDE
which will greatly assist you at all times in selecting sound securities.

Ask for B-26.

RUSSELL SECURITIES CORP.
116 Nassau St., New York.

The Executors of the Estate of Mary E. Crocker, deceased, have in her Estate and for sale 1,089 shares of the Capital Stock of the CROCKER MOURNING HOUSE, INC., of New York and Boston, out of a total of 3,000 shares, and will be pleased to receive offers for same. For particulars apply to
BANKERS TRUST CO., 501 5th Ave.
FRANCIS P. SHEEHAN, 375 5th Ave.
JOHN M. STODDARD, 128 Broadway.

$5,000 Policy Costs $69.70
PENN MUTUAL LIFE
age 40; dividends reduce this cost after first year; organized 1847; assets 200 millions. Write for specimen policy at your age. Joseph A. Eckenrode, Gen'l Agt., 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 4446.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CIA MEXICANA DE PETROLEO "EL AGUILA" S. A.)
NOTICE TO AMERICAN SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Resolutions of the Company passed in Mexico City on the 22d December, 1920, it was resolved (a) to authorize an increase of Share Capital to 160,000,000 Pesos Mexican by the creation of 4,488,642 Ordinary Shares of Ten Pesos Mexican each, and (b) to offer to the present shareholders of the Company one of such new Ordinary Shares at par for every two Shares, either Preference or Ordinary, held by them.

To enable holders of Share Warrants to Bearer to take advantage of this issue, they must deposit at The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., 5 Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2, or any of its branches: The Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., Belfast, or any of its branches: The Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., Glasgow, or any of its branches, Coupon No. 16 detached from Definitive Share Warrants representing Ordinary Shares and/or Coupon No. 23 detached from Definitive Share Warrants representing Preference Shares. These Coupons must be accompanied by a remittance to pay up in full at par for one new Ordinary Share in respect of every two old Shares represented by such Coupons.

For each new Share the sum of £1 8s. 0 (being the exchange equivalent of Ten Pesos Mex. Gold) is payable at the time of lodgement of such Coupons.

Due application for the new Shares must be made to the above-mentioned Bankers not later than the 31st January, 1921, but the Board may, in any special case at its absolute discretion, extend such time for not exceeding one month.

The above-mentioned Coupons and remittance must be forwarded to London by the Shareholders' Bankers, who in turn must forward and present them through their London agents.

The new shares will rank pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares, but will not participate in any Dividend that may be declared payable on the 31st December, 1920.

Provisional receipts will be issued in exchange for the above-mentioned Coupons and remittances, which provisional receipts will in due course be exchanged for Definitive Share Warrants to Bearer.

Fractional receipts representing one-half of a new Share will be issued against payment of 14s. 0d. each in respect of each odd Share and such fractional receipts if presented not later than 31st May, 1921, at the Office of Whitehall Securities Corporation, Ltd., London Financial Agents of the Company, 47 Parliament Street, S. W., with additional fractional receipts representing one or more complete Shares, and a letter of request signed by the holder, will be exchanged for provisional receipts for fully paid Shares. HERBERT J. CARR,
Attorney in Fact for Whitehall Securities Corporation, Limited (London Financial Agents).

Security Salesmen and Dealers Wanted

Preferred stock and Common stock of a nationally known New York Industrial Corporation. The Company is the recognized leader in its field, with a record of remarkable success, and is known to all classes of people throughout the country. This stock is one which can be offered with confidence by stock salesmen and dealers to their clientele. Liberal commission arrangements.

W 32 Times.

$1,000,000 Stock Issue Offered

An established FINANCIAL CORPORATION with an unusually sound, profitable and diversified business offers a liberal contract for the New Year for added capital.

Opportunity for any successful sales organization able to sell $100,000 or more.
V 810 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED

Solicitor for a personal service enterprise; high-grade man preferably retired from business, willing to serve on straight commission basis, but capable of earning $10,000 to $30,000 per annum. Address V 787 Times Downtown.

PERSONAL FINANCE RECORD
Contains 13 practical forms for keeping a record of your investmnets—property, insurance, salary and all income.
Holds at your finger tips data needed in making up Income Tax Reports. All Leather Cover—two sizes.
No. 1308, size 6¾ x 3¾, price....$3.50
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New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth.

BOND TRADER

Firm of Bond Brokers will pay a salary of from five to ten thousand dollars to a Bond Trader who is a producer and has real ability. Wonderful opportunity for the right man. Communications treated confidentially. Address "M. N.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Sta., N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY LIMITED
CIA MEXICANA DE PETROLEO "EL AGUILA" S. A.

A final dividend of 40% for the year ended June 30, 1920, and an interim dividend of 5% in respect of the current year, or a total of $2.6865 per share, have been declared and will be paid on and after December 31st, 1920, on presentation and verification of Ordinary Share Coupon No. 15, and/or Preference Share Coupon No. 22 at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York. HERBERT J. CARR,
Attorney-in-fact for Whitehall Securities Corporation Limited (London Financial Agents).

PARTNERSHIP

Bond firm requires another active partner. Highest references exchanged. Box 22.

DOREMUS & CO.,
44 Broad Street, N. Y.

BELGIUM'S RECOVERY

A Summary of What Has Been Accomplished in Reconstruction Since the War.

Of all the warring countries in Europe, our Consul General at Brussels reports to the State Department, none has returned to its pre-war activities in a measure comparable to Belgium. When the armistice was signed the country found itself with a third of its factories ruined. In transportation essentials 1,250 miles of railroads, 1,800 bridges and 600 kilometers of canals had been destroyed, 60,000 railroad cars and 2,500 locomotives taken by the Germans, and the telegraph and telephone systems ruined.

Progress made toward reconstruction is so phenomenal that within the next six months all pre-war industries, excepting steel plants, will have attained, where they do not already exceed, the production of pre-war years. Practically all railway trains in the country are running on pre-war schedules, the roadbeds and bridges having been for the most part repaired or reconstructed. Reconstruction has been but little handicapped by the few strikes occurring, and there is little or no spirit of Bolshevism among the inhabitants.

This phenomenal progress has, however, been seriously affected by the price-cutting wave from America, the textile industry being among the first to suffer. Some of the mills are working on reduced time and a few shut down in the middle of July. The same is true of the shoe industry. Other industries likewise have been affected. Central railroad shops are at present repairing twelve locomotives a week as against nineteen in 1914, while in the shops along the lines production is one-half that of 1914. Circulation of passenger trains (June 1, 1920) has been restored to 56.6 per cent. of the 1913 circulation, while freight service had reached 89.1 per cent.

Of telephone subscribers in 1914, 80 per cent. have been refound. It is curious to note that at Antwerp, Malines, and Turnhout there are now more subscribers than before the war. In Brussels there are 14,700 out of a pre-war 18,400, and at Liège about 4,000 out of a previous 5,000.

In 1913 Belgium stood fifth in number of blast furnaces, being outranked only by the United States, England, Germany and France. Fifty-five furnaces were in activity on July 1, 1913, with a production per 24 hours of 35 tons refining, 280 tons casting and 7,473 tons steel. On Jan. 1, 1920, the number of furnaces had been restored to 52, with a daily output of 90 tons casting and 1,744 tons steel.

During occupation, the Germans put into circulation 6,100,000,000 marks and compelled the Belgians to accept them at the forced rate of 1 mark for 1.25 francs. The problem of retiring this flood of marks from circulation was accomplished only partially through the monetary restoration bonds, 1,700,000,000 of the 3,000,000,000 francs raised being used for this purpose. To complete the replacement, 5,800,000,000 francs were put at the disposal of the Government by the Banque Nationale, the Government to repay only the principal and the actual charges of printing and issuing. Before the end of the year steps had been taken to repay part of this obligation by floating an internal loan for 2,500,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000,000 francs were to be turned over at once to the Banque Nationale.

Eventual redemption of these marks at 1.25 francs each is assured by an agreement between Belgium and Germany whereby the latter agrees to convert 5,500,000,000 marks into 40 treasury bonds of the German Republic, bearing interest at 5 per cent. from May, 1921, and redeemable in blocks of 50,000,000 up to the time of maturity in 1939.

1,141 OIL WELLS SUNK.

Texas Spent $17,000,000 and Oklahoma $10,000,000 in November.

Oil wells costing $27,000,000 were completed in Texas and Oklahoma last month, according to the results of a survey in those fields made public yesterday by the American Oil Engineering Corporation of this city. Texas exceeded Oklahoma both in the cost of wells built and in the total initial production of new wells. The corporation's statement said:

"The Osage field and Stephens County, Texas, compare most closely in the number of wells completed, the former having a credit of 190 completions, of which 20½ per cent. were dry and 72 per cent. were producers. Stephens County has a credit of 179 completions, of which 20½ per cent. were dry and 79½ per cent. producers. The Osage completions also contained 7½ per cent. gassers.

"In total production and average per well, Stephens County is far ahead of the Osage, the former having a total of 68,946 barrels of new production, or an average of 485 barrels per well, against a total of 18,895 barrels of new production or an average of 140 barrels per well for the Osage.

"The only field to bring in larger average flush wells than Stephens County, Texas, was Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, which completed 21 wells, of which 76 per cent. were producers, 14 per cent. failures, and 10 per cent. gassers. The flush production of 16 producers completed average 534 barrels per well as against 485 barrels for Stephens County.

"The cost of the 482 wells completed in Texas during November is estimated at $17,000,000, and 659 wells completed in Oklahoma, exclusive of gassers, which will probably about pay for themselves, at $10,000,000.

"The total initial production of new wells in Texas was 83,009 barrels, and in Oklahoma was 70,954 barrels. Therefore these figures indicate that in comparing the two States the cost of development in Oklahoma was 60 per cent. of the cost in Texas, and the results obtained in barrels of oil produced in Oklahoma was 85 per cent. of that of Texas. In Texas 30 per cent. of the wells completed were dry, and in Oklahoma 22 per cent. were dry."

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

What Paris Believed to Be the Result of the Subscription.

Regarding the new French 6 per cent internal loan, the subscription for which closed Nov. 30, after having been opened for six weeks, a Paris correspondent of The London Economist reports that in official circles it resulted in an unparalleled success. "The actual figures," it was added, were not yet known, "but there is little doubt the total will far exceed that of any previous French loan. Estimates mentioned among bankers range from forty to sixty thousand million francs and are alleged to be based on calculations arrived at from certain known results.

"M. Francois-Marsal, the Finance Minister, is reported to have predicted some weeks ago, when the lists were opened, that it would produce forty thousand millions. What is known is that (largely, no doubt, in view of the fact that the Government had offered to pay 5.75 per cent. interest on all subscriptions received before the lists opened) over 3,000,000,000 francs had been received by the end of October. The success of the loan has undoubtedly been considerably helped by the resolve of the French trading world, under the auspices of the various Chambers of Commerce, to invest the whole of their receipts on Thursday last in the new issue.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 23, 1920.

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year. Ago.
Gold and gold certificates	$144,304,315.65	$111,078,000	$147,197,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	53,975,880.38	24,357,000	41,560,000
Gold with foreign agencies	1,211,100.00	24,862,000	49,296,000
Total gold held by bank	$199,491,302.03	$160,497,000	$238,053,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent	235,127,330.89	245,765,000	307,385,000
Gold redemption fund	39,000,000.00	38,000,000	25,000,000
Total gold reserves	$473,618,632.92	$444,262,000	$570,438,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	139,321,505.55	138,261,000	45,602,000
Total reserves	$612,940,138.47	$582,523,000	$616,040,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations: For members	461,010,764.33	464,249,000	584,588,000
All other: For members	$461,010,764.33	$464,249,000	$584,588,000
	446,195,696.11	388,997,000	203,606,000
Bills bought in open market	$446,195,696.11	$388,997,000	$203,606,000
	96,829,003.11	89,357,000	191,312,000
Total bills on hand	$1,004,035,463.55	$942,603,000	$979,506,000
United States Government bonds	1,468,305.55	1,468,000	1,257,000
United States Victory notes	50,000.00	50,000	50,000
United States certificates of indebtedness	78,666,000.00	120,481,000	67,347,000
Total earning assets	$1,084,219,769.10	$1,064,602,000	$1,048,160,000
Bank premises	4,345,121.72	4,216,000	3,994,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	2,727,110.00	2,684,000	2,029,000
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	159,126,648.84	188,520,000	235,000,000
All other resources	1,620,362.08	1,341,000	1,305,000
Total resources	$1,864,979,150.21	$1,843,886,000	$1,907,518,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$26,375,650.00	$26,261,000	$22,388,000
Surplus	51,307,534.66	51,308,000	32,922,000
Government deposits	941,039.26	723,000	12,641,000
Due to members—reserve account	696,124,104.22	683,866,000	706,254,000
Deferred availability items	106,947,261.66	110,829,000	188,383,000
Other deposits, including foreign Government credits	12,256,285.06	13,068,000	42,684,000
Total gross deposits	$816,268,090.20	$808,486,000	$949,962,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	880,869,790.00	871,522,000	824,044,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability	39,807,200.00	36,754,000	54,624,000
All other liabilities	50,350,285.35	49,555,000	22,678,000
Total liabilities	$1,864,979,150.21	$1,843,886,000	$1,907,518,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	39.9%	39.1%	40.0%
Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in circulation after deducting 35 per cent. against deposit liabilities	....	....	44.5%
Ratio of reserves to net deposits after deducting 40 per cent. gold reserves against F. R. notes in circulation	39.7%	37.7%	....
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	$6,076,995.79	$6,077,141.32	.....

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$601,918,800	— $869,300
Gold	7,138,000	— 856,400
Currency and bank notes	18,660,900	+ 70,500
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	51,086,800	— 2,384,200
Total deposits	640,522,000	+ 7,418,200
*Net deposits	590,298,600	+ 4,683,100
Reserve on deposits	111,029,300	— 3,777,100
Percentage of reserve, 21.		

RESERVE.

	State B'ks.	P. C.	Trust Cos.	P. C.
Cash	$25,936,900	16.32	$50,942,800	13.84
Deposits in banks and trust companies	9,498,800	5.98	24,650,800	6.69
Total	$35,435,700	22.30	$75,593,600	20.53

*Deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and United States depositaries.

ALL NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE INSTITUTIONS

(AVERAGE FIGURES)

Week ended,	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Reserve.
Dec. 24, 1920	$5,281,715,000	*$4,226,594,000	$544,409,000
Dec. 18, 1920	5,235,041,000	4,310,033,000	565,497,000
Dec. 11, 1920	5,183,421,000	4,221,651,000	543,487,000
Dec. 4, 1920	5,208,880,000	4,270,048,000	543,030,000
Nov. 27, 1920	5,218,745,000	4,292,427,000	548,616,000
Nov. 20, 1920	5,251,293,060	4,291,664,000	532,892,000
Dec. 27, 1919	5,191,447,000	4,318,584,000	539,450,000
Dec. 20, 1919	5,171,500,000	4,420,586,000	592,169,000
Dec. 13, 1919	5,116,781,000	4,332,260,000	586,721,000
Dec. 6, 1919	5,144,327,000	4,384,087,000	597,945,000
Nov. 29, 1919	4,860,689,000	3,922,347,000	567,210,000
Nov. 22, 1919	5,238,530,000	4,468,299,000	594,511,000
This year's high	5,486,134,000	4,484,543,000	593,480,000
in week ended	Oct. 16.	Oct. 16.	June 19.
This year's low	5,004,477,000	4,221,651,000	533,269,000
in week ended	March 6.	Dec. 11.	Aug. 28.
Last year's high	5,366,606,000	4,464,452,000	590,332,000
in week ended	Oct. 18.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 20.
Last year's low	4,709,063,000	3,921,493,000	537,560,000
in week ended	Jan. 4.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 15.

*United States deposits deducted, $182,838,000.

INDIVIDUAL BANK RETURNS.

AVERAGE FIGURES WEEK ENDED DEC. 24, 1920.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	Loans, Discount, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$45,494,000	$892,000	$4,698,000	$32,261,000	$3,087,000
Bank of Manhat'n Co.	126,443,000	3,463,000	13,207,000	100,388,000	11,948,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	211,749,000	10,508,000	20,025,000	149,278,000	2,939,000
Bank of America	59,180,000	2,179,000	6,931,000	51,340,000	1,187,000
National City	573,122,000	9,254,000	60,219,000	(a)573,188,000	34,653,000
Chemical National	132,713,000	2,057,000	14,112,000	105,253,000	1,765,000
Atlantic National	19,342,000	475,000	2,091,000	15,029,000	582,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov's	4,526,000	122,000	653,000	4,540,000	62,000
Amer. Exch. Nati.	126,771,000	1,571,000	11,810,000	87,372,000	3,981,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	387,868,000	3,139,000	34,701,000	256,001,000	2,093,000
Pacific	21,792,000	2,212,000	3,326,000	23,769,000	276,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	125,033,000	5,493,000	14,974,000	100,590,000	13,743,000
Hanover National	123,940,000	2,815,000	14,379,000	108,985,000	.....
Metropolitan	37,778,000	2,404,000	6,260,000	42,070,000	4,000
Corn Exchange	151,986,000	7,371,000	23,624,000	148,516,000	12,409,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	43,143,000	996,000	3,869,000	29,553,000	27,000
National Park	200,557,000	1,373,000	18,512,000	141,357,000	1,855,000
East River National	11,913,000	521,000	1,811,000	11,555,000	930,000
Second National	23,038,000	1,129,000	2,794,000	19,352,000	90,000
First National	323,908,000	1,168,000	24,685,000	180,052,000	4,851,000
Irving National	199,967,000	7,758,000	23,460,000	179,437,000	1,751,000
N. Y. County Nat.	11,821,000	915,000	1,836,000	13,218,000	854,000
Continental	7,218,000	191,000	764,000	5,874,000	100,000
Chase National	361,808,000	5,969,000	35,309,000	261,698,000	7,580,000
Fifth Avenue	19,705,000	1,235,000	2,947,000	19,394,000	.....
Commercial Exch.	8,571,000	474,000	1,460,000	8,715,000	.....
Commonwealth	8,850,000	508,000	1,523,000	9,579,000	.....
Garfield National	16,092,000	617,000	2,344,000	15,885,000	48,000
Fifth National	12,345,000	345,000	2,038,000	13,594,000	505,000
Seaboard National	48,329,000	1,270,000	6,211,000	46,219,000	822,000
Liberty National	100,246,000	997,000	9,669,000	71,767,000	2,221,000
Coal & Iron National	19,287,000	930,000	1,780,000	13,440,000	262,000
Union Exchange Nat.	19,263,000	651,000	2,777,000	20,471,000	318,000
Brooklyn Trust	37,849,000	908,000	3,994,000	28,687,000	5,272,000
Bankers Trust	292,435,000	1,431,000	27,702,000	(b)213,300,000	10,800,000
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	66,412,000	920,000	6,926,000	49,273,000	10,099,000
Guaranty Trust	325,651,000	2,422,000	45,285,000	(c)443,729,000	26,153,000
Fidelity-Inter. Trust	18,199,000	623,000	2,384,000	17,600,000	634,000
Columbia Trust	81,464,000	1,778,000	9,746,000	74,346,000	3,735,000
Peoples Trust	32,311,000	1,482,000	3,255,000	31,248,000	1,111,000
N. Y. Trust	84,713,000	664,000	7,969,000	61,850,000	1,433,000
Lincoln Trust	23,159,000	792,000	3,302,000	22,276,000	455,000
Metropolitan Trust	32,218,000	688,000	3,366,000	25,595,000	1,046,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	16,290,000	717,000	1,342,000	13,095,000	518,000
Farmers Loan & Tr.	116,990,000	1,653,000	13,377,000	(d)111,338,000	14,221,000
Columbia	24,552,000	966,000	3,111,000	24,019,000	86,000
Equitable Trust	174,401,000	2,028,000	19,394,000	(e)167,554,000	12,326,000
Total	$5,112,651,000	$98,178,000	$525,982,000	*$3,884,310,000	$198,962,000

STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Greenwich	$18,957,000	$2,981,000	$1,823,000	$19,905,000	$50,000
Bowery	5,871,000	720,000	346,000	5,767,000	.....
State	73,198,000	3,807,000	2,142,000	31,267,000	41,896,000
Total	$98,026,000	$7,508,000	$4,311,000	$56,939,000	$41,946,000

TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Title Guar. & Trust	$46,521,000	$1,053,000	$3,258,000	$28,416,000	$889,000
Lawyers Title & Tr.	24,517,000	932,000	1,365,000	14,940,000	192,000
Total	$71,038,000	$1,985,000	$4,623,000	$43,356,000	$1,081,000
Grand total	5,261,715,000	107,671,000	534,916,000	†3,984,605,000	241,989,000

Includes deposits in foreign branches not included in footings: (a) $121,861,000, (b) $6,108,000, (c) $101,935,000, (d) $17,896,000, (e) $20,519,000.

Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits: (a) $55,882,000, (b) $310,000, (c) $14,466,000, (d) $4,960,000, (e) $6,281,000.

*Deposits in foreign branches not included.

†United States deposits deducted, $182,838,000.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1920.

ACTUAL CONDITION, CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Excess reserve	Inc.	$22,337,330
Loans	Dec.	36,251,000
Net demand deposits	Dec.	21,303,000
Net time deposits	Inc.	589,000
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	Inc.	9,056,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank, member banks	Inc.	29,929,000
Reserve in own vaults, State banks and trust companies	Dec.	96,000
Reserve in other depositories, State banks and trust companies	Dec.	1,209,000
Circulation	Dec.	59,000

ACTUAL CONDITION, ALL MEMBERS.

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Loans	$5,266,050,000	$5,197,484,000	$4,659,461,000
*Demand deposits	4,604,067,000	4,057,164,000	3,926,359,000
Time deposits	242,809,000	252,666,000	132,903,000
Circulation	34,894,000	37,021,000	35,934,000
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	102,252,000	113,228,000	113,270,000
Reserve in Fed. Res. Bank, mem. banks	542,277,000	523,382,000	541,528,000
Res. in other depos., banks & trust cos.	8,993,000	11,339,000	9,020,000
Cash in vault, State banks and trust cos.	9,545,000	12,952,000	11,389,000
Aggregate reserve	$560,815,000	$547,673,000	$561,937,000
Reserve required	530,255,470	539,440,460	519,132,680
Excess reserve	$30,559,530	$8,232,540	$42,804,340

*Government deposits of $160,517,000 deducted. Last week such deposits were $8,408,000.

AVERAGE CONDITION, CHANGES FOR THE WEEK

Excess reserve	Dec.	$10,667,350
Loans	Inc.	46,674,000
Net demand deposits	Dec.	79,642,000
Net time deposits	Dec.	3,797,000
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	Inc.	1,237,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank, mem ber banks	Dec.	20,792,000
Reserve in own vaults, State banks and trust companies	Inc.	79,000
Reserve in other depositories, State banks and trust companies	Inc.	375,000
Circulation	Inc.	47,000

AVERAGE CONDITION, ALL MEMBERS

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Loans	$5,281,715,000	$5,191,447,000	$4,662,606,000
*Demand deposits	3,984,605,000	4,064,645,000	3,901,420,000
Time deposits	241,989,000	253,939,000	134,186,000
Circulation	34,912,000	37,083,000	35,920,000
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	98,178,000	108,232,000	110,401,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank, member banks	525,982,000	536,466,000	527,142,000
Res. in other depos., banks & trust cos.	8,934,000	10,647,000	9,225,000
Cash in vault, State banks and trust cos.	9,403,000	12,337,000	11,019,000
Aggregate reserves	$544,409,000	$559,450,000	$547,386,000
Reserve required	527,681,580	540,431,040	515,789,910
Excess reserve	$16,727,420	$19,018,960	$31,601,090

*Government deposits of $182,838,000 deducted. Last week such deposits were $2,293,000.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times).

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

FOR THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 24, 1920.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
Battery Park Nat.	$12,060,800	$55,000	$250,600	$1,564,200	$765,700	$12,348,100
Colonial	15,899,000	300,000	1,767,000	1,594,000	.....	17,386,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	4,083,756	6,285	14,306	445,350	1,471,846	4,219,388
Mutual	10,546,000	29,000	522,000	1,776,000	.....	13,237,000
New Netherland	6,796,000	20,000	233,000	1,712,000	62,000	8,132,000
Washington Heights	3,467,000	125,000	353,000	239,000	.....	3,665,000
Yorkville	14,201,000	25,000	535,000	1,879,000	.....	16,037,000
BROOKLYN—						
First National	10,472,600	8,700	424,300	976,900	737,000	10,976,800
Mechanics	29,125,200	73,000	2,037,300	7,204,600	17,400	36,757,500
North Side	6,350,700	14,600	393,900	817,489	.....	7,480,100
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	8,669,000	109,000	432,000	3,022,000	72,000	12,680,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

FOR THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 23, 1920.

BROOKLYN—	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
Hamilton	$8,971,000	$687,000	$526,000	.....	$8,737,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics	8,991,549	418,314	977,348	$180,223	10,117,237

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 23, 1920.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
Bank of Cuba	$981,420	$80,500	$29,104	$64,987	.....	$908,755
Bank of United States	26,224,900	10,000	920,600	2,630,300	$2,716,100	30,958,400
Broadway Central	2,817,500	95,500	219,550	199,950	35,900	3,053,600
Bronx Borough	3,616,204	10,000	203,807	314,298	.....	4,016,578
Bryant Park Bank	2,430,400	50,700	246,400	274,200	.....	2,557,600
Chelsea Exch. Bank	7,397,000	.....	720,000	1,102,000	12,000	7,181,000
Cosmopolitan	2,738,600	.....	134,700	320,400	3,000	3,026,700
Europe (Bank of)	5,241,750	82,000	513,825	358,822	.....	6,049,162
Gotham National	11,867,000	.....	353,000	1,556,000	56,000	10,474,000
Harriman National	29,501,000	42,000	1,215,000	3,234,000	737,000	28,662,000
Public National	70,889,000	13,000	1,493,000	4,056,000	3,909,000	73,483,000
Twenty-third Ward	5,375,400	108,200	486,400	1,023,700	50,700	6,887,900
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	2,801,500	20,500	640,800	51,600	.....	3,197,900
Homestead	2,925,000	215,000	189,300	235,900	.....	3,315,500
Montauk	2,600,000	15,000	189,000	188,000	.....	2,850,000
Municipal	1,482,100	3,000	141,700	202,900	22,700	1,699,900
Peoples National	4,448,200	2,800	285,000	501,600	153,400	5,296,700
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	10,971,600	13,000	278,200	884,900	17,900	10,699,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 24, 192.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
American	$11,041,457	$1,056,575	$1,102,814	$104,424	$11,962,894
Central-Union	193,532,000	*27,601,000	5,856,000	1,639,000	200,186,000
Commercial	7,507,000	649,000	274,000	258,000	7,732,000
Empire	40,961,000	*2,780,100	4,936,700	2,855,600	48,061,400
Fulton	7,642,800	*1,384,700	643,000	.....	8,406,200
Hudson	6,900,400	467,400	1,604,200	242,800	7,978,800
Mercantile	15,597,000	150,000	1,820,000	774,000	15,350,000
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	25,971,600	1,788,100	976,700	.....	24,304,900
United States	54,272,025	4,500,000	6,143,096	.....	48,200,738
BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	22,475,170	1,693,195	1,695,832	.....	22,811,561
Manufacturers	28,136,200	1,522,700	6,312,400	26,200	31,620,700

*Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows Central-Union $23,757,000, Empire $1,085,300 and Fulton $1,213,100.

AGGREGATE TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

The following figures of Clearing House trust companies include items not included in the net deposits as reported to the Clearing House:

Trust Companies.	Deposits.	Trust Companies.	Deposits.
Bankers	$273,574,000	Metropolitan	$30,251,400
Brooklyn	36,982,000	New York	68,956,000
Columbia	87,248,000	Peoples	35,790,100
Equitable	200,785,000	Title Guarantee	32,393,400
Farmers	149,253,405	United States Mortgage	71,665,000
Fidelity-International	19,727,000		
Guaranty	585,688,000	Total	$1,642,104,305
Lawyers Title	24,516,800	Change	+7,900,163
Lincoln	25,474,200		

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents per word. Two business and one bank reference required from advertisers.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WILL FINANCE
manufacturers, merchants and selling agents on their accounts and notes receivable in amounts up to $25,000 on our non-notification plan; interviews invited; confidential.
TRADERS' FINANCE CORPORATION,
Room 1812, 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. C.
Phone Hanover 2657.

WE FINANCE
manufacturers and jobbers on their accounts receivable on a non-notification basis; relationship confidential as with your own bank.
CREDIT DISCOUNT TRUST,
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Phone Madison Square 8190.

TWO high-class sales managers to invest $5,000 each in the greatest advertising specialty ever produced; must be big men, capable of handling their share of sales work; only high-tension, aggressive sales drivers will be considered; give past experience, references and one bank. P 404 Times.

AN AMERICAN, age 35, energetic, successful business executive, formerly treasurer and secretary of two large corporations, will invest with services up to $50,000 in an established paying business; give summary of proposition in first letter. B 471 Times.

CLIENT would invest $15,000 in modern upper Bronx flat; price must be very reasonable for quick sale; let us co-operate. Please write S. L. Aronda Co., 470 Tremont Av. Tremont 4083.

MECHANICAL engineer will invest up to $25,000 in going concern and take active interest in management. Y 2359 Times Annex.

$10,000-$25,000 to invest, with service, in established business; lighting line. Room 805, 103 Park Avenue.

YOUNG MAN will invest $1,000 and valuable services in small established wholesale business. A 905 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Piece goods store Greater New York; will purchase stock, fixtures and lease. A 712 Times Downtown.

LOOKING for a motion picture theatre; must be a paying proposition. B 484 Times.

CORPORATIONS with merit and responsibility assisted financially. A 941 Times Downtown.

$25,000 to $100,000, prosperous industrial, active merchant. E 29 Times.

HAVE $500 and services to invest; no quacks. L 684 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WANTED to secure $50,000 to $100,000 loan for six months by a successful company; will pay current rate of interest plus liberal commission; note to be endorsed by stockholder carrying personal responsibility of more than $1,000,000. For particulars address V 816 Times Downtown.

PARTY wanted with $5,000 to $15,000, for State, county or city representative for manufacturer of greatest product of its kind made; protected by patent; highest references furnished; exclusive rights given; active or silent investor; large yearly returns assured, besides liberal salary if active. D 183 Times.

WELL ESTABLISHED and successful manufacturing company wants to interest party with $50,000 or more capital by a division of the profits; excellent opportunity for a young man of means and character. Y 2267 Times Annex.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for bright man to join our organization with few thousand to invest; good salary, good profits; high-grade engraving, advertising and printing; want to enlarge; references exchanged. S 740 Times Downtown.

LEADING dress manufacturer, long established, doing too large turnover for capital invested, desires inactive special partner; will make liberal arrangement with satisfactory party; investment required, $25,000 up; business running close to $1,000,000 per annum. Dress, 88 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

WANTED—$50,000 for one year, with option of renewal, by responsible parties now engaged in two going and profitable enterprises; money to be used in expansion; ample security. C. S., 441 Times Downtown.

LEATHER and findings wholesale business, established 50 years, requires additional capital; investors of high character only. Wm. M. Goldweber, 580 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SECURITY sales organization has opening for stock issue, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland territories; must be financially sound, stand investigation; no promotion. P. E. B., 1533 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO men of the highest integrity want to meet a person of the same calibre with capital to market a new invention, which is a bottle filler. Call 105 West 40th St., Room 1501.

CORPORATION about to be formed to manufacture fireproof building blocks, for which there is great demand and which may be sold at about cost of lumber, seeks $15,000, with or without service. P 396 Times.

PROMINENT dry goods broker desires to co-operate with party having capital to invest in the wholesale dry goods business; can submit sound proposition. S 735 Times Downtown.

WANTED to buy modern broad silk mill of 300 to 500 looms; up-to-date machinery; must be a bargain. Clark, MacMullen & Riley, 101 Park Av., New York.

SALESMAN, high-grade, with several thousand dollars, to join me in imports business. I have valuable foreign connections and will invest an equal amount or more. Y 2392 Times Annex.

PARTNER wanted with $5,000-$10,000 for Florida orange grove enterprise. Address P. O. Box 447, City Hall Station, New York.

PARTNER, $5,000 to $15,000, prosperous business; money for expansion and secured. E 28 Times.

MAN wanted with few thousand dollars, take active interest in portable Turkish bath. 216 Centre St., 3d floor.

EXECUTIVE wanted with $15,000; established manufacturing, large profits; handle own money. P 403 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
New York, December 9, 1920.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
H. C. STEVENS,
Second Vice President.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, to consider amending the Articles of Association so as to increase the authorized number of Directors, and to act upon any other matters which may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, No. 57 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM P. HOLLY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1920.

ALLEGHENY STEEL & TUBE CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the Allegheny Steel & Tube Co. have this day declared the Third Regular Quarterly D

The Merchant's Point of View

A GENERAL impression prevails in mercantile circles that the next four or five weeks will be the most critical ones in the period of deflation through which the country is passing. The turn of the year is always a time when men total up their profits or losses in business and determine on future policies. This year it is going to be a question with many whether they will be able to overcome the effects of shrinkages of values and continue in trade. In anticipation a number have been wise enough to get rid of high-priced stocks even at a loss in order to get ready funds with which to buy at the reduced levels and thus have a chance to build up a paying trade again. Fortunately for general business conditions, there have been enough of these to form a pretty high average and the number of them will be added to materially before the new year goes very far. All the indications are for some pretty drastic clearance sales in the near future now that the holiday buying is over. These sales will have a value beyond that of merely moving stocks. They will indicate to some extent the purchasing power or inclination, or both, of the general public and will afford a guide as to how far the consumers are ready to go when prices are made low enough. There is hardly a doubt but that real bargains will be offered at retail and that the element of cost will not be considered. It promises to be a case of getting rid of goods for what they will bring. The prices obtained may be even less than the replacement costs.

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The Holiday Trade and Thereafter.

It cannot be said that the holiday trade has afforded much of an indication of the general public sentiment. Reports of results obtained vary, not only according to localities but also as to different stores in the same locality. Some have been able truthfully to declare that their business has been fully up to expectations, while others make no secret that the results have been disappointing. In most cases the stores have done less than they hoped for. While, in some instances, this has been due to the mistaken attempt on the part of dealers to keep up prices, this alone does not account for the restriction of sales. A season of extravagance in buying is apt to be succeeded by one of the most rigid economy. The pendulum which swings violently to one side is sure to be as violently propelled to the other. It takes time to make the motions again more nearly constant and regular and finally bring the normal of rest. This would be the case with buying even if the other factors now apparent were not present. It seems, unlikely, judging from precedent, that profuseness in purchasing will be resumed in the near future. But, on the other hand, there is a good prospect that, beginning with Spring, there will be a resumption of that steady buying which is more beneficial to business in general because it is more apt to continue. No matter what view pessimists may take, the country is not "broke," and people will continue to need things and get them. So the forehanded retailers will make no mistake if they buy when prices reach their level—which will be soon—and purchase with caution, which they are likely to do.

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Taxation as It Affects Business.

Questions of human liberty, it was long ago observed, ever revolve about the matter of taxation. The recollection of the Stamp Tax and the famous Boston tea party ought to keep the idea fresh in the minds of Americans. But taxation has other effects than political ones, and not the least of these is the effect on business of ill-considered or inequitable taxation. This is one of the reasons for the general opposition to the continuance of the excess profits tax. A still better reason is that, considering the losses brought about by the declines in prices this year, there will be few, if any, excess profits to tax. But, as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States says in asking the opinions of its members on what tax shall take its place, the fact remains that taxes must continue high. The question is so what shall the taxes be levied so as to supply sufficient revenue to the Government. Two things must govern. The one is that the cost of collecting the tax shall be as small as possible, which means that the nearer they are automatically collected the better. The second is that the chances to evade the taxes shall also be reduced to a minimum so that the honest shall not be at a disadvantage as compared with the rogues. The stamp taxes are regarded as an ideal way of raising revenue, but not enough can be raised this way to cover the Government's vast needs. To raise money by a tax on sales has many advocates, but also not a few opponents who urge that this will be a cover under which profiteering will be rife. Next to enforcing economy in expenditures this matter of the proper mode of taxation will call for more thought than, perhaps, any other within the purview of legislation.

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Features of Temporary Tariff.

Apropos of this matter of legislation, what the House of Representatives did the other day, in adopting the temporary tariff measure for the avowed purpose of helping the farming interests, does not promise much as to its ability to help in adjusting taxation. Take the matter of wheat, for example. A tariff tax of 30 cents a bushel is placed on imports of it, the object being to keep out Canadian shipments and thus raise the price of the American article. As a matter of fact, this country not only imports wheat from Canada, but also exports wheat to it. During October, it so happens, the imports were very much larger than the exports. In that month we took, counting wheat and wheat flour, 10,535,342 bushels and only sent to Canada 624,338 bushels. But, taking the first ten months of the year as a whole, the imports from Canada were 15,879,962 bushels, while the exports were 14,086,841 bushels, or very nearly as much. Then, too, aside from any retaliatory measures which Canada might enact — and that country is one of the best customers for United States products—its wheat could be sent abroad instead of here and so cut down the price of American wheat in foreign markets even if it did not succeed in keeping the latter out altogether.

Another odd thing, of many, in that tariff bill is the tender regard for the sheep and live-stock interests. A tax is placed on imports of sheep, lamb and mutton. It is curious that this should follow the action of the Parliament of New Zealand, whence such products have been coming, refusing an export license to the Armours for just these very articles. It prompts to the suspicion that the fine Italian hand of what is called the Meat Trust has figured in the outcome.

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Foreign Commerce of the Country.

A fair idea of what the foreign commerce figures for the calendar year 1920 are expected to show is made possible by the publication of the statistics for November. During that month both exports and imports showed a drop in value from those of October, the decline in the former having been $76,000,000 and, in the latter, $13,000,000. Taking the eleven months of the year the exports foot up $7,507,323,420 and the imports $5,013,117,932, showing an excess of exports amounting to $2,494,205,488. Estimating December trade according to the recent trend, the year's total of exports ought to be about $8,000,000,000 and that of imports about $5,300,000,000, showing a balance of about $2,700,000,000 in favor of the former. These figures at both ends show a great advance over pre-war ones, although the difference in values must be considered in making comparisons. Before the war the total foreign trade was about $4,250,000,000 with an average excess of exports of about $550,000,000. When this year's figures, however, are compared with last year's, the exports will appear to be about the same in value, while the imports will have increased by about $1,400,000,000. The resultant excess of exports over imports will be that much reduced. In the ordinary course of things the exports during next year should show a decline, not only in value because of the reduction in prices, but also in quantities, while the imports should increase. But, whether this happens or not, the calendar year 1919 will continue to stand as a record for favorable balance of trade.

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Trade in Cotton and Cotton Goods.

A lot of nostrums are being invoked in the vain hope that cotton prices may be advanced to some point not warranted by the statistical situation. Of more avail are the projects for increasing the exports, especially those contemplating the financing of export corporations under the Edge act. It will take time, however, before these are effectively in operation and, meanwhile, actual cotton is selling at very low figures. In the exchanges the quotations during the week kept persistently below the 15 cent point and even ran below 14 cents. The demand has been comparatively small from the domestic spinners, not only because of the uncertainty of the price situation, but also because of the curtailment of production due to poor business. Nor are the foreign markets very promising for the time being, although evidences point to a much larger demand from them before very long. The exchange situation and the obtaining of credits are the stumbling-blocks. A brighter prospect for the immediate future appears in the goods market. Between now and the end of the year, revisions of prices are expected which will be recognized as basic and stable and will be calculated to stimulate the buying which has been so long deferred. The first fortnight of January ought to see considerable purchasing of all kinds of cotton goods and their speedy distribution to the retailers whose shelves need filling. Even in knit goods there are signs of some activity, although not a very brisk season is expected. The knitters have discovered they made a mistake in announcing, not so long ago, that their prices would have to be advanced. With falling prices in cotton and yarns there was no alternative except to follow the procession. The demand in hosiery also shows signs of picking up.

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Situation in Wool and Woolens.

Wool markets have not been very responsive to the benefits which some thought would follow the easy passage of the temporary Tariff bill by the lower house of Congress. One reason for this is that few think that bill has any chance of becoming a law. The woolen manufacturers, who are about as greedy as the best or worst of tariff beggars, will probably have something to say in the matter, and for once they have a very good case. It would certainly be unjust to them to have a tariff on wool, thus forcing them to pay more for their raw material than their foreign competitors, and leave unchanged the tariff on woolens. In the old days, when the tariff beneficiaries were permitted to write the schedules, the wool growers were careful not to antagonize the woolen manufacturers. Each crowd looked after the other's interests and, between them, made the public pay. Now the woolen manufacturers find it necessary to sell as cheaply as possible because they cannot get high prices for their products, and they are in no mood to listen to proposals which will result in high prices. Abroad, more difficulty is being shown in selling wool, the existence of which in vast quantities is hanging like a pall over all markets. In the domestic goods market a little better feeling is prevalent, although the transactions do not show any large increase in volume. Conditions are not improved by the labor controversies in the clothing trade in this city and Baltimore, which promise to be fought to a finish. More business is expected in dress goods after the turn of the year.

COST FINDING SYSTEMS.

Plan to Extend Them to the Stamp and Stencil Industry.

As a result of meetings recently held in Pittsburgh and this city, plans have been completed by the officers, Directors and Cost Committee of the International Stamp Manufacturers' Association for the preparation of accurate systems of cost finding, accounting and general efficiency in the industry. The membership of the association, which includes manufacturers of rubber, steel or other kinds of stamps all over the country, is divided into ten geographical sections. In District 2, which embraces this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New Haven and Bridgeport, as well as New York State and New Jersey, are located sixty-five leading makers of these articles.

A leading part of the plans will consist of sending an experienced accountant through the principal centres producing steel and rubber stamps, stencils, steel dies and allied merchandise to study these industries at first hand with a view to working out the desired systems. In the course of his work the accountant will visit this city, Boston, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore and Washington.

The need of uniform cost and accounting systems, according to the announcement of the project, has resulted from the growth of the stamp industry, not only in size but importance. From more or less humble beginnings it has grown to a business of specialization that requires a very high type of mechanical skill and organization. The rubber stamp alone, the announcement asserts, has come to occupy a part as important in some business operations as the adding machine or the typewriter does in others. The steel stamp, with its various uses, such as making identification marks on steel and similar products, has been of great aid to manufacturers in building up their business by giving them means of permanently marking their wares and thus preventing substitutions by unscrupulous dealers.

MILLINERY FOR SPRING.

An Especial Feature Is the Amount of Trimmings in Hats.

It looks as if the coming Spring millinery season will be a "trimmed" one for the first time in quite a while. Sponsored by the leading French style creators, the advance models for the new season show a lavish use of garnitures, and it seems as though trimmings have finally come into their own. A particularly good demand exists for flowers at the present time, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, and the call for them, as well as for other trimmings, is increasing.

"Paris especially favors flowers for her Spring hats," the bulletin continues, "and has sent over models which illustrate how extremely effective the flower trimming may be if cleverly and artistically used. Some of the famous French houses have concentrated on all-flower hats that are unusually effective.

"In addition to the long, trailing wreaths and clusters of delicately-colored flowers, the Spring hats are trimmed with blossoms made of yacca, velvet, patent leather, braid, ribbon and self fabric. Hand-painted flowers of silk, chiffon, satin and muslin are also used. Fruits are beginning to be used, but only in a small way as yet.

"Ribbons also give every indication of being favored for the new season. Narrow picot-edged ribbons of silk, grosgrain and satin, and wide bows and sashes of moiré, faille, satin, &c., being especially popular. Ornaments of every kind, from jutting 'devil's horns' or bright-colored bones to drops of crystal, pearl, coral or turquoise, are used in abundance on the new hats. Long, transparent pins or brightly hued glass are also effective.

"Beads are giving every indication of continuing their popularity, and there are seen oddly shaped ones ranging in size from a small pea to a half dollar. Beads of coral, turquoise, crystal or pearl are used impartially. Pendant ornaments, dangling from chains of painted bone or wood, are in demand."

CUBAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

They Are Declared to Be Not Nearly as Black as Painted.

Retailers in Cuba are doing a good business even at the high prices asked, according to Leon Lowenstein of M. Lowenstein & Sons, cotton converters, who has just returned from that country, but the moratorium is preventing a liquidation of their bills owed to jobbers and wholesalers. The situation, in his opinion, is not as black as it has been painted, and the moratorium was declared to save three banks, which seemed to have strong political influence. It is this influence, he said, which makes it extremely difficult to do business with Cuba as well as with South American countries owing to the interference with legitimate business.

"The greatest problem in Cuba at present," he said, "is to get merchandise through the Custom House. No secret is made of the fact that the lighterage companies benefit through this delay, and the trouble is therefore traced to political sources. With the growing strides made by American business in Cuba and the South American countries, it seems to be about time to take steps to break down this interference with business.

"The American houses which have shipped to Cuba have been rather promiscuous in their credit granting, with the result that many merchants there have bitten off more than they could chew. There is no excuse for this, with the present facilities for learning the financial standing of export customers. But, despite this condition, fully 99 per cent. of the present indebtedness ought to be paid if suitable extensions are now granted to Cuban customers, and if they are given full cooperation."

Conditions Bad in Vladivostok.

Trade Commissioner Meekins, in a report from Peking, China, reports on the conditions in Vladivostok, Siberia. He says that both foreign and domestic trade at that place is practically dead with the exception of the business being conducted by the Japanese. The residents of Vladivostok are afraid to buy anything more than enough for their ba[illegible] prevalence of robberies. The Russian authorities imposed such high export duties upon furs, amounting in some cases to 80 per cent. ad valorem, that it has been impossible to [illegible] shipments. The import duties are said to be equally exorbitant.

Japan Re-exports Asbestos.

Importation of large quantities of asbestos into Japan since January, 1920, from Canada and South Africa resulted in a surplus which holders have decided to re-export to the United States, in view of the higher price quoted in that market. The first shipment of note was made about Nov. 1 and consisted of 100 tons.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE SALESMEN

Unpleasant Ones Due to Ignorance or the Lack of Merit in Goods Offered.

Some years ago a shoe manufacturing concern brought out some footwear for men that was as nearly waterproof as it is possible to make a leather shoe. The head of the business, a man of conservative action and speech, advised his salesmen to use the waterproof argument as strongly as possible in selling the shoe in question, but warned them not to get too enthusiastic about that particular feature.

In due time the men left for their respective territories, and, so far as known, all of them obeyed the cautioning of the "boss," excepting a young man who had recently been promoted to carrying a grip. In his anxiety to make a good showing in his new job his selling talk ran very largely to superlatives. All went pretty well, however, until he ran foul of a veteran buyer for a certain department store. The latter, who had earned a reputation as a "grouch," accepted the young man's enthusiastic statements concerning the merchandise he carried until the "waterproof" shoe came into the game.

Even then the buyer did not declare himself until the young salesman had asserted several times that the shoe was absolutely waterproof. At last, however, the repetition of this alleged virtue of the shoe got on the buyer's nerves and he burst out: "My dear young man, I was buying shoes when you were still reaching for the moon. In all that time I have seen only two kinds of absolutely waterproof shoes. One of them is a properly made rubber overshoe and the other is a horseshoe."

Relating the incident recently, the salesman, who has since been careful in his assertions concerning the goods he carries, said that that was the most embarrassing moment he had ever had in his business. Inquiries among other salesmen brought to light odd experiences on the part of other men, most of which happened when they were "green" at the business.

A young office clerk, a number of years ago, got dissatisfied with his job and sought a change. He scanned the "want ads" of the leading daily papers and finally found one calling for a salesman. He answered it, and found that a small factory, making smoking pipes, wanted a man to go on the road. The factory had just come into the ownership of a man who had been the foreman and who, although he knew all of the ins and outs of pipe making, did not know anything about selling. Largely due to the fact that the young man was willing to start work on a commission basis, without a drawing account, the ex-foreman gave him the job.

Neither of them knowing anything about the selling game, the new salesman was merely given a small sample case filled with a miscellaneous assortment of pipes and sent on his way. Some of the pipes had the price indicated on little tickets attached to the stems, while the others, most of them the more expensive ones had that vital information on little pieces of paper placed in the bowls. Neither employer nor employe had given that end of the matter much thought.

With the enthusiasm born of inexperience, the fledgling salesman made a bee-line for the biggest jobbing buyer in town. He had little difficulty locating the man he wanted to see, but when he was confronted with the actual problem of presenting his goods to a buyer he was stumped. The buyer was seated at a table, and, in a kind of desperation, the salesman pulled open his case and dumped the samples in front of him. If the buyer was amazed at this unusual procedure he did not show it, but began rummaging around among the samples.

Finally he selected two or three and asked the price of them. The salesman could not tell without looking at the price marks. He took the pipes from the buyer's hand and found to his consternation that, in dumping the contents of his case down on the table as he did, he had dislodged from the bowls the little slips telling the prices. Naturally, he was "stuck," and to make matters worse he began pawing among the other samples in a vain hunt for the missing slips. In doing this he knocked several pipes to the floor.

His embarrassment being complete, he started to scoop up his samples and throw them into his case when the buyer stopped him. "Never mind, son," he said, "let me see some of the others. Finally, he gave the young man a small order for some of the cheaper stuff he had, but the latter has never forgotten the incident.

In another case which involved a "green" salesman and a kindly-disposed buyer, the former had taken a very fine order for some goods sold from one of two samples which had been given him for his tryout. He was hastening back to his employers in high spirits when a sudden doubt assailed him. Examination of his samples confirmed his suspicions—he had put the wrong price on the goods he had sold and had let his concern in for a tidy loss unless the thing could be straightened out. Also, he had done himself out of a job unless he could prove to be a better diplomat than he had been a salesman.

To make a long story short, the young fellow went back and made his examination. The buyer admitted that he had thought something was wrong at the time, but did not want to pass up a good "buy." When the salesman left the place a second time he had another order for the same goods, but it was a lot smaller.

Sellers of advertising often have their "bad moments" as well as men who handle merchandise. One of these men, who was employed by a trade paper which circulated in the textile trades, brought in a small contract one time which he had won from a certain machine builder after a hard argument. The contract expired in due time, and the solicitor sought a renewal. Instead of getting it, he was nearly thrown out of the place. He found later that the advertiser had sold only two of his machines, for one of which he had not been paid. The other had been bought sub-rosa by a competing concern, which had changed it slightly and was offering it more cheaply than it was possible for the builder in question to sell his machine.

Another experience of the same solicitor was with the head of a concern manufacturing mill supplies. This concern had advertised in the solicitor's publication, but had not renewed. The argument between the latter and the executive went this way and that for some time, the sale of further space hinging on whether the publication was actually read by men who did the buying for the mills. Seeing he had come to a "dead end," the solicitor suggested that the matter be held in abeyance, pending the return of the executive from one of his periodical hand-shaking trips around the mills. "If you don't see the book in the majority of mills you visit," the solicitor asserted, "I'll give up. I'll leave it to you."

Some time later the two met again in the supply man's office. To the question of the solicitor regarding whether the book had been seen by the former in the mills he had visited, the executive replied: "I've got to admit that I did see it, but most all of the copies I saw were still in their wrappers."

Sometimes the embarrassment a salesman feels is due to downright rudeness on the part of a buyer. An instance of this kind occurred lately. A buyer with a reputation for being "agin" everybody and everything but himself was lunching in a certain hotel when a salesman who had sold him several bills of goods at various times came in. The room was pretty crowded, so the salesman approached the buyer's table and asked if he might share it. The latter made no reply, but went on eating. Thinking that the buyer might not have recognized him in the rather dim light, the salesman introduced himself and repeated his request. His consternation can be imagined when the buyer asserted in a loud voice: "I have to buy goods from salesmen, but, thank Heaven, I don't have to eat with them."

TO STOP CANCELLATIONS.

Reporting of Delinquents to Be One of the Means Adopted.

The National Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association is sending out a letter to 20,000 retailers informing them of the establishment of a Complaint Bureau which will investigate cases of cancellation and the arbitrary return of merchandise. This bureau, the association states, will report the names of delinquents to its members and to the retail organizations as well as to the commercial agencies. This action will be taken to protect the retailers and manufacturers who observe their contracts and who suffer as a result of improper practices by competitors.

After stating that business stability depends upon the fulfillment of mutual obligations, and that most manufacturers as well as retailers endeavor to honestly live up to their contracts, the communication says:

"This association finds itself forced to establish a bureau to which its members shall report the names of those retailers who unjustly cancel orders or arbitrarily return merchandise, or unfairly request price readjustments. It recommends that the retailers also report to their State or national association the names of those wholesalers or manufacturers who do not live up to their contracts.

"The Complaint Bureau will investigate and report on all cases brought to its attention. When the final report is adverse, then the name of the offender will be reported to the members of the National Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, the National Association of Retail Clothiers and the National Retail Dry Goods Association, as well as to the commercial agencies. Such action is the only fair course to follow to protect those retailers and manufacturers who observe their contracts."

Willard B. Stevens, Secretary of the organization, explained that, in reporting the names of those who violate their contracts to the retail associations, the idea is to let the retailers in such groups know the sources from which unfair competition may be expected, so that the honest merchants can be forewarned. By distributing such information, he said, the houses that stand by their contracts will be put on their guard in time to take adequate defensive measures.

BETTER SALESMEN NEEDED.

One Drawback to Trade With the Latin-American Countries.

Although traveling expenses are high and the cost of developing trade in South and Central American countries is therefore no small item, the type of salesmen sent out to get business in these territories is not quite what might be expected, according to those who have studied this angle of the export business. Commenting on the matter, the officer of a large export house gave several reasons why trade efforts, from the selling point, seem to be misdirected.

"In selecting salesmen to travel in the export markets," he said, "the concerns in this country often pick a man who is not suited for other work. The officers of the company are kept busy with the problems which come up at home, and therefore cannot leave their offices for the length of time it takes to make a long trip. The star salesmen have quite some say in the matter of their territory and, naturally, have no desire to go far afield into countries which may or may not prove profitable customers.

"Consequently, there is usually left only the poorer selling talent which may be applied to the task of developing business in foreign markets. The selection of men to do this traveling is often restricted, also, to those who can speak the languages of the countries which they are to visit, and the question of actual selling ability sometimes has to take second place to a knowledge of the language spoken or the customs of the country with which business is planned.

"It is my opinion that, if American manufacturers and others who wish to do business in South America would be more careful concerning the class of men they send as their representatives, more business would be forthcoming. A better class of salesmen is required in the export field, and the best results will not be obtained until more ability is to be found among them."

DOING THINGS IN TURKEY.

American Warehouses Erected Alongside of the Bosporus.

One of the best examples of American commercial enterprise that has come to light for some time is reported to the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner George Wythe, who is located at Constantinople. This is the erection in that city by a New York firm and its shipping organization of bonded warehouses, into which goods may be discharged direct from the steamer and stored at a reasonable rate. The project was undertaken to relieve the port congestion during the Winter months, when at times hundreds of lighters filled with merchandise were forced to wait weeks for an opportunity to discharge into the Custom House.

According to Mr. Wythe's report, the warehouses have been put up at a point on the European side of the Bosporus about four kilometers from Galata quay. They are so situated that it is possible for vessels to discharge alongside at all seasons of the year. The company which built the warehouses now has 42,000 cubic feet of storage space, which is conveniently divided into numbered sections so that goods may be located without difficulty or delay. American equipment is used in handling and stacking the goods, and the company also operates an automobile truck line for making deliveries to all parts of Constantinople. Turkish customs officials maintain an office at the warehouses.

GOODS SHOULD BE MARKED.

In Shipments to India This Is Essential to Avoid Trouble.

Lack of care in marking merchandise shipped to India by American manufacturers frequently causes the importers of the goods to suffer loss and needless delay, writes Consul L. G. Barre Dawson, who is stationed at Madras. According to Mr. Dawson this would be avoided if the goods were marked in this country to conform to the requirements of the Indian merchandise marks law.

The principal requirements of this law are that all goods imported into India shall have marked on them or their containers the name of the country of origin in letters fully as large as any of those contained in the trade mark or description of the goods. A strict requirement, in addition, is that all piece goods must have the number of yards in each piece stamped on them.

During the last year, Mr. Dawson reports, a number of shipments of American merchandise, including motor accessories, electric bulbs, iron screws, bolts and nuts, saw blades, &c., have either been passed with a warning by the Indian customs authorities or on the payment of suitable penalties. Where possible, the goods were passed after qualification of false trade descriptions.

German Activity in Venezuela.

A contract has been made between the Venezuelan Government and a native of Germany, at present living in Caracas, for lands in the State of Monagas aggregating a total of 73,000 hectares (1 hectar equals 2.471 acres), of which 40,000 hectares are destined for the uses of a colony, 30,000 hectares are ceded to the contractor for 50 years, with an additional 3,000 hectares for [illegible] Maturin, the chief town of the region. The hills to the north are very well suited to cacao and coffee cultivation while the level southern part is suitable for tobacco, corn, cotton, and sugar cane. Natural grasses abound, too, for cattle feed. It is thought that this recent colonization concession is part of a plan for the control of the cattle raising and meat packing industry of Venezuela.

MAKING REDUCTION OF SALES PRICES

Some Difficulty in Determining the Principle on Which It Should Be Made.

More than the usual complaint has been heard by stores from their customers this season about their being led to buy merchandise at a high price one day, only to have the same goods offered at considerable reductions the next. These complaints are traced to the fact that public attention is focused so intently on prices this year and, also, to the disturbed conditions of trade which have brought uncommonly large price variances. But, in spite of abnormal conditions, the retailers are beginning to realize that there is a natural reaction on the part of their best customers to paying the highest prices only to have the bargain hunter benefit a short while after to the tune of a 25 or 30 per cent. reduction. Different factors determine the extent of this unfairness, it is pointed out, and in certain lines of merchandise there is no just cause for complaint, while in others the customer's argument is practically conceded.

As retailers have sought, time and again, to impress on the public mind, there is the risk in handling style merchandise to be considered when it comes to marking prices. For this reason the women's wear shops are just as liable as not to double their margins when introducing something that is new. The woman who wants to have the "new thing first" has to pay extra for the privilege, and the same rule is applied to those articles of men's wear which stress the style feature. But afterward, when the fashion introduced becomes more general, the style tax must become less if the merchant is going to retain his sales volume. The margins are therefore contracted until finally the close-out comes and the goods may be sold at cost or even less if the circumstances warrant. In all the transactions covering the sale of that style merchandise, the merchant may average less than his usual profit. In fact, it has been shown in numerous cases that an original mark-up of 100 per cent. shrunk so much in the process of marketing the goods that no profit at all was realized. This was established by several concerns which were indicted for profiteering.

It is unlikely, store executives believe, that the woman who wants to keep in the forefront of fashion resents having to pay a higher price for getting a style first then if she afterward made a purchase at a lower figure when the design was not quite so fresh or the selection so wide. Consequently, retail opinion agrees that, where the style element is uppermost, there is small basis for complaint in having to pay more for the privilege of being the first to get what is new. But, although this seems to an established principle where style articles are concerned, the difficulty connected with the matter is just where to draw the dividing line. So many articles have a fashionable note about them nowadays that the retail problem is how to determine whether this permits their classification as style merchandise. Therefore, most items have to be dealt with individually.

In men's wear, as indicated, there is not the style variation which occurs in women's apparel, even though differences from season to season have developed more in recent years, and, because of the fewer changes in designs, mark-ups are generally supposed to be of a more stable character. This, however, has not removed the price marking problem from the men's wear retailers. There was a case, not so long ago, of a large organization offering a rebate on overcoats to cover the difference between the first price paid and the sale price. Considerable comment was stirred up as a result of this rather unique move. The policy was questioned on the ground of the suspicion it might create in the mind of customers receiving the rebate. Some other retailers criticised the arrangement because it might lead these customers to believe that the firm had been profiteering and that the rebate would look like "conscience money." Rather than inspiring confidence, it was pointed out that the rebate might destroy it. But, as widespread as the criticism of this plan was, it nevertheless provoked considerable discussion concerning the rights of the customers to enjoy equal price opportunities. One retail representative said:

"The most equitable arrangement would be, of course, to charge all customers the same price, commensurate with a fair profit. There are some stores that have the same prices all the year around, but how have they fared in the present markets? Other merchants will agree with me, I think, when I say that it is impossible to determine right price until the season is ended. At that time, an average can be struck of all costs, selling expenses and profits, and the average value established, but not until then. The rebate arrangement does not look good to me, and yet it seems to be a perfectly equitable plan. There is no doubt in my mind that the customers who make their normal purchases at normal times constitute the best patronage a concern can have. Certainly they should not be placed at a disadvantage with the casual shopper who comes in only when bargains are to be obtained.

"There are many factors to be considered when it comes to judging the rights of customers in the matter of regular and bargain prices. As I say, the regular customers of a house are the backbone of its trade and they deserve every consideration. But then, again, they in turn secure certain advantages over the customer who has to go the rounds of the stores in order to pick up something at the best price possible. Such purchases are made at the end of the season, and the customer does not get the comfort of having the garment for the full time it is needed. The practice, however, of purchasing a garment at the end of the season to be put away for the next is more common than it was, and no great danger of a style change is run where the purchase of a conservative mode is made.

"It seems to me that, if strict justice was to be done in this matter of price making, the regular customer ought to get the preference over the casual shopper. The cream of the trade, in other words, ought to get the cream of values. This is a rather radical suggestion but, looking into it, the merchant ought to see its advantages."

Retailers who have studied the points brought up in the discussion of regular and sale prices are of the opinion that wholesale price guarantees may indicate the application of the same price making method to retail sales, particularly when the trade is unsettled. But the only solution of the retailers' difficulties on the score of regular and sale prices is considered to be constant replenishment of stock, or small purchases frequently made. Operating by this method, it is pointed out that close-out sales would not necessitate radical price reductions or involve large quantities of merchandise.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Sales Below the Pegged Price Have Been Stopped in Japan.

Selling of Japanese raw silks in Yokohama below the qualities selected by the Silk Syndicate, and at prices in some cases as low as 1,300 yen for Sinshiu No. 1, has been stopped by the Japanese Government, according to cables received here yesterday by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc. The syndicate had been opposed to this selling by reelers for some time, on the ground that it depressed the entire market. In the future, consequently, it will be necessary to pay the pegging price of 1,500 yen per picul for all No. 1 Sinshius. The market at Yokohama has been very quiet of late, but unchanged.

At Canton there is an active demand for new-style reelings of the silks made up here into the so-called Canton crêpes, and as a result prices there have moved up 25 cents a pound. Shanghai and Milan have been "dead" all through the week. The local market has not been much better off, excepting for the business being done in silks for Canton crêpes. All of the manufacturers are closed now for inventory.

PICTURES IN ADVERTISING.

Swiss Are Great Adepts in Using Photography as an Aid.

Swiss business firms are said by Consul Thornwell Haynes, Berne, to display great talent in artistic advertising, more especially in the use of pictures and photographs. For the most part, he asserts in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, these illustrations portray some well-known national event, or some artistic and historic piece of natural scenery. The big chocolate manufacturers and watch makers of Berne are particularly adept in appealing to the eye.

Mr. Haynes's report goes on to state that the Swiss have learned more thoroughly than the American manufacturers and sellers that no amount of expertly written description can tell the sales story so well as a good photograph, no matter what the merchandise may be. The principal reason for this, perhaps, is that the various languages of Europe make it more necessary to use pictures than words. Even in case of machinery and other things, in connection with which technical points have to be "made," the Swiss have found photography a great aid in selling. American articles sold to Switzerland, concludes Mr. Haynes, as well as those sold throughout all Europe, yield themselves easily and readily to the photographic idea.

Oil Prospects in Australia.

Analyses of petroleum gas at Roma, Queensland, have been made which show it to be considerably richer than the gas from most petroleum wells. Using American standards of pressure and temperature in absorption tests, it is estimated that the Roma gas will yield 2 pints of petrol per 1,000 cubic feet. The Mines Department has decided to continue boring below the gas strata, in the belief that oil will be found. Difficulty in obtaining casing is delaying further boring at Marburg, Queensland. The bore is now over 400 feet down, penetrating sandstones and shales which contain productive coal measures, while tests of a sample of the sludge from the bottom of the bore reveal a small percentage of oil.

Mexican Import Duty on Cotton.

A telegram from Consul Cornelius Ferris Jr. of Mexico City, states that a Presidential decree was signed on Dec. 17, 1920, placing a duty of 15 centavos ($0.075) per kilo of 2.2 pounds on raw cotton imported into Mexico. The duty on raw ginned cotton has been 8 centavos per kilo.

THE BUYING OF SILVER.

Reasons Stated Why It Is Not Up to Where It Should Be.

"This country is becoming a land of people who delight in fakes," says a prominent member of the Sterling Silver Manufacturers' Association, which includes practically all the big people in the silver industry, "and one of the worst fakes in which families indulge is in silver of a poor quality and design."

These days, he says, we wear make-believe furs, use a manufactured ivory for real, and jewels no longer are the real thing mined out of the earth, but a commercial product, while the use of sterling silver, in which our ancestors delighted, has declined to such an extent that statistics show that there is the purchase of only $1 worth of fine silver per family per year.

Paul Reveres, who in the early days in the country designed silver which now finds its home in our museums, are today born to blush unseen. Our grandfathers and grandmothers purchased a beautiful piece of silver, a creamer, a pair of candlesticks or a tea service, and exhibited the same to their friends with the delight of artists and collectors. They became known as the possessors of things considered as worthy of ownership as a beautiful picture, while families of the present day are losing this sense of the beauty of fine silver and of the refinement of table appointments.

An innovation which this man believes will come, within the next ten or twelve years at the latest, to develop the sales of silver is the putting of women in the sales departments of silver establishments. Heretofore, this has only been done in a small and unintelligent way in department stores. As women are the buyers of silver, competent saleswomen would be able to meet them on a common ground. They would understand the psychology of a home and build up the trade.

Half the silver salesmen of today do more to kill trade than to build it up, he says. If a salesman knew his business when a woman came to buy a pair of candlesticks, he would ask about the period of the room into which they were going. Ten chances to one, the woman would not know the period of the room if it had one, but he would set her to thinking. She would find out what period meant and, if she was sinning artistically, would stop and think, and change the conditions. Salesmen should be educated.

Stores with twenty-five to one hundred years of prestige and reputation for good work and fair dealing place their reputations in the hands of incompetent, inexperienced salesmen through whom the value of thousands of dollars worth of advertising will be lost.

Why shouldn't a salesman devote a portion of his time to study while he is working, as a doctor or a lawyer will do, he asks? A doctor goes to his clinics and the student lawyer to the office, in an interim between his study of text books. "Require salesmen," he says, "to take up a supplementary course from time to time to keep up with the trend of the business."

Pamphlets and periodicals for the benefit of retail and traveling salesmen would be published annually. Each shop and factory should have a library with standard books on design, art and craftsmanship and the late magazines devoted to art and design, all free to every employe.

When some of these things have been done a fine industry which has made no progress in the last ten years will again stand on its feet, and the women of the country will begin again to take pleasure in the refinement and beauty of their table service and put a little money into things of permanent beauty which they now waste in large sums on the temporary beauty of clothes.

German Motor Car First in India.

Trade Commissioner Lundquist writes from Lahore that a German motor car firm is again in the Indian market, through a Swedish company, and is selling small construction dump cars for industrial railways at a very low cost.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARMY GOODS—Jerkins's, finest lot, immediate delivery from floor; also other merchandise bargains; bring cash. Walden, 106 5th Av.

SERGES—WFX, 7120, 6120, SBGL, WSC, CFS, CSG, FSW, FRS, PPL PGL MFL, 5608, 54289, 54296, 5607, 4061; also plaid skirting. Watkins 5711.

DRESSES—Big bargains; wool velour, $8.75; wool serges, embroidered, $4.75; satins, close out. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

NIGHT GOWNS — Women's flannelette gowns with double yoke, $7.50 dozen; children's $5.75 per doen; also all kinds of jobs of bloomers, kimonos, house dresses, suitable for special sales. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Women's heather stockings, $3.75, $6.50 and $8 dozen; men's, $3.50, $4.50 and $6.50 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on druggist and notion trade, to carry side line of well-known article; big commission; pocket sample. B. Frankel Co., 221 4th Av., New York.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced hair net; well-known brands; salary and commission. B. Frankel Co., 221 4th Av., New York.

WANTED
NOTION SALESMEN
for MIDDLE WEST
Salesmen desirous of obtaining important connection with a very large house, and who meet the following qualifications, apply at once by letter. Must be acquainted with notion buyers of retail and jobbing houses in Middle Western territory. State age, experience, present occupation and salary. All applications treated confidentially.
Y 2391 Times Annex.

Will Finance
Dealers, brokers or salesmen in the purchase of merchandise of any kind if sold to domestic manufacturers, wholesale or retail merchants. Profit-sharing. Box V 819 Times Downtown.

Baker, Evans & Co., Inc.
417 Fifth Avenue
Discount Accounts Receivable
INQUIRIES INVITED
Telephone Vanderbilt 6494

THE MAN WE WANT PROBABLY HAS A BIG POSITION NOW

But he is an ambitious, progressive man and will be keenly interested in a position that offers better opportunities.

We have such a position to offer this man—

He must have made an outstanding success in merchandising women's and misses' suits, coats and skirts, and we would prefer a man who has had retail buying experience in these lines. To such a man we can offer a position as

MERCHANDISE MANAGER

The question of salary is of secondary importance with us, as we are willing to pay whatever this man's services are worth, and can assure him that his efforts will receive further substantial recognition as his ability is demonstrated.

We will be very glad to outline in full the details and possibilities of this position to the man whose experience has fitted him for successfully managing these departments in a store which unquestionably holds a leading position in the retailing field of Boston.

CONRAD & COMPANY
25-27 and 29 Winter Street
BOSTON 9, MASS.

CASH AT YOUR COMMAND
If you're keeping half of your capital tied up in your ledgers you're simply robbing yourself! I'll give you cash for your accounts collectible without delay or "red tape." Easy terms and strictest confidence. Tel. Watkins 2250.
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH—THIRD TO LEXINGTON—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

Our Annual January Sale of

Groceries and Canned Goods

At the Prices Youve Been Waiting for

HERE, in this Annual Sale of Canned Goods and Groceries, housewives will find the long-looked-for low prices. And what a satisfatcion it is to be able to accept the low prices so wholeheartedly, for the items listed are Pure Food Stuffs of unquestionable quality, the only kind to be found in our Pure Food Grocery Store. These are prices at which to lay in stores for the coming Winter.

Canned Vegetables

Asparagus—California State, No. 1 cans, ea., 21c; doz. $2.50
Asparagus—Eagle, large cans, ea., 34c; doz. $4.00
Asparagus—Del Monte, large, white, round cans, ea., 44c; doz. $5.25
Asparagus—Del Monte, large white, square cans, ea., 50c; doz. $5.00
Beans—Lima, Sinclare, No. 2 cans, ea., 17c; doz. $2.00
Beans—Cerstantia cut, No. 2 cans, ea., 18c; doz. $2.10
Corn—Armour's Veribest Maine, No. 1 can, ea., 10c; doz. $1.10
Corn—Monocacy Valley, No. 2 cans, ea., 13c; doz. $1.50
Peas—Chilton Banner, extra sifted, No. 2 cans, ea., 21c; doz. $2.59
Peas—Tanner Bros., sifted, No. 2 cans, ea., 20c; doz. $2.35
Peas—Al Brand, sweet, No. 2 cans, ea., 13c; doz. $1.50
Tomatoes—Blue Coat Fancy Jerseys, No. 1 cans, ea., 9c; doz. $1.04
Tomatoes—Maryland, No. 2 cans, ea., 9c; doz. $1.00
Tomatoes—Down Weight Fancy Maryland, No. B cans, ea., 17c; doz. $2.00

Vegetables (In Glass)

Peas—Extra small, per jar .45c
Peas—Extra sifted, per jar .40c
Corn—Per jar .35c
Succotash—Per jar .35c
Spinach—Per jar .35c
Tomatoes—Per jar .30c
Beets—Very small, Ruby, per jar .35c
Beans—Refugee, tiny, per jar .48c
Beans—Refugee, small, per jar .43c

Cereals and Rice

The finest, fresh stock is always available on our shelves. Give the little folks plenty of fine cereal and milk and see them grow.

Quaker Oats—2 pkgs for .25c
H. O. Steam Cooked Oats—2 pkgs for .44c
Sago—Pearl; 12-oz. pkg. .8c
Tapioca—Pearl; 12-oz. pkg. .8c
Beans—Pea; 5 lbs. for .36c
Marrow; 5 lbs. for .52c
Red Kidney; 5 lbs. for .69c
Yellow Split Peas—5 lbs. for .39c
Green Split Peas—5 lbs. for .42c
Yellow or White Corn Meal—5 lbs. for .26c
Rolled Oatmeal—5 lbs. for .31c
Fine Barley—5 lbs. for .43c
Coarse Barley—5 lbs. for .30c
Lentils—New Chili; 5 lbs. for .62c

Rice Special

Half head (broken); 5 lbs. for .32c
Fancy Blue Rose; 5 lbs. for .43c
Fancy head; 5 lbs. for .56c

California Fruit

Peaches—Banquet brand; No. 2½ cans; ea., 35c; doz. $4.15
Nonpareil, lemon cling; No. 2½ cans; ea., 36c; doz. $4.25

Canned Fruit Del Monte Brand

Apricots—No. 2½ cans, ea., 30c; doz. $3.50
Egg or Gage Plums—No. 2½ cans, ea., 30c; doz. $3.50
Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ cans; ea., 48c; doz. $5.65
Cherries—Royal Anne; No. 2½ cans; ea., 50c; doz. $5.90
Peaches—Lemon Cling: No. 2½ cans; ea., 40c; doz. $4.75
Pineapple—Sliced: No. 2½ cans; ea., 40c; doz. $4.75

Special Sheffields (Select)

Condensed Milk: per can. 21c
Evaporated Milk: 2 cans for .25c

Evaporated Fruits

Apricots; Fancy Moor Park, lb. .40c
Apricots; Choice, lb. .35c
Apples, Evaporated, lb. .18c
California Prunes: 90-100, 3 lbs., 25c; 70-80, lb., 15c; box of 25 lbs., for $3.50; 80-90, lb., 12c; box of 25 lbs. for $2.85.

Candied Peels and Glace Fruit

Lemon or Orange Peel; lb. .42c
Citron; per lb. .42c
Glace Fruit (assorted); 14 oz. pkg., $1.25; 5-lb. boxes .$4.25

Nuts in Shell

Almonds; Fancy paper shell; per lb. .42c
Mixed Nuts; per lb. .30c
Walnuts; budded; per lb. .46c
Walnuts; California; per lb. .36c
Brazil Nuts; per lb. .36c
Filberts; Naples; per lb. .22c
Pecans; per lb. .31c

Olives

Bloomingdale Pride; pts., 55c; qts. $1.00
Special Offering Large, Meaty Olives; pint Mason jars, 30c; quart jar, .50c

Olive Oil

Antonini; 1 gallon cans, $6.25; ½ gallon cans, $3.25; quart, $1.75; pint .90c

Mince Meat

None-Such; ready to serve; 2½-lb. cans .50c
None-Such; **Condensed**; pkg. .15c

Preserves & Jams

Bloomingdale Pride, Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, 16 oz. jars; each 55c; doz. $6.50
Tre-Kay, Raspberry and Strawberry, 15 oz. jars, 45c; doz. $5.25
Imperial Raspberry Preserves, 16 oz. jars, 40c; doz. $4.75

Jellies

Imperial, Grape, Crabapple, Quince, Currant; 10 oz. tumblers, ea., 29c; doz. $3.25
Home-Made, Grape, Red Currant, Quince, Crabapple; 8 oz. tumblers, ea., 25c; doz. $2.85

Figs, Figs & Dates (In Jars)

Washed Figs; 8½-oz. jar, 33c; 12½-oz. jar .55c
Stuffed Figs; 8½-oz. jar, 43c; 12½-oz. jar .65c
Figs and Dates; 8½-oz. jar, 43c; 12½-oz. jar .65c
Figs and Dates; mammoth jar .$2.25

Marmalade

Southwells, imported; 15 oz. jars .45c
Crosse & Blackwells; 13-oz. jars 45c
Grays Stone Pots .43c
Keillers, 1-lb. Tins .43c
Homarma (real home-made from New Orleans), per jar .50c

New Sweet Cider

Bloomingdale Pride; gallon .75c
Motts Russet (1 gallon container) $1.00; ½-gallon container .35c

Non-Alcoholic Wines & Cordials

Port, Sherry or Muscat, bot., 90c; doz. $10.00
Cordials; bot., $1.00; doz. $11.50
Creme de Menthe, white or green; bot. $1.00
Grenadine, Domestic; bot., $1.10; doz. $12.00
Grenadine, Imported, bot. $2.00
Vermouth, National, bot. $1.50
Vermouth, Rexo; bot. $1.00

Molasses

Brer Rabbit, No. 10, Gallon Cans, each $1.50
Duffs, No. 5; Half-Gallon Cans, each .65c

Karo Syrup

Maple Flavor, No. 1, Half Cans, each .20c
Crystal White, Red Label; No. 2; Half Cans; each .25c

Coffee

Amora—Is composed of the finest coffees of the East Indies and the mountains of the Central Pacific Slope; for aroma, body and flavor. Amora has no equal; 1-lb. cartons, 38c; 5 lbs. $1.80
Bon Ton—A special blend; 5 lbs. for $1.10
Genuine Santos—5 lbs. for $1.05
Genuine Maracaibo—5 lbs. $1.20

Tea: Extra Special

Fancy Orange Pekoe—3 lbs. $1.25
Fancy Orange Pekoe—5-lb. wooden caddies $2.45
Orange Pekoe (exceptional value)—3 lbs. for $1.00
Special Mixed Tea—5 lbs. $1.10

Shipments of Foodstuffs Abroad

We are fully prepared to send foodstuffs to friends and relatives abroad. We take care of packing, shipping, etc., relieving you of all details of handling.

Bloomingdales—Basement

Prices Greatly Reduced on China and Glassware

In keeping with the Bloomingdale forehanded policy of service to patrons, we are offering greatly reduced prices on China and Glassware in ample time for housewives to avail themselves of the savings in supplying needs for New Years, that day of open-housed, open-handed hospitality.

31-Pc. Set of Dishes: $4.95
American porcelain, neatly decorated with gold line on edge.

31-Pc. Set of Dishes: $6.95
American porcelain, with colored border decoration in green or blue and gold line edge.

52-Pc. Set of Dishes: $11.50
American porcelain, with blue windmill decoration and extra blue line.

51-Pc. Set of Dishes: $12.75
American porcelain, with choice of various tasteful border decorations.

100-Pc. Dinner Set: $18.75
American porcelain, in choice of a dainty floral design or gold border decoration.

100-Pc. Dinner Set: $24.75
American porcelain, in choice of several pretty floral border designs, with extra gold line tracing on handle and edges.

107-Pc. Limoges China Dinner Sets: $65

French Limoges China with attractive border designs and gold line edge, handles finished in gold matt effect.

Theodore Haviland 107-Pc. Dinner Sets: $99
Tasteful border decorations, handles finished in matt gold effect

15-Pc. Cereal Sets: $10
American ware in a variety of attractive decorations. Sets six 1-lb. jars, six spice jars, one salt box, one oil bottle, one vinegar bottle.

Homer Laughlin China Co. 100-Pc. Dinner Sets: $39.95
Handsome gold and black border decoration; handles finished in matt gold effect.

Special Sale Tables of
Decorated Bread and Butter Plates ..... at 5c
Decorated Tea Plates ..... at 10c
Decorated Dishes ..... at 20c each

Clearance of Glassware at 10c a Piece

Our entire stock of French Baccart glassware, in plain or etched patterns, consisting of wine and claret glasses and odd size tumblers.

WATER TUMBLERS of plain, thin blown glass, 12 for 60c.

WATER TUMBLERS of thin blown glass with neat decoration, 12 for 75c.

30-Piece Sets Stem Glassware

These sets consist of: Six Water Goblets, Six Clarets, Six Wine Glasses, Six Cordials, Six Sherbets

offered in the following patterns at reduced prices:

Our No. 331, etched border design, 30 pieces, $10.00.

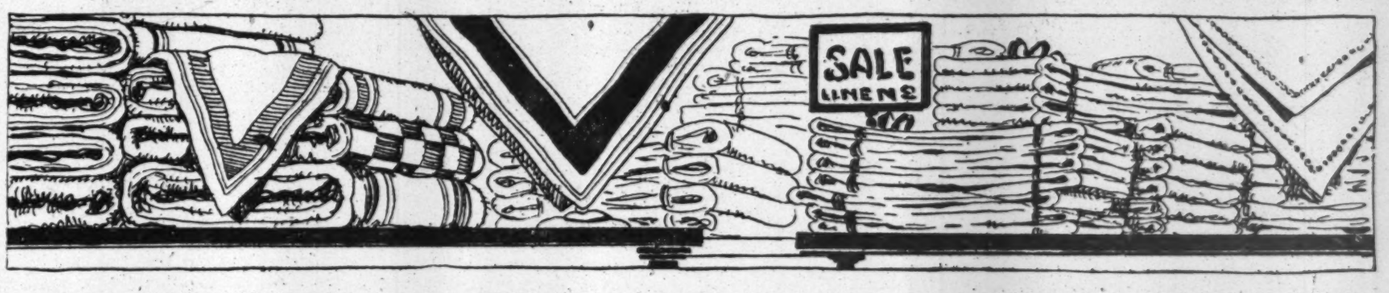
Our No. 415, etched border design; 30 pieces, $12.95.

¼-inch gold band border and extra gold hair line; 30 pieces, $20.00.

Bloomingdales—Lex. Ave. Level

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH STREET—THIRD TO LEXINGTON AVENUE * * * * ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE



The Greatest White Sale in Our History

Begins Monday : December 27th : at 9 A. M.

TABLE CLOTHS
NAPKINS
TOWELS
TOWELING
SHEETS
PILLOW CASES

33⅓ to 50% Less
Than the Prices of a Few Months Ago

BLANKETS
COMFORTERS
LONGCLOTHS
MUSLINS
CAMBRICS
DRESS GOODS

We Display a Few Specimen Values to Demonstrate the Low Prices

Turkish Bath Towels	*All Linen Table Cloths*	*Utica Sheets*	*Fruit of the Loom Muslin*	*White Bedspreads*	*Longcloths 10 Yard Pieces*
20c—25c—35c	*$5.50*	*Size 81x90 $1.35*	*18c yd.*	*$1.39 to $2.95*	*$1.75 & $2.25*

The Greatest White Sale in our history! That is the mark we have set for ourselves in the great year of 1921. And those who know this store best, know best what a task that is. That great host which goes to make up our regular patronage knows the high standard of value-giving set by us in our sales of the past. They know how, throughout the long years of war, we kept the faith with our customers, basing all prices on **cost to us**, giving customers the benefit of our foresightedness in anticipating the linen shortage the war would cause; and of any and every special purchase we were able to make.

It is meet and fitting that such a store should continue to lead the way in fair pricing, offering now, for the first time, pure linens, fine cottons, good blankets, sturdy bath towels, in short, complete assortments of White Goods, at the old, friendly low prices of five years ago. **Read the advertisement. Attend this sale. Fill up your linen closets. And save!** CAUTION: These prices have been brought about by the readjustment period. They may not be so low again in some time.

N. B.—On account of the unusual and extreme reductions, we reserve the right to limit quantities to each purchaser. Each item on sale only until quantities have been sold.

2500 Doz. Cotton Huck Towels at $1.75, $2.25, $2.75 Doz.

Youll buy several dozen of these splendid Towels at these exceptionally low prices. They are strong, durable and absorbent. Some are with colored borders, others are all white.

200 Doz. Part Linen Huck Towels at $4.00 Doz.

Splendid wearing towels, and very absorbent. Large size, 18x36". Wide blue borders that are fast colors.

Imported Hemstitched Linen Towels at $1.00 and $1.25 Ea.

Soft and mellow finish, pure linen, in fine or coarse weaves. Plain Huck or with Damask Borders.

2000 Doz. Turkish Bath Towels at 20c, 25c & 35c

All White or with blue borders. It is several years since we sold Bath Towels at 20c, 25c & 35c.

500 Bath Mats at $1.50 Ea.

Extra special for this JANUARY WHITE SALE and will be on sale as long as they last. Beautiful Jacquard Bath Mats in exceptionally pretty woven designs in colors of Blue, Pink, Gold, Lavender or White.

1000 Doz. Extra Large Bath Towels at 45c & 68c

Heavy quality made of double twisted yarns. Soft & absorbent, with attractive colored borders, or all White.

Part Linen Toweling at .24 Yd.

A splendid Toweling, soft and absorbent for Dish, Hand or Roller Towels. 18 inches wide with Red or Blue Borders.

All Linen Toweling at .39 & .45 Yd.

Known for their absorbent quality, made of pure flax yarns, medium or heavy weight, for all kitchen uses. Blue or Red Borders.

Typed Kitchen Towels at .35 to .79 Ea.

Imported from Ireland, with names "KITCHEN," "GLASS" or "PANTRY" woven on borders in all cotton, half linen, and all linen; hemmed ready for use.

Pure Lambs Wool Filled Comforts: $6.88

Splendid, heavy quality sateen, highly mercerized to a satiny finish, in handsome floral designs, with plain color border to match. Filled with the fluffiest pure lambs wool.

No C. O. D. orders filled.

On account of the unheard of low price we expect the extraordinary demand to exhaust our generous supplies but none can be had after the first lot is sold.

White Longcloths at $1.75 to $3.75 Pc.

Put up in 10-yard pieces. A very special finish and very desirable for women's or children's underwear. 36" wide.

Fine White Nainsook at $2.50 to $5.75 Pc.

10-yard or 12-yard pieces, fine and light weight, suitable for lingerie and childrens garments. 36" wide.

White Crochet Bed Spreads

Excellent, serviceable grades, in a variety of handsome centre patterns. Hemmed, ready for service.
SINGLE BED SIZE ..... 1.39 & 1.75
THREE-QUARTER BED SIZE .. 1.75 & 1.98
LARGE BED SIZE ..... 2.25 & 2.75

Krinkle Bed Spreads

Light weight, easy to launder, and do not require any ironing.
SINGLE BED SIZE ..... 62x90 in., 1.75
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Size 63x90 inches at.	1.05
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Size 81x90 inches at.	1.25
Size 81x99 inches at.	1.35
Size 90x99 inches at.	1.55

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The New York Times
Book Review and Magazine

SECTION THREE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1920 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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THE PROTECTING SEX

By MARY FISHER TORRANCE.

IN THE SUNDAY TIMES for Dec. 12 one Samuel Saloman, purporting to be learned in the law, has an article under a headline selected with biting irony—"The Downtrodden Sex." Exhaustively Mr. Saloman reviews the well-nigh intolerable legal abuses at present suffered by the modern male at the hands of her whom Mr. Saloman proves, to his own satisfaction, to be not "downtrodden" at all, but "downtreading," and growing worse every minute.

While Mr. Saloman mentions once the law of the District of Columbia, another time that of the State of New York, in general he prefers to confine himself not to any particular jurisdiction, since the evils he laments seem prevalent throughout the length and breadth of this our chivalrous land in every one of our forty-eight States. But in reply to this diatribe, speaking as a member of the downtreading sex, I am going to limit myself to the laws of New York State, because I know no other. While New York may not be the most enlightened State, it is not the least so. Furthermore, as thus far men there have made the laws without active cooperation or interference by the women, they may justly take claim to all the protecting beneficences. They did it.

To quote Mr. Saloman:

> So long as women were content to acknowledge in effect inequality, to some degree claim dependence upon the other and stronger sex, men willingly assumed what now are felt to be unjust burdens.

Now, though Mr. Saloman may not appreciate the distinction, the members of the downtreading sex have never had any quarrel to pick with men in their personal relations. The institution of the home has never been—never will be—in danger of crumbling. With all their faults, we love them, our husbands, brothers, fathers, sons; they love us, the women of their families, will slave for us, protect us, die for us, if the call arise. But, sad to relate, once they have kissed us good-bye, in clean collars and shining morning faces, and take the train along with the other boys bound for a lawmaking picnic up in Albany, they forget to be "protectors"—they become nothing but legislators!

A young woman I know, of trend feministic, was discussing the omission of "obey" from her approaching marriage ceremony.

"Well," demurred her fiancé, "in that case, ought I to endow you with all my worldly goods?"

"You'd be perfectly safe," she counseled. "Title doesn't pass!"

I am enough of an idealist to believe that even today the vast majority of marriages are entered into by young people sincerely in love with each other, and who contemplate the old-fashioned arrangement whereby the man becomes breadwinner; his wife the homemaker and mother of children. He may fall down on his job; or she may—or they both may; but this is the typical arrangement looking toward a happy family life that the legislators have kept in mind.

And how have they legislated? According to Mr. Saloman, the husband of a wife "obligates himself properly and generously to contribute to her support." Generously, is it? Neither by common law, statute, nor Judge's decision do I find mention of the word "generously" coupled with the husband's acknowledged obligation to provide shelter, food and clothing for his family. Like beauty in the eye of the beholder, so "generosity" dwells in the mind of the husband; a wife has no enforceable claim on any specific share of her husband's income; if she becomes dissatisfied over what she considers plain niggardliness, she can, like Nora, go off and bang the door and leave the children behind her.

But so long as she remains, her husband has a claim on her "services"; not only in taking care of the home; but if the couple run a boarding house together, or keep store, though she bear the brunt of the work, the man, in default of any agreement of partnership between them, is entitled to receive all moneys and bank them as his own. Where husband and wife have a joint account, he has the right to draw out the entire amount to his own uses, despite the wife's formal protest to the bank.

There are always a goodly number of persons who neglect drawing their wills. In that case, how does the New York law protect women?

According to the Decedents' Estate law, "the real property of a person who dies without devising the same shall descend (1) to his lineal descendants, (2) to his father, (3) to his mother, (4) to his collateral relatives."

This rule is attended with certain qualifications, which need not be considered here; but it will be noticed that a wife is not included among the heirs to share in her husband's real property. All she has is "dower."

Now, "dower"—incidentally a term much used, generally misunderstood—is a survival of the old English common law, and represents a wife's inalienable interest in her husband's real estate. Where a man's investments lie in houses and lands this may prove a very valuable right indeed; but today, especially in our larger cities, a man may be as wealthy as Croesus and yet not possess one square foot of soil; in which case his wife's claim to "dower" may turn out to be worth nothing at all. At best it consists of the wife's interest for life in one-third of her husband's real estate.

To illustrate: John Smith dies, owning a house worth $25,000; leaving him surviving a widow, but no children, his only child having died in infancy—and a brother out West. John Smith should have made a will, but he didn't; like lots of other men who would gladly die for their wives.

And how does the law protect the widow, now that death has snatched away her breadwinner? "One-third for life"; 6 per cent. on $25,000 is $1,500 a year, one-third of $1,500 is $500; the brother out West getting the remaining $1,000, and, of course, the title to the house, subject always to his sister-in-law's dower. Here it should be emphasized, also, that, slight though it be, this "dower" right is the only share in a man's estate, real or personal, that a man cannot sell or will away from his family if he chooses. And, furthermore, if a

(Continued on Page 19)

No Longer Man, but Legislator.

East Side's Outdoor Department Store

By BELLA COHEN.

ORCHARD STREET reigns supreme over the east side now—the undisputed head of the outdoor department store system of the east side. Its election is of recent occurrence, for the streets of the east side were at one time choked with pushcarts licensed and unlicensed, running around like ships without rudders. From the Bowery to the banks of the East River, from Grand Street to Fourteenth Street, in all the side streets that people "doing" the east side never "do," the pushcarts manipulated their way about regardless of their owners' safety, not to say their comfort. The result was confusion, dirt and danger. The poor man's outdoor department store had to be kept stationary, it was urged. The welfare of the east side demanded it.

Thus it came about that Orchard Street was elected the central building, as 'twere, when the new order was established. There are a few branches, but they are smaller and not half so interesting. These extend for a few blocks along First Avenue, Ludlow, Rivington, Delancey, Grand and Houston Streets. Branches and main building enjoy the same privileges: keeping to one side of the street at all times, changing from one side to the other at noon to accommodate the street cleaner; keeping all articles of food covered and maintaining order and cleanliness in their own immediate vicinities.

No License.

The comments of the peddlers on these privileges are irrelevant, immaterial, but highly satisfactory to themselves. The comments of two Irish policemen are printable and run along these lines:

"If we gave 'em Polsian carpets to put their pushcarts on, they wouldn't keep 'em clean. They just wouldn't. We tell a feller to cover up his beans an' he says: 'I got a pull with the Sergeant.' We tell a lady to put the glass top on the chocolate she's sellin' an' she says: 'That pushcart ain't mine, it's my husband's.'" Can you beat it?"

To summarize, the policemen managed to give quite an intelligible translation of what the Jewish peddlers say in Yiddish from their own viewpoint.

"Do they sell only edibles?" some one asks. The same some one insists its "eatables."

No. On Orchard Street alone you will find shoes not only for the often-quoted baby, but for the young débutante's first appearance, the weary middle-aged woman, the worn-out grandmother, the robust street cleaner, the young dude and the bearded patriarch. Not only shoes, but underwear of all shades, hats, shirts, skirts, cuff links, scarfpins of unsurpassable brilliance, overcoats, men's smoking jackets, stockings, neckties, perfumes (breathe long and deep), shaving sticks, manicure sets, silver-backed hairbrushes, monogrammed or not, as the case may be; iodine, carpets, china sets, brooms, electric bulbs, sewing machines, complexion creams, phonographs, records, zithers, cocktail shakers, toothpicks, objets d'art—i. e., family portraits of anonymous families; pieces of statuary, for trifling sums but sometimes excellent value (another breath, not so long or deep); fur collars, copper utensils, thought only to be peculiarly Dutch but traceable to the basements on Allen Street; candlesticks, feather beds, vases, tobacco pouches, eyeglasses, feather boas, cigarette cases, card cases, artificial flowers, finger bowls, straps for all purposes, umbrellas, books in all languages, including the Scandinavian, considerably fly-specked and aged; timepieces of both the watch and clock variety, rubber plants, cutlery, silver or silver plated, you have your choice; dressmakers' dummies, sheet music and popular operatic selections especially arranged for the home—and here I capitulate.

Purchasing Shoes in the Open Market.

Orchard Street is thronged—and I use this much-abused word advisedly—with buyers in search of the articles I have mentioned. It has frequently happened that two have sought and found the same object—then it is the peddler's cue to act the part of Solomon. And he does it with such smooth skill, such well-hidden enthusiasm—and always with ultimate success—that both depart with articles one of which one wanted, the other of which the second did not desire, but bought under the power of the persuasive tongue and eloquent hand.

The owners of the outdoor department store are like any aggregation of human beings. Some of them are as polite as a floor walker with a rose in his buttonhole. Others, on the contrary, are fierce and biting and inclined to be misanthropic. Clothes have a good deal to do with their attitude toward you. If you happen to be a woman and wear a hat and gloves, or if you are a man and carry a cane in addition to kid gloves, your finish is inevitable. The peddler will either overcharge you ridiculously or not bother with you at all, under the impression that you have come to gape and stare at him and not to buy his wares.

One day an editor gave me an advance order. On the strength of it I went out and got a new hat with a veil. As I got into the east side I turned into Orchard Street as a matter of habit. At one of the pushcarts I stopped. There, by itself, behind a pile of colored silk remnants, was a small bronze figure of a Civil War soldier sitting on the stump of a tree, his gun resting against his knee as wearily as its owner rested his face on his fisted hands. It reminded me of the youth in Stephen Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage." The change that was given me after the purchase of the hat burned in my pocket.

"How much is it?" I asked the peddler in English. He was a black-mustached, desperate-looking character.

He looked me over with half-lidded eyes and shook his head.

"No sell," he said in a cautious English.

I went away feeling baffled and out of sorts. But not before I heard the peddler say to a fellow-worker in Yiddish:

"These English ladies come down here in their hats as if they were going to the King's ball."

The next day, hatless but hopeful, I returned to the pushcart where the soldier had sat. But he was not there.

"Where is that little figure?" I asked the peddler in a Yiddish that equaled his own.

"What figure?" he asked, peering at me.

"The soldier," I replied. "You had it yesterday. Don't you remember?"

The peddler looked at me with open eyes.

"Oh, it's you!" he exclaimed. Into his voice crept the notes of apology and perplexity. "Why didn't you come like you are now? I thought you were a lady—one of those high-toned, uptown ladies. And now, I gave it away already to a man. He's got a tobacco store, and he wants to put it in his window with tobacco around it. * * * Where he lives? How should I know? Oh, but why didn't you—?"

At another time, when I was not the heroine of the hour, I witnessed a fine bit of shoplifting, for the outdoor department store has its troubles as well as its indoor brother. At the corner of Orchard and Delancey Streets, where the shopping district virtually ends, a pushcart, containing fancy pins, brooches, scarfpins and other trinkets, stood. The woman was middle-aged, plump and possessed of an engaging smile. Above her and me and every one else at that moment the sun shone in a blue sky, but she carried an umbrella—a good, stout cotton umbrella.

Household Linen for Sale.

She moved her fingers about in the little heaps of pins, as if she were playing with the sand at the seashore. At intervals, she lifted a pin up a few inches above the pushcart, scrutinized it minutely and then, as if dissatisfied with it, dropped it back into the heap with one hand, while with the other she dropped almost a handful into her umbrella.

I watched her, wondering just how long she would or could keep it up. Suddenly the peddler, a venerable looking old man, said to her:

"How long are you going to keep on measuring salt with my pins?"

The woman looked up innocently.

"I had a pin that I liked very much," she explained rapidly, "but I dropped it accidentally into the little pile here and I can no more find it than a blind man his way in the dark."

With which she walked off.

Lest I have given you the impression that the outdoor department store consists only of pushcarts, let me add that such is not the case. The stores that line the street have stands resting against their front windows, shutting out all light, but displaying their wares from a more tempting vantage. If the owner of the store does not want to use the space in front of his store, he rents it to some one, together with his cellar. In that case, I presume his rent is raised. Thus grocery and vegetable stores always allow their beans, barley, sugar, flour, fruit and parsley to let the sun kiss them in the Summer and the cold nip them in the Winter. Groceries must be covered or the owners are liable to arrest, fine or both. Ask the policeman; he knows.

Each branch of the central building in this outdoor department store is noted for certain articles that it has to sell. For instance, Stanton Street has all the Italian vegetables for sale; First Avenue, the cheapest and the freshest for all nationalities; Houston Street, soda water and ice cream; Rivington Street, candy and fruit; Hester Street, woolen, silk and satin materials in the newest shades, positively the best, &c.; and Grand Street, veilings, silk stockings, ribbons and fur pieces.

Whenever you adventuring go and decide to look the outdoor department store over but haven't very much time in which to do it, go directly to Orchard Street. No street in Bagdad, Venice or Shanghai has as much satisfaction in store for your curiosity as Orchard Street. But I give you fair warning: Don't look your curiosity and don't wear your Sunday best—also; don't go on Saturday or Sunday.

Our Literary Heritage From Europe

A Review by
BRANDER MATTHEWS

THE TRADITIONS OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE FROM HOMER TO DANTE: By Barrett Wendell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920. Pp. 669. $6.

NOTHING brings a keener joy to the heart of a conscientious reviewer—and such I like to believe myself to be—than to have in his hands to appraise and to praise a book which seems to him altogether good—worthy in theme, comprehensive in conception, shapely in plan and skillful in execution. This joy is mine now that I have read with as much pleasure as profit the 600 pages of this admirable example of interpretive scholarship. My wonder how it was that a theme so attractive had never allured an earlier author to its treatment is conjoined to my satisfaction that it has at last fallen into the hands of a writer fully equipped to deal with it as it deserves.

What is the exact task that Professor Wendell has set himself to accomplish in this book? It is to catalogue for our benefit the items of our heritage from ancestral Europe, so that we may see more clearly "the traditions, historic and literary, which have accompanied our civilization to the point where we are part of it." That is to say, the primary object of this book is to tell again the story of the development of literature in Greece, in Rome and in the Middle Ages, not for the sake of this literature itself but for our sake rather, centring attention on the great writers who have set the patterns for poetry and the drama, for oratory and history, the patterns which we follow today, however unconscious we may be that they are inherited. Authors, and some of them are outstanding, who have not influenced us today, are passed over summarily, not neglected but left in the background, so to speak.

The aim of this retelling of literary history is to make us aware of our indebtedness to those who have left us inspiring models; it is not to weigh and measure the importance each of the succession of poets and prose masters of Athens and of Rome may have had in his own time, but the extent and the value of the influence he is exerting upon our poets and prose masters today. So it is that of all the Attic orators whom Jebb made vivid only Demosthenes is dealt with by Professor Wendell, not solely because he was the foremost of them, but mainly because his method was absorbed and assimilated by Cicero and because Demosthenes and Cicero pointed the path to Edmund Burke and to Daniel Webster. Unless a Greek or a Latin or medieval author established a tradition which has "so lingered in literature as to become part of the habitual thought of Europe," he does not demand inclusion in this survey. "Things in themselves less weighty or even legendary may sometimes be more noteworthy" for the special purpose of this work.

To say this is to say that Professor Wendell has approached classical antiquity from a point of view taken by very few indeed of his predecessors as literary historians. In fact, it is hardly too much to assert that he is interested in classical antiquity in proportion to the deposit it has made upon us moderns. When this deposit is palpable, he makes us touch it from ourselves; he illumines his analysis of the men of antiquity by constant comparison with modern men who have done the same sort of thing in a manner more or less similar. Professor Wendell is constantly pointing out how a Greek writer, Athenian or Alexandrian, has children or grandchildren in Paris and in London:

> Taken by themselves, the "Characters" of Theophrastus would hardly deserve attention in a consideration so cursory as ours. They chanced, however, in far later times, to stimulate imitations among the English and the French. Without them, to go no further, we should hardly have had the "Caractères" of La Bruyère or the numerous Character-Writers of seventeenth-century England. Without these we should hardly have had, in their present form, the sketches of character in the essays of Addison and Steele. Without these sketches—Sir Roger de Coverley, for example—we should hardly have had the novels of Richardson and Fielding; and without them the whole popular literature of the nineteenth century might have taken another turn. So Theophrastus has his place in the ancestry of prose fiction (p. 136).

For another instance of genealogical inquiry and of the happy elucidation of the remoter past by the more recent past, I may borrow from the consideration of Theocritus, whose idyls are the font and origin of pastoral poetry. Virgil in his "Eclogues" imitated Theocritus; and Spenser in his "Shepherd's Calendar" was influenced both by Virgil and Theocritus. To the imitation of the Syracusan lyrist we owe such graceful trifles as the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, the "Aminta" of Tasso and the "Sad Shepherd" of Ben Jonson.

> Without it, we might hardly have had in their present form the ballets of Italian opera, nor the Dresden china figures which made gay with flowering color the light boudoir of the eighteenth century. Without it, Marie Antoinette might hardly have played the milkmaid in her toy village at Trianon, no English-speaking children have told you all about Little Bo-Peep. And this recurrently fascinating prettiness was the last thing established among the literary traditions of Europe by the antique, unique originality of primal Greece. (p. 152).

He makes clear to us the influence of Menander, whose plays are lost, upon Plautus and Terence, and through them on the comedies of Shakespeare and Molière, and the influence of Seneca, whose plays were never acted and were never meant to be acted, upon the tragedies of Shakespeare and Corneille. He constantly illuminates and elucidates a Greek or Roman author who has seemed to many a severe and austere classic by bringing out his kinship with a more modern writer, thereby casting a warm glow upon what we may have regarded as only a marble bust on a library bracket. And by so doing Professor Wendell not only imparts vivacity to his page but he also vitalizes many an ancient worthy, forcing us to see that these men of old are still alive. For example, after explaining exactly what the "Satyricon" of Petronius was, a sort of Roman anticipation of the Spanish picaresque-romance, Professor Wendell praises "the facile graces of its excellently pure Latinity, the colloquial freedom of its often literal talk, the poised precision of its incidental criticisms, and the compact realism of its pictures from life"; and then he adds that it could have been written only by a man of exceptional wit, fashion and culture: "Here and there it makes the world of Nero live as vividly for us as the London of George II. lives in the prints of Hogarth." Nothing it seems to me could be happier than this juxtaposition of the English painter who was in essence a man of letters and the Roman author who used his pen as a brush.

Nor is this portrait of Petronius the best of Professor Wendell's bold portrayals of character. Those of Xenophon, of Julius Caesar, of Cicero and of Horace are as excellent. Indeed, I do not recall any portrayal of Caesar or of Cicero—not even those of Goumy, in his highly individual series of sketches, "Les Latins"—which seem to me more lifelike and more alive than these of Professor Wendell. Nothing in its kind could be better than this comment on Caesar's "Gallic War," held in painful remembrance by many generations of schoolboys. From the beginning of this autobiographic record, Caesar "impresses you as a writer who knows exactly what he means to say about a commander who always knew exactly what he meant to do. To this extent, the whole range of literature contains nothing more saturated with the temper of mastery than the 'Commentaries' of Caesar."

The book is divided into chronological sections, each of which begins by a helpful summary of the historical conditions of the century in which flourished the writers whose significant works are to be weighed and measured with contemporary scales; and always those works receive the most cordial consideration which have served as models for our immediate ancestors and for us. The passages quoted from Greek and Roman writers are not too many; and they are generally brief. They are always translated into English even when, as is generally the case, the original is also given in its own tongue, Greek or Latin, Provençale or Italian as the case may be. The book is aimed at the broad body of intelligent readers who have not even Shakespeare's "small Latin and less Greek." Sometimes, in fact, not infrequently, we are supplied with one English translation in the text and another in the notes; for, as we are emphatically reminded more than once, no one translation is ever entirely satisfactory. And the reader who may be allured by what he finds in this book to a wider acquaintance with any of the masters of ancient literature, is advised not to confine himself to any one rendering, however highly reputed, but to possess himself of two or three: "This is the best way for the unlettered to approach classical texts—by harnessing a team of ponies."

For the benefit of the unlettered Professor Wendell has provided us, in his footnotes and in his comprehensive appendix of aptly chosen "Bibliographical Suggestions" (which extends to more than a score of pages), a guide to the best and to the most easily available translations, and also to the more stimulating of the countless critical studies. For us Americans, it is an obvious advantage that Professor Wendell is also an American, as familiar with American contributions to the literature of scholarship as he is with the British. British writers are often ignorant of American work; and sometimes they ignore it.

While this book has been prepared with an eye single to the unlettered, to those who have never had the advantages of an early education in Greek and Latin, it will be welcome to those of us who in our youth toiled over classical texts under taskmasters who were grammarians rather than literary critics and who were intent upon forcing us into the quest of the second aorist, negligent of the duty laid upon them to make us perceive the vivid vitality of the masters of old time. I can testify that I worked my way through the "Oedipus" of Sophocles with no hint that it was a play of compelling power which had once stirred thousands of spectators seated on the curving hillside of the Acropolis. This compelling power it still possesses after a score of centuries, as I discovered when I saw the Theban King nobly impersonated by Mounet-Sully.

The teachers of the classics are bewailing their sad fate; they are in danger of desertion; and they do not appear to perceive that this may be in part at least their own fault—that it may be because, in our admirable American phrase, they "have not delivered the goods." They have not measured up to their task. Perhaps there is a warning for them in the fact that this inspiring volume on the "Traditions of European Literature," which is certain to tempt many to explore antiquity with a livelier interest, is the work, not of a professor of Greek or Latin, but of a professor of English. Perhaps there is also a warning here for the professor of English—that if these traditions are to be preserved, if the advancing generations are not to be deprived of their heritage, the burden must be borne by them, with only such help as they shall get on occasion from one or another of their classical colleagues.

THE NEW YEAR WAITS WITHOUT

Drawn by G. Warren Wheelock.

The Low Cost of Living

By CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT.

IT is the low cost of living that threatens the foundations. Does the statement provoke derision? Mayhap—but only from the unthinking. Nothing can be more easily proved.

Take, for instance, a few random conversations on the Brokers' Favorite out of Montclair on a recent morning. Two of its most distinguished citizens, Strong and Weekes, are seated together in the smoker. Weekes is inclined to be moody and irritable, which is surprising for so sturdy an optimist. Strong says as much and suggests that his friend take a golfing holiday. Weekes has to repress his emotions before he can reply with anything like his usual suavity.

"Did you see what happened to Invincible Trading Company yesterday?" he asks darkly.

Strong loses his own flippant cheerfulness for the moment and there is a pained expression in his eyes as he admits that he almost went blind following the rapidly descending quotations on his office ticker. It had been so unexpected. For weeks I. T. had been riding the financial seas like one of those hydroaeroplanes that breast the billows and then suddenly shoot to the skies; but something must have gone wrong with the engine or the steering gear, for, just as everybody was turning his eyes to the clouds in anticipation of its ascent, it had made a nose dive and was still seeking bottom when the gong brought down the curtain for that day. It was the possibility of discovering a wreck when the show went on that had made breakfast such an unpleasant function for Weekes that morning.

"I suppose," he observes gloomily, "they've given it a dose of this deflation medicine. That's the latest way of taking the joy out of living."

Everything he possessed has been subjected to the same treatment—malpractice, he called it—and with the same result. Like everybody else he bought freely in the period of optimism. Price had no significance—the high of today would seem absurdly low tomorrow. It was with stocks as with motor cars, hats, shoes and the whole long line of essentials and luxuries. The question was not what did they cost but could they be got.

"Everybody was talking about the cost of living even then," Strong remarks.

"And having the time of their lives," retorts Weekes. "Now the cost of living has been started on the toboggan and where are we? I'm loaded up with all sorts of things I could buy over again for a good deal less than I paid for them, and the end of the slide looks far away. Last night I dreamed I had been caught up in a cyclone. When I woke I realized it was only the wind escaping from my various possessions."

In the car ahead Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Weekes are upon the same subject. They happen to be sisters, so their confidences are unrestrained. No need to hide the fact that they had been hoarding a bit in the time of scarcity or that they had miscalculated as to the future of prices.

"I still have over a hundred pounds of sugar, Nell," Mrs. Strong confesses. "How much have you?"

"About the same. The worst is, our house is so full of all sorts of truck I had to put it in the cellar, where it has gathered moisture. I don't know what to do. And, Lily, I can buy it for 10 cents a pound—it cost me 21!"

The pathos of that confession! But it is only the beginning. There has been a coolness in the relations with Friend Husband since the price began to slide. She has maintained all along that he should have foreseen the slump. That was his rôle in life. He was always playing the prophet to his customers, so why couldn't he do a little predicting at home? Yet, when she had ventured gently—oh, so gently!—to intimate as much, he had lost his temper and accused her of having nagged him into using up all his influence with a customer who was in the sugar business to sell her the stuff—at that ridiculously high price. Men were always unreasonable!

Mrs. Strong has a more tragic tale. Domestic differences are all in the day's tribulations and appear and disappear with monotonous regularity, but she has broken with her old grocer, who refused to take back any of her sugar at the price she paid him, and his is the only shop in the town that is really convenient for her.

However, sugar is a mere incident. There is her mink coat, for which she paid $4,000 only a year ago. The furrier was haughty then when she had mildly asked whether that price wasn't a bit elevated and had almost refused to wait on her. He had practically accused her of ingratitude in not realizing that he was doing her a favor to let her buy the garment at all, and she had really feared he was going to take her name off his books. Now she had seen the absolute duplicate at $2,400 and the salesman had showed a willingness to bargain at that! Could any woman be expected to keep her disposition after such experience?

But we must not play the eavesdropper any longer. Nor it is necessary. The whole world rings with the outcry against the low cost of living. Here is no exaggeration. Only the other day the cables carried the weird report that the low value of the franc in American exchange was due to the fact that the French importer and the French manufacturer were faced with ruin through the fall in values of materials. A public ignorant of the laws of economics was demanding lower cost of living, which entailed lower prices all along the line from maker to retailer. Like the same public in America, they were shouting "Profiteer!" and refusing to buy.

Oh, that word profiteer! What a world of hypocrisy is skulking behind it! The men who bought three suits of clothes at $200 a suit—convinced that sheep were going to disappear and there would be no more wool—when they had no immediate use for more than one, flung opprobrium at the tailor, who passed it on to the wool merchant, who flung it over his shoulder at the jobber, whence it went to the manufacturer, the sheep raiser, the shepherd, the chap who sold the seed from which the grass was grown which nurtured the baabaas, the railroad which charged for the freight in various directions—a new theme for the house that Jack built. And, as with wool, so with all things. Is there among us one who may truly say, I am without sin?

But to return to the French and the world aspect of our subject. As the story goes, the French importers who had bought raw materials in the heyday of the high cost of living, and the manufacturers, who had done likewise, would have been forced into bankruptcy had they surrendered to the importunities of the public, so they appealed to the big financiers for aid. These cunning ones devised a plan for depressing the exchange which in turn automatically kept up the number of francs required to secure a given article.

When the present stocks of the importers and manufacturers have been worked off the franc may be expected to improve. Very likely some people, who are not proficient in economics and finance, may not understand this, but please remember that it is the cable and not I who should be held responsible.

Is not the demand for a low cost of living raising the deuce in Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia and even England? Is not everywhere visible the spectacle of the possessor of goods who won't give them up on a falling market and of obdurate purchasers whose nostrils are filled with the flavor of anticipated bargains? Everywhere peoples divided against themselves, a sad contrast to those happy days when everybody was eager to buy—buy—buy!

In our own glorious and greatly favored land the one-time spirit of trust and confidence has given way to suspicion and mistrust. No longer does Jones listen with rhapsodic attention to inside information—not even when it emanates from tried and trusty Robinson. Rather the woods are full of Joneses who want to know about that tip on Castor Oil, Limited. "Didn't you say it had a book value of $2,000 a share?" asks Jones. "I got it direct from the President," is the ready answer. "You wouldn't like to take over my few shares—only two hundred, Bob, at the price I paid?" Jones queries insinuatingly. "I've got all I can carry now," is the pained reply, and the friendship of a lifetime is disrupted forever.

Take this from the diary of a perplexed manufacturer: Last year this time he was oversold. Working double shifts he could not get his goods out fast enough. Price was no object, nor, consequently—were wages. Today his machines are barely moving. There's a big stock on hand—and a big loan waiting to be paid at the bank. He has cut his prices in half, for our heads of industry are readier to take their medicine than are the Europeans. His goods are actually offered at below pre-war prices. But there are no buyers. "It is being overdone," he cries indignantly. "There's been so much howl about the high cost of living that people don't want to pay anything. They expect me to give my goods away."

And the profits of yesteryear—ah, where are they? Gone a-glimmering for him as for so many. Is it generally known that the average manufacturer and merchant who was wading in war profits last New Year's now thinks himself lucky if his average from the outbreak of the war to date is equal to his pre-war average? There are practically no war profiteers left. What the Government did not take in super and excess profits taxes has been swallowed up in depreciation of inventories. Then there is something to be charged to celebration.

If there are still those who doubt the efficiency of the arguments already adduced, surely this matter of celebration ought to be convincing. Is anybody now taking Wifey to the jeweler with the admonition that she must not restrain her inclinations even the slightest, but just go the limit? Have you observed any man with a bored, indulgent air saying loudly to the overworked salesman behind the diamond trays, "My wife can't make up her mind whether she wants a necklace of diamonds, pearls, or emeralds—so we'll just take all three"? Not lately—but a year ago the dictaphones at Tiffany's wore out monthly absorbing that type of speech.

Nor is the débâcle in generosity confined to captains of industry and financial primates. Even the chauffeurs have noted the departure of the halcyon days and elysian nights. No longer does the bill for repairs pass uninspected. Instead of corona coronas the boss passes out the kind he bought for distribution among the Italian laborers on his farm. There is no longer a dollar to help pass the evening while the family is at bridge or the theatre. The boss's friends are shy on tips, too. In fact, the only way to make a little on the side is in competition with the taxis—when one can feel safe in taking that chance.

Under the circumstances even a chauffeur has to retrench. It is not uncommon to hear him complain that he can no longer indulge in box parties at the Hippodrome on his nights off. On a recent rainy night, when two of them were sheltered under the porte cochère of my hotel, I heard one say: "The Missus? Say, Jim, that woman had the nerve to ask me to beat the carpets. Ye'd think I was her hired man!" "Just as bad here," returned his companion. "Mine has changed her butcher and it's cold storage chickens and frozen meat for all hands. My wife says they ain't worth bringing home—but it puts a crimp in the wages to have to buy for yourself."

I hesitate to credit a rumor said to have originated within the very portals of the most exclusive of the butlers' clubs and pass it along merely to indicate the state of mind which makes possible the creation of such reports. A member noted for his conservatism and reserve, which have kept him constantly associated with our very best families, is said to have come staggering into a meeting of the board of governors of the club one night recently in a condition suggesting knockout drops. "It's come at last, gentlemen," he announced, before collapsing entirely; "we will have to buy our own liquor. I have had to surrender my keys to the wine cellar and"—leaning forward, white of face, he whispered hoarsely—"I am credibly informed that the lock is to be changed every ten days."

The sensation and the outbursts of indignant protest may be imagined. In the very darkest days of the war, when the Hoover rationing infamy wrung the withers of every self-respecting butler, no such indignity had been attempted. It simply could not be. Before the board adjourned the members unanimously resolved to resist to the last drop—in bottle or keg. Their honor had been assailed, their time-honored privileges attacked and, besides, they couldn't afford it, with the present dip in tips and honorariums and the manifest determination of the hard-hearted employers to cut in every direction—possibly even to reduce salaries.

"Would you believe it, gentlemen," one dignified member is quoted as saying, "when I spoke to my mahster about the shabby condition of my livery he actually had the unmaunerliness—I can call it no less, gentlemen—to suggest that I look in at the ready-made department of Blank's dry goods shop!"

Naturally, every one dissolved in tears at that, and it required a vigorous circulation of the pocket flasks to make possible an orderly adjournment.

The shadow of the lower cost of living is upon the lesser laborers likewise. Even the servant in the house, surely a profiteer if ever there was one, is beginning to doubt that silk underwear is a normalcy. I have in mind the recent arrival of a ship from the Emerald Isle when several of the young ladies in line at the entrance to the Ellis Island ferry actually refused to pay the usual $5 to the runners who carry messages from the newly arrived to their impatient relatives in Manhattan. This resistance to a time-honored graft is significant of the growing caution in these double-handed spenders.

Lack of space alone prevents the presentation of all the evidence in the case. I have but skimmed the surface. From every walk of life could be adduced testimony showing beyond the possibility of denial how we all flourished—a veritable forest of green bay trees—under the much-maligned high cost of living—the period of optimism and high hopes, of daring imagination and far-flung enterprise—and how we are losing courage and initiative with the reversal of conditions.

Of course, there may be the hypercritical who will assert that there is no low cost of living, that the American dollar is still debased and dishonored and cheated of its true worth, that the profiteer is still abroad in the land and unashamed, and that we are bumping on the rocks because there is no real abatement in high prices, ergo, none in the cost of living. Pity the near-sighted! It is not the remaining high prices, the continuing demands of retailers, labor, servants and landlords that bring the present blight upon existence. It is the universal conviction that these are all doomed, that the trend is all downward, that it cannot be resisted for long by even the stoutest, and that the low cost of living is on the horizon and moving ever closer, which is upsetting the body politic.

"I have had to surrender my keys."

"Ye'd think I was her hired man!"

Books the Public Wants

By LESLIE FROST.

EVERYTHING on earth's been written about, and is sure to have been said better than I can say it. What's the use of trying to write?" is a common remark among the half-hearted pseudo-literary. And from the speaker's point of view I expect that's very much the truth. To all intents and purposes, everything has been mentioned in print—and has been said as well as that type of person could say it. But everything has not been said as well as it could be said by somebody. Far from it. And, happily, with human nature as it is and showing no sign of change, room will always be found for debate as to which is the best way to say a thing.

There are more ways than one. Even the public, which we have been somehow taught to believe will take anything we want to give it in the matter of books (as in everything else), will now and then, give it the chance, show faint evidence of discontent and desire. It seldom has the chance. It has recently had one of its few opportunities seriously to express its opinion about books—in this case, books that should be written. Mr. Fred Melcher of the Publishers' Weekly, who is forever plotting some new way to bring the world in general in closer touch with library and bookstore, the library and bookstore in closer touch with each other, and all three in closer touch with the publishing house, has been sending a letter to some of the prominent librarians of the country which runs somewhat in this vein:

> It has been a number of times suggested that the points which librarians gather as to books needed by the public and not found on publishers' lists might be of first importance to the publishers if this information could be gathered and printed. * * * May we ask the co-operation of yourself and the heads of your departments in sending in as extensive a list as is convenient of topics on books which are really needed. * * * It would seem as though this might be a step toward giving the librarians a function as producers, as well as distributers of what has been produced.

Thus the library, speaking in the name of the public, has been given a chance to supply authors—authors who find it easier to fill a demand than to create one—with subjects for books.

And Mr. Melcher's letter has brought in many varied and interesting replies—probably more interesting from the standpoint of those of us who sometimes wonder what the taste of the public as to books is and is becoming, than from that of the prospective author. The college professor or successful business man who knows his field from A to Z may find, in the apparently unlimited demand for technical and scientific books, a stimulus to lining up his knowledge in print. One's unavoidable comment on reading through these lists of topics for books is, "How people do like their information condensed and compressed into the smallest possible space, steam cooked under pressure and evaporated into a compact form like 'Two-Minute Oat Food.'" Save time! Get a successful butcher or baker or candlestick maker to tell you briefly and concisely and to the point, preferably in alphabetical order, how he climbed the business ladder round by round; then you can straddle the distance overnight. As an Indianapolis librarian puts it:

> What we want for those men who are learning to use books is that book that takes up in detail one specific form of business written by a man who speaks from actual experience in just that form of business, who tells what he found to be its problems, how he went about to solve them and with what success. * * * Books are wanted on the mail order business, on chain stores or cafeterias, on corporations, on special forms of accounting, and, above all, books telling all that can be told about the formation, building up and management of such businesses as the grocery business, the laundry business, the mattress and feather renovating business, books on salesmanship (theory, retail, traveling, sales management, sales conventions), advertising, special advertising campaigns, credits and collections, business letters with actual samples, &c.

Other topics that show the practical and scientific tendency of the times can be taken at random: "Books for general readers on diseases, what they are, why caused, their history, cure, prevention." "Books on costumes with illustrations." "Books on cartooning." "Popular books on farming as it is, not as the romancers make it." "Popular books on cutlery; insurance from the point of view of the insured, airplanes (there are certainly two points of view there), real estate, food on ships (some of us don't see much of it), coal mining, clock and watch making, automobile manufacture (and repairing), &c.

The scholar who has his pleasure in neatness and system could most easily find a subject to his taste on these lists. Concordances and dictionaries of the great authors and painters are in demand. The Public Library of the District of Columbia asks for a R. L. Stevenson dictionary, a Ralph Waldo Emerson concordance, and an index of famous and popular pictures under title. Strange to say, I see no librarian has asked for a Dictionary of Poetic Adjectives, which I hear that some one "who has probably read more poetry than any man in America" is compiling. It's to be a dictionary of all the adjectives ever used in poetry, giving the nouns with which they were connected. When I asked if its purpose was to give us a chance to avoid using one of them, I was seriously told, "Oh, no; it's to give you a chance to use the best one." How little we have to exert ourselves nowadays!

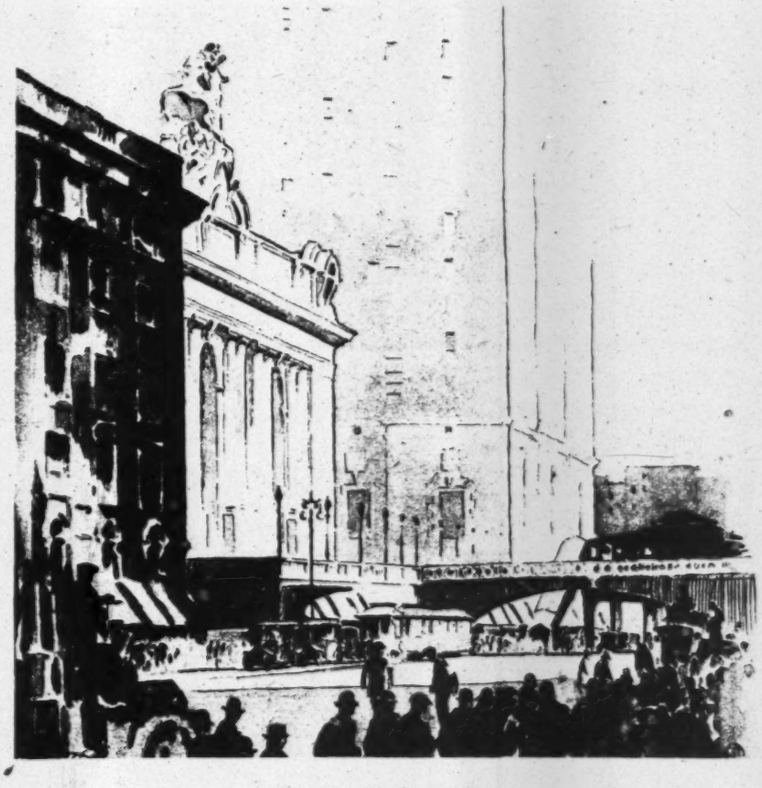
A strong proof of this desire to systematize and formulate everything we possibly can, divesting it of the personal and individual touch, is the demand from almost every librarian for a book of, as one librarian puts it, "letter writing, notes of condolence, congratulations, introduction, applications for position, thanks for presents, birthday letters, resolutions." Another library asks for a book of "model occasional addresses, presentation speeches, after-dinner talks, &c.," and, lower down, "after-dinner speeches. Not Chauncey Depew, Choate, &c., but bright, pleasing remarks which might be a guide to young people called on for the first time." Another, "good, up-to-date after-dinner speeches and toasts." Another, "a rational book of etiquette, with special application to business and to persons who are not trying to climb but only to be reasonably civil."

Fiction is little in demand—poetry less. One or two libraries ask for poetry anthologies, chiefly of foreign extraction, or books of quotations. The Cleveland library wants a "quotation book with up-to-date quotations—from authors writing now." Why quotations? As for fiction, Indianapolis wants "love stories of good literary value and accepted, i. e., conventional ethical standards, with large print, for old people." Tacoma, Wash., asks for "some really worth while fiction with a Western setting," and Portland, Ore., for some fiction "about successful business women." Several libraries want some historical novels of ancient and mediaeval times.

One very noticeable point—as I glance through the topics gleaned from all parts of the country—is the desire for better books for children. It seems that children do not want all their information sugar-coated. That they have had their fill of "series" written by women who think they are cleverly "getting away" with "lessons" about, for instance, a foreign city by turning out ten to twenty books with similar titles: "Bessie Goes to Walk," "Bessie and Yvonne," "Bessie On a 'Bus," and so on. The Detroit Public Library says, "One of the great needs in children's books is better material concerning America, reliable description of various sections of the country written in a readable form—not a textbook, not a series of books with the same titles such as 'Our Little Cousin,' or the reader type such as 'Carpenter,' and the whole subject of 'science' for children needs attention. Some of the books are written by scientists who know their subject, but who do not know how to present it to children. Others have been written by persons who have tried to dilute the subject to make it easy, and have in consequence produced weak and unsatisfactory books. * * * Children prefer straight out-and-out information to 'nature stories.'" Librarians seem to find that a child prefers a well-named book, a collection, if it is a collection, with a point, and that point expressed in the title. They shy at an unrelated collection under the heading of First, Second, or Third Reader. We know ourselves how our interest is caught more quickly by a new book of poetry with a name such as "The New Adam" or "Smoke and Steel," than by one entitled "Poems." The Library of Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "In the library we want something besides Readers, and in buying inexpensive books for little children mothers often say that they like the contents of these books, but don't care to buy Readers or Primers." And yet, strange to say, though the children turn away from the well-known stamp of the schools, they turn to another stamp which is just as lacking in originality and individual expression. The Cleveland Library says that they want "Boy Scout books by first-class writers, e. g., White's 'Blazed Trail,' with term Boy Scout in title."

Really literary history, especially of the United States (its cities and States, its wars, its commerce), is everywhere being asked for. "With the exception of Great Britain and France, we have very little readable material of historical interest. The books by Marshall and MacGregor are fine, but are inconvenient in size and expensive" (St. Louis Public Library). Washington, D. C., asks for a history of the United States, "well written, not textbook style." As to language, it would be well to mention the demand of the public library of Raton, N. M. "We are located here in a mining district and this library has branches in several mining camps where we have many foreign speaking peoples—Italians, Greeks, Slavs, &c. What I need is books in their languages written about American ideals, customs, great men, written from the American point of view. I also need good books written in simple English for the ones who are just beginning to read English. Most of the primers, &c., that we have are written for children, and it seems to me that the books for adults to learn the language should be different."

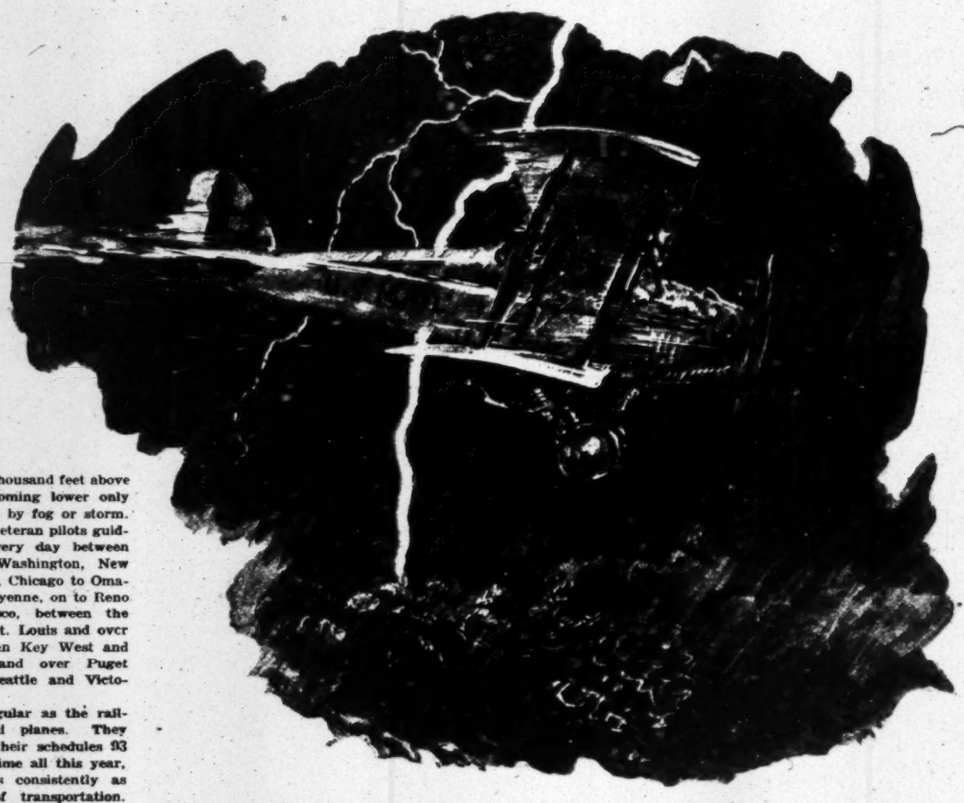
Of the letters that have been received from librarians, most were of the type that begins: "I trust that the enclosed notes on 'Books That Should Be Written' will be of service to you." Only one or two made any observations as to the idea itself. There are two I notice which are quite apropos. One librarian says that "it would be an easy matter for me to give you a list of books which in my opinion should not be written, but the question of those that should be is more difficult." And another says, "I think your idea of issuing an article on 'Books That Should Be Written' is very interesting. I do not feel, however, that it would be the best way to secure good books for children to give out subjects which might stimulate the mediocre publishers to produce books which you wish to have well done." That last is true not only as far as children are concerned, not only as far as publishers are concerned. It would be poor policy, too, to stimulate the mediocre author to turning out books per order. A detailed study of these lists, a study of specific subjects, for the purpose of filling every wish, would be dangerous. The specific subjects are only of interest in an incidental, anecdotal, philosophic way, as a reflection of what a book-reading public calls for. But taken in a general way they should convey to the publisher and author the impression that practical and technically scientific books of every description are desired, good books for children, good history of the non-textbook variety, as well as books of language and travel and biography.



Grand Central From 42d Street.

From a Drawing by H. R. Shurtleff.

Flying the Mails



"Pilots have pushed their steeds of fabric and steel through all kinds of weather."

By HOWARD MINGOS

EVERY now and then we hear something about the Air Mail, but few of us have seen it. It takes an experience like that of a certain railroad executive to drive home the facts. He was informed that United States Air Mail planes were flying over a considerable portion of the country every day, all the way between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He visited the Air Mail field at Bellefonte, Pa., and listened with interest to statistics and figures. They took him through the shops and hangars, explaining that while theirs was only a service field, other terminals and junction points had repair shops and supply houses where the planes were overhauled and assembled. But what impressed the railroad man was the businesslike manner in which the mail planes arrived and departed. The whole thing worked simply and compared favorably with one of his own junctions; not so large, perhaps, but adequate and, above all, efficient.

It so happened that there was a reserve pilot at the Bellefonte field. He was off duty and restless. He told the executive that he had an engagement in New York that evening, but had missed the train and was trying to find a plane to fly over. None was available, and the pilot was bemoaning his luck, when there glided into the field a plane loaded with some 35,000 letters mailed west of the Mississippi the day before and due to arrive in New York that evening. The plane stopped only long enough to replenish its gasoline supply. As it left the field the visitor learned that the reserve pilot had strapped his suitcase to one wing and lashed himself to the other. He was riding the wings over 230 miles of mountainous territory to keep the appointment with his girl. The machine being filled with mail, there was no other place for him to ride, so he had tied himself to a wing.

"Well, well, that beats me!" exclaimed the railroad man. "When these fliers start deadheading back and forth, the flying game must be getting tame. I can recall when railroading was like flying—full of thrills. People didn't trust themselves on the trains. But after we started making regular trips and long hauls over our right of way everybody took it as a matter of course."

"And we're making regular trips and long hauls now," said the field superintendent. "That plane just leaving carries mail part of which left San Francisco and other points west of here within two days. That mail flew part of the way and traveled at night on your trains. But it makes about eighty miles an hour, sometimes 100 or 120 all day long, and it will therefore complete its trip from coast to coast in half the time required by a mail car. We have about thirty planes flying back and forth over the various divisions on the entire 3,500 miles of routes from New York to San Francisco. Doing it on schedule, too."

All of which is news to a vast majority of persons, just as it was to the railroad executive. So many promises have been made for the airplane—many of them proving only dreams of the distant future—that an inclination to skepticism is encouraged. Granting that there are flying machines that fly, we would like to see them flying to some purpose. It is only in the vicinity of the air mail fields that one has visible proof of such activity. As a matter of official record, the Air Mail has transported more than 100,000,000 letters this year—one for each inhabitant of the United States. Scarcity of visible machines in the air may be attributed to the height at which these planes fly—usually from six to eight thousand feet above the earth, and coming lower only when forced down by fog or storm.

There are fifty veteran pilots guiding the mails every day between New York and Washington, New York and Chicago, Chicago to Omaha, Omaha to Cheyenne, on to Reno and San Francisco, between the Twin Cities and St. Louis and over the waters between Key West and Havana. Yes, and over Puget Sound between Seattle and Victoria, B. C.

They are as regular as the railroads, these mail planes. They have maintained their schedules 93 per cent. of the time all this year, rain or shine, as consistently as other mediums of transportation. The comparison stands. The Air Mail system is like a railroad. It has its junction points and terminals, its repair depots and service stations. Every 400 miles or so—New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Reno and San Francisco—St. Louis and St. Paul, Washington and Philadelphia—are the terminals, with junction points and fast train connections at intervals of a hundred miles, and emergency fields at convenient points between them.

Each of the thirty machines—there are a hundred in the service today, but two-thirds are held in reserve—carries from 16,000 to 40,000 letters, as many as the average railway mail distributing car, which, with its pigeon-hole compartments and space for the necessary clerical help, has little more capacity. It costs more to operate the mail cars, say the officials, because railway mail clerks employed on the trains are more highly paid for less mail handled by them than are the clerks at the railway mail distributing terminals in all cities where the air mail is sorted at night. Officials explain the saving in time by pointing to one city for example.

The bulk of New York's mail is deposited after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The last transcontinental mail train leaves at 8:40 o'clock that evening. It cannot carry all of the late mail, because the pouches cannot be made up in time. What is left over, as well as the mail deposited during the night, is dispatched westward by plane shortly after daylight. It is carried in trucks to Curtiss Field, Long Island, and the plane sets out immediately.

The procedure is followed at each terminal and inland junction point, planes taking on the accumulation of night mail in the respective cities, as well as that brought in on trains and planes from other points. The planes make so much better time than the trains that a saving of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours is effected in delivery from coast to coast, approximately half the time required by the all-the-way train delivery. Your letter mailed in New York is delivered in San Francisco inside of fifty hours. With perfection of the system, they expect to attain thirty-six-hour delivery. The old method required a hundred. Not only does that mail which starts by plane arrive more quickly, but also that starting on the trains all along the transcontinental system, because by a close connection system all the first-class mail is changed and interchanged from train to plane wherever it will create a saving in time.

Pilot Christenson on Dec. 3 flew 16,000 letters from Chicago to New York in five hours and thirty-one minutes. The fastest trains require eighteen hours. Possibly one of your letters flew with Christenson. There is no telling, for your letter, mailed in the usual way with an ordinary two-cent postage stamp affixed, may leave town by rail or plane. If it goes far it will be transferred from plane to train or vice versa at least twice.

The planes are not flying at night, as yet, though wireless instruments and field facilities are being installed in the Middle West and Far West at this writing, and officials hope to begin night flying the coming year. Many of the pilots have night flying thrust upon them, however. Page and Boggs were caught in a heavy storm while nearing New York. They lost their way and flew northward. Darkness overtook them in the Catskill Mountains. As they swooped down over Monticello, N. Y., sparks from their motor formed a comet's tail fifty feet in the rear. They finally discovered a field during a lightning flash and dropped into it safely. They spent the night in their plane, using the mail sacks for bedding.

Eddie Hubbard, who flies the Oriental mail, out of Seattle and catches Asiatic steamers touching at Victoria, often comes home after dark, depending upon intermittent flashes from a huge chimney on the Seattle waterfront to guide his seaplane into port. The big flying boats carrying passengers and mail from Key West to Havana leave after the arrival of the Northern mail trains in the mornings. They negotiate the high winds in an hour, over heavy seas that invariably require a day for boats to cross; but occasionally the brilliantly lighted flying Pullmans are compelled to continue down the Cuban coast past Havana seeking a harbor more hospitable to storm-tossed voyagers than the capital city affords.

The regular performance of 93 per cent. efficiency has spelled success for the Air Mail wherever it has gone. This is considered most remarkable because the service was started only in May, 1918, with an experimental route between New York and Washington. Some of the flying since then has been off snow-covered fields which so delayed the planes departing and arriving that skis were substituted for wheels whenever snow was encountered.

"The Mails Must Fly!" has been the slogan. Pilots have pushed their steeds of fabric and steel through all kinds of weather. Pilot Harris flew from Cleveland to Chicago last March during the tornado that halted all trains and other vehicles and scattered shipping far off the course as the gale swept the Great Lakes. Reporting to Washington after his arrival, Harris wrote:

"The wind was blowing about forty miles an hour. The motor sputtered and missed, and I thought how cold Lake Michigan under me would feel. I ran into the worst rain and hail storm I ever flew in near Gary, Ind. For five minutes I could see nothing, not even the instruments on the dashboard in front of me. I arrived safely at 1:50 P. M. I think that is pretty good time for mail from New York to reach Chicago—eh, what? I left New York at 7 A. M."

A pilot does not make a jump from coast to coast. He and the planes he flies are assigned to divisions, as are railroad men. A locomotive engineer learns his division, the grades and the performance of his engine at every turn. So it is with the pilot. He may be a two-motor man, in which case he probably flies the Eastern or Middle Western routes, while mountain fliers are assigned to the high-altitude planes operating over the mountains. They meet all degrees of temperature and struggle against hard weather, often flying for hours through snow, sleet, mist, rain and fog. In Winter one cannot fly far without having his energy sapped and resourcefulness fully tested. Flying the mountains is more hazardous because they have never been accurately mapped.

In the Far West the mail routes opened in September have proved disastrous to many machines. Pilots have glided down for the first time on fields supposedly prepared for their reception, only to find that the enthusiastic townspeople who had generously donated the field had forgotten to remove the stumps. Broken landing gears and punctured wings and tires have resulted.

Even the Appalachian Range in Pennsylvania baffles the flier till he learns his landmarks. Though he is trained to fly by compass and to make full use of all the new instruments installed, a pilot must depend utterly on his five senses. He must keep a close watch on his motor and guard it against fire. He must consult the weather reports continuously, reports which are handed him at every stop, so that he may take advantage of high winds at certain elevations and thus make quicker time, or if the reverse is true and he is running toward a storm, he may be warned and rise above or fly under it.

Fog one day obscured the Bellefonte field. A pilot arrived overhead, locating his position by means of a mountain top protruding above the mist that mantled the earth. He encircled the peak for two and a half hours, until his gasoline supply became exhausted. He was about to dive blindly when the mist cleared and he landed safely. Mechanics found twenty-four cigarette stubs on the floor of the machine.

Speeding eastward with the mails over Indiana, Pilot Haight found his plane virtually motionless in the air. He had encountered stiff head winds. These he fought all afternoon, until darkness brought him down. On making a forced landing a pilot's first thought is to get his mail pouches to the nearest railroad, and many and varied are the reports of vehicles and power employed. One pilot not long ago borrowed a pair of mules from a farmer and packed the mails seven miles over the hills to the railroad.

A day in January: To quote another's report: "Day was damp and misty. Zero weather. Mist froze to wires and struts (braces) as fast as it struck. Wires soon became coated. Struts the same. Instruments filled with ice and machine could not stay in the air. Landed at North Liberty, Ind., kicked ice off plane. Took off as before. Ice formed again and brought me down near Millersburg, Ind. Punctured a tire."

Out on the plains the railroads have extended the use of tool houses and repair sheds for planes brought down by storm. Spare parts are stored and kept in readiness for the belated postman dropping out of the clouds with a motor missing fire or a wind virtually blowing him backward on his course. And yet they take the mails through on schedule time. Many are the stories told, unofficially, of course. One hears of pilots flying the New York-

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The Shang Yue's Sword

By MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER,
Chinese Military Forces, Retired

This is one of a series of stories of Chinese life contributed from time to time by Major Rudinger to this Magazine.

"Verily, Captain, you look very bloodthirsty. I am afraid you will kill me if I stay here long, as well as you have killed others this morning."

Ai yah! Yoo ssama-sa, nee gong-doo*ah! Oh, you cat-headed, monkey-tailed offspring of a bald-headed hedgehog, you must not stop the gentleman! Don't you know who he is?

"Hai, hai, ten thousand times welcome, extremely enlightened teacher! His presence makes the sun shine brighter and the barracks of this regiment have been transformed into a palace!

"And has the extremely dignified one eaten his rice? Oh is his exalted stomach hungry and desirous of food? If so, then the very little one will be happy to * * *

"No? The descendant of princes is not hungry! And he wants to know where he can find Fung 'Shang Yue,' the Captain Fung of the Third Company of the Second Battalion of this regiment!

"Hai, hai, oh pride of universities, the Captain Fung is no longer connected with this regiment, neither is he with the army. He has left, never to return.

"Why Captain Fung has left? Hai, hai, an uncle of his died and he had to mourn for him, or his second wife came down with two sons, and, therefore, Captain Fung had to leave the army * * *

"The noble foreign literate does not believe this? He says that the little one does not tell the truth * * * ai, yah, hard are these words, for does not the very insignificant one proudly call himself the friend of the extremely pompous one * * * ai, yah * * *

"The noble one says he knows that to tell the truth pleases the gods but not always the human beings. Very well and wise indeed. And it is for this very reasons that the little one says that the Captain Fung left because of happenings in his family.

"The extremely wise one promises never to tell if the little one would reveal to him the real reason why Captain Fung had to leave this most excellent regiment. Well and good. A man's word is as good as his bond, and therefore the little one will tell the real story how it came that the Captain Fung left the army.

"Hai, hai, very famous teacher of heavenly virtues, the Captain Fung left the army and this regiment and his company of his own free will and everybody was greatly surprised because of it. For did not even a Tsung Chang, a big Lieutenant-General of the army, loudly admire the Captain Fung, saying so in front of ten thousand military soldiers on the parade ground just behind the Kao Chang Miao, the headquarters of the garrison of Shanghai?

"Yes, yes, and now the Captain Fung is gone. And the gods have been kind to the little one. For have they not sent to him the extremely noble one, whose boundless generosity is known from An-tung down to Kwang-tung, and is he not known to be liberal with silver yuans? And is not a good story worth a good reward? Ai, ai, yah * * * pay day is a very long while off, and then it will be only four taels and twenty candareens a month for a private soldier, as is the rank of poor little me, and will not a tael be deducted therefrom to pay for food?

"Hai, hai. The Captain Fung was a very remarkable man indeed. A man very bold and rough but of very small brain. And he lacked self-respect, thus being unable to respect others. And he had very little knowledge of military things, very little indeed, but he was made a Shang Yue, a captain, because his third brother was married to a woman from Kwei-chow, whose brother-in-law had a cousin who is a high officer of the Lo Chuen Poo, of the Ministry of War up in Peking. Thus Fung received his commission, although he knew nothing of the army. Verily, oh friend of Kings, when the Captain Fung took a gun in his hand to shoot with, then it was more dangerous to stand behind him than to be where he aimed. And, therefore, the target-god is sure to assist him in his examination for a position as a civil mandarin, when Fung tries to become one.

"The pillar of sciences does not know the story of the officer and the target-god?

"There was once an officer in the army, a very poor officer indeed. And, although he pretended to know everything, he could not even shoot well and always missed the target. One day he had to resign his commission and applied for a position as a civil mandarin. During the examination he was in great trouble, for little was his knowledge. But a mysterious man appeared in a cloud and spake to the officer thus: "Write thou what I tell you to write!" And the officer did as he had been bidden, and hai, his answers were considered good by the examiners and he obtained the position. And he asked the mysterious man: 'Who art thou and why hast thou assisted me?'

"And the mysterious man said: 'I am the target-god and I showed consideration to you because you always showed consideration to me when you were an officer in the army. For, when you shot at targets, you never, never hit me—never caused me inconvenience or pain. Therefore I assisted you.'

"Yes, honorable pride of sciences and philosophy, the Captain Fung is no more in the army.

"The extremely noble one will never tell?

"Hai, hai, many apologies, the little one has forgotten that the noble one has already promised so. For great trouble would there be for poor me, and much prison and making of roads and no visits to the tea-house or the theatre if other officers would find out how it came that Captain Fung was made to leave the army. * * *

"And thus goeth the story.

"Fung had been born in Yokohama, in the country of Ni Pan, where his father was a rich merchant. Hai, hai, his father was a Chinese man, but Fung was brought up in Japan, in Japanese schools, according to Japanese system and there he learned to despise the Chinese. And he learned very little. Nevertheless, when he came to China he pretended to know everything and very often boasted with his foreign knowledge.

"And very, very arrogant was the Captain Fung, when he came to this regiment about nine moons ago, shortly after the quarterly feast of the Dragon. And when he came to inspect us, dressed in a tunic of fine brown cloth, with red facings according to regulations and his epaulettes with the three stars shone very brightly and he wore a high and stiff collar and he had his mustache soaked in wax so that it stood stiff like that of the tiger and he walked with very much dignity. Verily, the Captain Fung looked like a real military tiger, but his brains were like that of the fox, just as foolish.

"And he came and looked us over. We, the whole company, had done our best to appear as soldier-like as possible, for we wanted to make our new officer happy by showing him that we were military tigers and not too-fehs—brigands. Verily, noble one, many hours had we spent laboriously cleaning our arms as well as our tunics, and the caps and the leather accoutrements, under the supervision of Too Mei-suh, our old Sergeant, who is a very exacting man, and who swears very fearfully and roars like a lion if not everything is in perfect order!

"But Captain Fung came along, swaggering, and accompanied by Mr. Tsi and Mr. Wei, who are both Tsung Yue's, First Lieutenants, and by Mr. Lung, who is a Shao Yue, a Second Lieutenant, and he twirled his mustache in the fashion of military tigers and looked haughty and kicked his sword aside with the heel of his left shoe when he walked as he had seen the officers do in Japan, and he looked us over with a haughty eye and spake thus: 'Men, I have taken this company under my command. Things will have to change and I will make real soldiers of you.'

"And he did not say a single word of welcome or of praise or of friendly understanding, and thus angered us very much. For hadn't we worked very hard to look soldier-like? And, the honorable one knows, did not our company distinguish itself very much indeed by successfully fighting a much greater number of insurgents three years ago during the rebellion?

"But he dismissed us and there was no feast of joy. Other officers when assuming command over a new company generally contribute to its joy by presenting a sum of money, however small, so that rice-wine and special food can be bought, and then they address the men, and talk to them, asking for their names and places of birth, thus forming a strong bond of friendship. And are not the soldiers happy to work for an officer whom they know to be their friend and protector?

"Nay, honorable sir, Captain Fung did nothing to promote friendship. He did not even thank when a soldier rendered the salute when passing him. And he treated us with great contempt and he had no consideration for the welfare of his men. Very often, when he had lost much money the night before playing mo-tszoang and drinking much wine, he arrived the next morning on the parade-ground with blood-shot eyes and his face haggard, and he was in a most bad temper. Then he made us march and run much longer than any officer had done before, and he cursed us in a loud voice, calling us cat-headed offsprings of turtles and snakes and many other vile names with a loud voice, so that the whole regiment heard it. And he had the habit of drawing his sword from its scabbard and throwing it on the ground and treading on it and saying that it was a disgrace for him to be in command of sea-crabs and not of real soldiers. And our hearts turned black.

"One evening, when we sat at our evening rice after a very hard day's work and very dissatisfied, for Captain Fung had punished many of us by deducting money from our pay, which he did very often, Liang, who is a Corporal in the second squad of the first platoon, spake thus: 'Verily, verily, this Captain Fung is not a good officer. He never appreciates anything we are doing, although we work very hard. And I know he is unjust, for some time ago I heard how the Lieutenant argued with him, saying that we had marched very well in company front, and Captain Fung said that it might be true, but he did not believe in showing the men that he was satisfied. Verily, verily, most unjust is this man Fung, and we must punish him.'

"And the Corporal took with him Wang, who is the bugler and known to be a great wag, and Tsung, who is attending to the writing work of the company, and Nieh, who is a Sergeant, and they all went into the bamboo grove behind the Yamen of the quartermaster officer and there they sat, looking very wise and making hard thought and much oration, judging from their gestures, but we did not hear a single word.

"And then they returned, looking very grave and wild and making faces like water-devils.

"And just as bad as Captain Fung was on the parade ground he was in the schoolhouse. For, as the exalted one knows, we soldier-tigers are taught in school many useful things soldiers must know.

"But Captain Fung was a very bad teacher, for he knew nothing. He begun to tell us of things, but would not explain them because he did not know. And when a man asked questions, then the Captain Fung made very bad language at him and took his sword from the chain on his belt and threw it with its scabbard into the man's direction, not caring that anybody could be hurt.

"One day Captain Fung came into the schoolroom and spake thus: 'Men,' said he, 'tomorrow there will be coming to inspect this company a very big man, a Tsung Chang, a Lieutenant General from the Ministry at Peking, and the evil spirits have ordained that I am still in command of you evil snakes and that I have to take you before the General. I know that you are not soldiers, but bald-headed foxes, but I order you to do your best, and if you do not do so, then I will have half of your pay stopped and will send you to the prison-house and you will have to make roads and no visits to the theatre or the tea-house. Hear and tremble, for great is my rage!'

"And he beheld how one of the men was buttoning his tunic, and he flew in a great rage. He hurled the sword at the man and ordered us to stand 'Lee Ching'—at attention—and spent much time in abusing us.

"Hai, hai, he did not see how Wang, unnoticed, picked up the Captain's sword, and under cover of the standing men did something with the sword.

"And how he very carefully put it back there on the floor where it had lain when the Captain had thrown it at the man.

"And when the Captain had grown tired of abusing us he told one of the men: 'Go thou and bring back my sword!'

"And the man did as he had been bidden, and the Captain fastened the sword in its scabbard on the short chain which hung down from the belt he wore.

"The next morning the whole company was lined up on the parade ground, very well dressed and very clean and very soldierlike, indeed.

"Lieutenant Wei was there and spake to us, making friendly and cheerful talk and saying that every soldier should do his best and stand very erect and still like an idol in

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The Lord Mayor's Show.

Books for Holiday and Every Day

Two Ancient Knights and the Man in Brass—"English Pageantry."

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $10.

SOME BRITISH BALLADS. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

ENGLISH PAGEANTRY. An Historical Outline. By Robert Withington. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Volume II. $6.

HIGH SOCIETY. By Dorothy Parker, George S. Chappell and Frank Crowninshield. Drawings by Fish. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THE SPHINX. By Oscar Wilde. Illustrated and decorated by Alastair. New York: John Lane Company. $7.50.

THE STORY OF JESUS. Selected and arranged by Ethel Nathalie Dana. Pictures from paintings by Giotto, Fra Angelico Duccio, Ghirlandaio and Barnja Da Siena. Descriptive text from the New Testament. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

KPSTEIN. By Bernard Van Dieren. Illustrated with fifty reproductions in collotype of the sculptor's work. New York: John Lane Company. $12.50.

THE CHARM OF KASHMIR. By V. Scott O'Connor. With sixteen colored plates and twenty-four illustrations from photographs. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $27.50.

ALREADY the sawdust is out of the Christmas rag doll. The candy is eaten; the new records have been played to death on the phonograph; the Christmas cigars have been smoked; the rings and clothes that Santa brought have in a few hours become familiar possessions. Yes, even the tinsel on the tree seems tarnished. Put it away till next year.

Of all the precious gifts that were unloaded from the bottomless pack only one kind have retained their newness. And they will still be fresh in our minds when the next jolly Yuletide rolls around. They are the books: The fine editions that Uncle Harry, Aunt Mary, father and mother gave us.

Yesterday was so cram full of holiday excitements that we had no time to look at more than the covers—and at those, even, only long enough to read the titles. But today! Now we can curl up on the sofa or double up in our favorite chair and really look at them. First, the pictures. The reading matter can wait; we've got all the year for that. And, after all, what are words, words, words, compared with pictures? Dull things, surely.

Let's see what kind of book this is Aunt Mary gave us. "The Charm of Kashmir," by V. Scott O'Connor. H'm! That sounds alluring. And say, just look at these illustrations by Abanindra Nath Tagore (wonder if he's any relation to the poet-philosopher of India?), by Mrs. Sultan Ahmad ("Mrs. Sultan"—that's a funny name), by Miss Hadenfeldt and by the late Colonel Strahan. They're gorgeous, aren't they? Make you yearn to visit that beauty spot, don't they? The elusive quality of the charm of the place certainly could not be trapped in a net of words. Hello, see what this publisher's note says about Abanindra Nath Tagore. He was the founder of the Modern School of Indian Art, at Calcutta. And here he has interpreted in color the very soul of Kashmir—more than its exquisite external beauty. No wonder the Queen of England graciously gave her permission to have the book dedicated to her. Grace, softness and beauty of line raise Tagore's paintings above the plane of mere "illustrations." Notice how his brush has captured the spirit that lies hidden behind the splendid glow of colors in the Happy Valley. The lustre of day, when the world is going about its business, and the mystery of night, when the dark canals are veiled in shadows, are, as he pictures them, truly symbolic of the East, where life and death forever jostle each other and secrecy and candor go always hand in hand.

The frontispiece, showing "Asoka, who, by the white stucco of his fame made spotless the universe," will hold the most casual eye until the mind has lost all count of passing minutes.

In his epilogue the author of "The Silken East" says:

> Kashmir in truth has paid the price of beauty, that "fatal gift" of which the poets have sung from early time; and she has paid it an hundred fold. Those who have lived here have fallen under her caresses as men fell of old under the wiles of Circe; and those without, born under a ruder heaven, have coveted her joys with a fierce desire, and have seized upon her treasuries with unstinted hand. It is under the stress of such events that her people has been evolved; and it is a character that is not noble or beautiful, though deserving of sympathy and hope from those who have had a happier destiny. There have been times when the life of a man in this land has been held of little more value than the life of a dog; when the fairest of its women—and its women have long been renowned for their beauty—have been carried off not once or twice but generation after generation to "fill the bagnios and the harems" of Hindustan. Neither their lives, nor their property, nor their honor have been left to this unfortunate people in the past.

Such is the dreadful beauty of Kashmir as described by the author, and given even more poignant expression by the artists whose work enhance his pages. The impression produced by the writing and the pictures together is as powerful as that born of anything which we have come across in a year's harvest of "travel books."

There are twenty-four excellent photographs in the book, too. Combined with the paintings and the text they give a picture of one of the most beautiful spots in India that will not be forgotten soon. One of these photographs is of the Shalimar. You remember that beautiful lyric of Laurence Hope's—"Pale hands I loved beside the Shalimar."

Lovely as the place and the book about it are, we must not linger overlong by Kashmir if we wish to look at all our presents. There are other fascinating that it's hard to decide which to look at first.

OLD CARL HOOD:
HE'S AYE FOR ILL AND NEVER FOR GOOD

"Some British Ballads." Illustrated by Arthur Rackham.

Suppose we take a peep into this de luxe edition of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter." What an attractive setting Hugh Thomson's color work gives to the poignant story of Hester Prynne and her cross. It is eminently fitting that this classic of early New England life should be issued in this attractive form in the year of the Pilgrim tercentenary. And it was a happy editorial thought that included in this volume an autobiographical sketch of part of the author's life and a picture of him in the musty old Custom House at Salem, where he was once a clerk.

Surely no gift could be more appropriate to the Christmas season than this volume in which "The Story of Jesus" is told. The telling is largely pictorial. Ethel Nathalie Dana has selected and arranged the paintings and brief explanatory texts, most of which are quoted from the Bible. Very little is known of the lives of Giotto Bordone, Fra Giovanni Angelico, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Duccio di Buoninsegna, Barna da Siena and Gentile da Fabriano, the painters of the brilliantly colored pictures with which the book is illustrated. They all lived and died between 1276 and 1494. Most of their paintings which are here reproduced were done on the walls of medieval churches so the people of their times, who could not have read books even if printing had been invented, could absorb in picture form the life history of Him whose birthday the world celebrated yesterday.

Never did old poems appear more gayly bedecked than "Some British Ballads" which Arthur Rackham has gorgeously illustrated with sixteen paintings. Particularly fascinating is the painting which is reproduced as a frontispiece for the book showing Clerk Colvill with his sword drawn to slay the mermaid. It is hard to decide which is the more attractive feature of this book—Mr. Rackham's paintings or the ballads themselves. No authors' names are attached to the ballads, but a publisher's note says that several of them are based on the work of Francis James Child, author of "The English and Scottish Popular Ballads."

One of these ballads, the one to the illustration for which reference is made above, will have to serve to illustrate the piquant flavor that makes most of them such refreshing reading after the free verse which magazine editors are at present offering us as the real thing in poesy. Readers will understand the ballad better if they know in advance that "sark" is old English for shirt and "gare" for strip:

Clerk Colvill and his gay ladie
As they walked in the garden green,
The belt about her middle jimp
Cast Clerk Colvill of crowns fifteen.

"O promise me now, Clerk Colvill,
Or it will cost ye muckle strife,
Ride never by the wells of Slane,
If ye wad live and brook your life."

"Now speak nae mair, my gay ladie,
Now speak nae mair of that to me;
For I ne'er saw a fair woman
I like so well as thee."

He's ta'en leave o' his gay lady,
Nought minding what his lady said,
And he's rode by the wells of Slane,
Where washing was a bonny maid.

"Wash on, wash on, my bonny maid,
That wash sae clean your sark of silk."
"And weel fa' you, fair gentleman,
Your body whiter than the milk."

He's ta'en her by the milk-white hand,
He's ta'en her by the sleeve sae green,
And he's fotgotten his gay ladie,
And he's awa' with the fair maiden.

Then loud, loud cry'd the Clerk Colvill,
"O my head it pains me saer."
"Then take, then take," the maiden said,
"And frae my sark you'll cut a gare."

Then she's gied him a little bane-knife,
And frae her sark he cut a share;
She's cy'd it round his whey-white face,
But ay his head it aked mair.

Then louder cry'd the Clerk Colvill,
"O sairer, sairer akes my head."
"And sairer, sairer ever will,"
The maiden crys, "till you be dead."

Out then he drew his shining blade,
And thought wi' it to be her dead,
But she has vanished to a fish,
And merrily sprang into the fleed.

He's mounted on his berry-broun steed,
And dowie, dowie rade he hame,
And heavily, heavily lighted doun
When to his ladie's bower he came.

"O mother, mother, lay me doun,
My gentle lady make my bed,
O brother, take my sword and spear,
For I have seen the false mermaid."

"High Society," a book of Fish's inimitable drawings, with clever explanatory commentaries by Dorothy Parker, George S. Chappell and Frank Crowninshield, is well calculated to keep the spirit of holiday gayety alive long after the holidays themselves have past. The captions of some of the funniest pages by this social satirist, whose drawings are so familiar to readers of the magazine Vanity Fair, include "Wild Boreas We Have Met," "The Poets That Bloom in the Spring," "The Seven Deadly Temperaments (as frequently met with in the ladies)," "Who's Who—in the Audi-

The Duke of Gordon's Daughter.

"Some British Ballads." Illustrated by Arthur Rackham.

ence," "The Strategy and Finesse of Proposing," "The Open Season for Strikes," "Hints on Honeymoons—For the Very Rich," "Divorce: A Great Indoor Sport," "When Marriage Is a Failure—Cherchez La Femme (Have you a little failure in your home?)" and "Blighters at Bridge (a terrifying triumvirate of familiar lady auction pests)." Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE are doubtless familiar with the fact that the clever social satirist who signs herself "Fish" is a slender Englishwoman still well on the popular side of thirty. The Victorian lady remnants, resplendent captains of industry, pussyfooting English butlers, amorous nursemaids, race touts, yearning young lovers, swanking soldiers, blank and vapid hores, bridge-playing parsons and middle-class millionaires who make their ludicrous appearances on the pages of her present book, posturing and posing against the background of the contemporary beau monde, are the product not only of a clever and sophisticated intelligence, but of a true artist as well.

Bernard van Dieren.

"Epstein," by Bernard van Dieren.

The foremost aim of "Epstein," by Bernard Van Dieren, is to give a selection of reproductions of the work of this sculptor, who has been so widely discussed in the leading artistic journals in both Europe and America. There are fifty plates in collotype, including two of the "Christ" which has been the cause of so much controversy, and one of Mr. Van Dieren.

All of these plates are gathered together at the back of the book; an arrangement that facilitates reference to them by any one reading the text and wishing to see the piece of sculpture under discussion. In his text the author throws considerable light upon the causes responsible for the fact that the expressions of Epstein's mind, as shown in his sculpture, have been so fascinating to some and so profoundly perplexing to others of accepted intelligence. The sculptor's personality, as revealed in his work, is the subject of a biographical section of the book.

Epstein's sculpture is scarcely more bizarre than the illustrations and decorations done by Alastair for a de luxe edition of Oscar Wilde's "The Sphinx," one thousand copies of which have been printed by John Lane. There can never be a reprint of this edition, as the stones from which the offset plates were printed were in Belgium at the time of the German invasion and were destroyed. In the front of the book appears the following interesting editorial note by Robert Ross:

> "The Sphinx," although not published by Mr. John Lane until 1894, was written before Oscar Wilde's first volume was issued in 1881. The author always told me that it was composed and written in Paris, at the Hotel Voltaire, Quai Voltaire, in 1874, a date which accords well enough with the lines, "While I have hardly seen some twenty Summers cast their green for Autumn's gaudy liveries." Wilde was born in 1854. I cannot help thinking, however, that his account of the composition was a poetical license. Similar lines occur in his Oxford prize poem, "Ravenna," of 1878. The poem was polished and improved in 1889, after he unearthed the MS. from an old dispatch box at Tite Street in my presence. The final draft of the MS. is now in the British Museum, along with others presented by me to the Trustees.

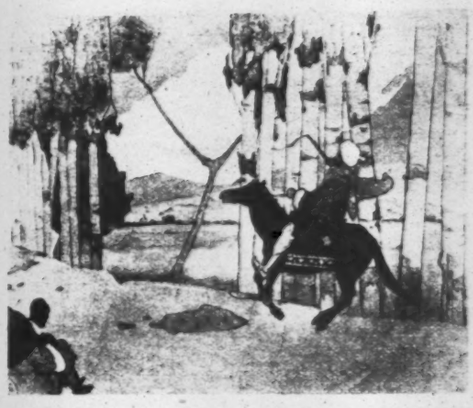
In "English Pageantry: An Historical Outline," Robert Withington continues his story of the pageant from Elizabethan times. Professor Withington, in his second volume, traces its history through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries down to the revival in England under Louis N. Parker and the most recent pageants in the United States. Processional pageantry, the community drama, and the "festival" all receive their due share of attention. The author writes at considerable length on such subjects as "The Lord Mayor's Show," "Survivals and Revivals," "The Parkerian Pageant" and "Pageantry in the United States." The meticulous care with which the author has examined every facet of his subject is indicated by the fact that under each chapter heading there are anywhere from four to nine sub-headings, any one of which might easily be made the subject of a scholarly book. Scattered through the book are a score of reproductions of photographs and reproductions showing pageants in various parts of the world and in various ages. Some of the originals from which these reproductions are taken are rare engravings and books long out of print. One of them, for example, is of Jacob Hall, the famous rope-dancer. It is reprinted from a rare print in the collection of Sir John St. Aubyn, which was originally published in 1792 and is reproduced with the permission of the Society of Antiquaries (London) from the Fairholt collection. Another, of the Lord Mayor's Show, is from The Illustrated London News of Nov. 9, 1844. Still another, depicting the Boston Tea Party, is from a photo-engraving on the program of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, held in that city on Sept. 17, 1880. Perhaps the most unique picture in the collection illustrates "The Peasants' Revolt," a scene from the St. Albans Pageant of 1907. It was taken from a postcard in the Harvard University Library. Looking at these illustrations it occurs to the reader that only an author deeply interested in his subject would ever have made the effort that must have been necessary to gather his materials from such obscure sources.

One of the most important sections of Professor Withington's book—that is, one of the most important to students of the history of pageantry—is the extensive bibliography on every phase of the subject which the author has prepared with meticulous care and includes in his present bulky volume of more than 400 pages.

All of the books referred to in this review are of a large size. Without exception, they are extremely well bound and well printed on good papers. In the case of most of them, the inside covers are handsomely decorated and the covers themselves carry attractive designs. "The Scarlet Letter," "The Story of Jesus," "Some British Ballads" and "The Charm of Kashmir" are boxed to insure their reaching the purchaser in perfect condition.

"None so self-devoted as Hester."

"The Scarlet Letter." Illustrated by Hugh Thomson.



Travelers in Kashmir.

"The Charm of Kashmir," by V. Scott O'Connor.

"The Return from Egypt," by Gentile da Fabriano.

"The Story of Jesus." Illustrated from Paintings by Giotto, Fra Angelico and others.

The Bolshevik Turned Napoleon

BOLSHEVISM: PRACTICE AND THEORY. By Bertrand Russell. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. $2.50.

As a communist, and an undiscouraged and unterrified communist at that, Bertrand Russell returns from Russia convinced that the Bolshevist method of attaining communism is a ruinous failure and that even if such an incredible thing could occur as its success by those methods it would be a deplorable thing for the rest of the world as well as Russia. No such remarkable book as his "Bolshevism: Practice and Theory," has been published on this subject. Small as the volume is, only 192 pages, it is amazing how much he says, how he packs books into a paragraph, and the swift rush of his ideas, which nevertheless are as clear as crystal and as orderly as a statute. The perfection of its style is as unobtrusive as Stevenson's. The dauntlessness with which he faces facts, any fact, even a fact which detracts from his own argument, is absolutely merciless and gives one an almost canny feeling of standing in the presence of the perfect truth-seeker. It seems positively inconsequential to Russell whether the fact is for him or against him; if against him, he neither regrets nor minimizes, deplores nor excuses it.

Perhaps it is unfair to state his conclusions first, but as he puts them in his preface he will probably not object. (Nobody should skip the preface, by the way; it is as powerful a bit of writing as any in this book, which is powerful in every line.) He sees only three possible issues from the present situation:

> The first is the ultimate defeat of Bolshevism by the forces of capitalism. The second is the victory of the Bolshevists, accompanied by a complete loss of their ideals and a régime of Napoleonic imperialism. The third is a prolonged world war in which civilization will go under, and all its manifestations (including communism) will be forgotten.

There is, he is quite convinced, not the remotest possibility of liberty or brotherhood or anything which irradiates the dream of the Western Socialist issuing from this régime in Russia. He does not merely foresee that real socialism or ideal communism will disappear in Russia; he assures us that they have already disappeared, and that the present Government is Czarist and militarist. It tends to become imperialist; not in the sense of stretching over the world a benevolent Socialistic imperialism, but in the hard old Napoleonic and Roman sense of imperialism for the benefit of the imperator. Indeed, it is hardly even Roman imperialism that he foresees, but the Carthaginian imperialism that would have been but for Rome's resistance; or even an Abyssinian imperialism. Here he blames the Entente, which by its "war" on Russia is driving the hydra-headed Czar toward a course that is already much to that Czar's taste. In plain words, if Russia cannot trade with the Entente it can at least conquer Asia—which would be a fairly good beginning.

Bolshevism, he explains, is no longer a social program but a religion, and he defines religion as a belief that can be held to the point of fanaticism. "Christ preached benevolence and justice, but his followers laid Europe waste. "Bolshevism," says Mr. Russell, "combines the characteristics of the French Revolution with those of the rise of Islam; and the result is something radically new, which can only be understood by a patient and passionate effort of imagination." Christianity addressed men's minds on the subject of another world; Islam was hard and practical and set itself to the conquest of this world. Both Islam and Bolshevism were stirred to the necessity of the conquest of this world by the necessity of the conquest of bread.

This unprecedented revolution is now in the hands of a comparatively few fanatics, for Russia is no more

Napoleon at Moscow.

Bolshevist than it is Czarist. These men have been in power for three years, and power alters the viewpoint of its holder. The communists have dreamed of an equality of wealth, which should take away from man his desire to tyrannize over his fellows; but they have not taken into account the necessity of an equality of power, or realized that men love power no less than they love money. In other words, he points out the fundamental error of those who account for wars and tyrannies on the theory that economic determinism is the cause of all. Economic determinism has its place, but it is only one of many influences.

Soviet government no longer exists except in form, he declares; and he blames other Socialist or communist writers who have been in Russia for glossing over this fact and other facts in their desire to avoid hurting the cause. The Soviets go through the form of electing their representatives, but the chiefs of the Communist Party have reduced it to that mere form. Russia is ruled by a few men; it is, in fact, governed not by Soviets, but by the Communist Party. As for liberty, there is none, though there is the form of it. The other Socialist groups may elect members to the All-Russian Soviet, but the communist clique controls the railways and can and does refuse to transport the delegates so elected. Even if they were permitted to get to their destination, the All-Russian Soviet seldom meets, and then only to ratify the decrees of the inner circle—somewhat, one may comment, as the French Revolutionary Convention met only to ratify the decrees of the Jacobin Club and the Committee of Public Safety. This revolution, however, bears no resemblance to the French, except in such accidental likenesses as this.

He pours scorn on those who cry out against the wickedness of capitalist opposition, even when he is urging the Entente, for its own sake, to make peace with Russian before driving her too far. All the communist teaching, from the very beginning, he points out, has been a prediction that as soon as the proletariat became dangerous capitalism would take up arms against them and that it was necessary to be prepared to meet capitalism with arms. Why cry out, then, when capitalism does the very thing you have always predicted? But one must add that Mr. Russell does not consider the Bolshevist Government a proletarian one in any sense. When he has an interview with a workingman he identifies him as "a genuine proletarian"—that is, one outside the Bolshevist movement. The proletariat is against the Bolshevist Government; so is the peasant. Instead of being a proletarian Government, Bolshevism is a fanatically religious and imperialist Government, and when it speaks of "the proletariat" it means, not the man who works with his hands, but anybody, whatever his occupation, who supports the ruling clique.

The reason the proletariat is against the Government is because the workers cannot get enough to eat. Even those who are in favor with the Government do not get enough to work on, and the result is a slackening in efficiency. He denies that this is due to the blockade; there is plenty of food in Russia, but the peasants will not bring it to the cities because of the Government's policy toward them and because they cannot get anything for it but "a piece of paper." Hence the peasant hates the Government, and he is not in the least concerned over whether the cities starve or not. He himself wants clothes, which he cannot get, no matter how many sacks of grain he may have to offer in exchange.

This minority, according to Mr. Russell, rules by means of an army three million strong, an infinitesimal minority of the male population; but with guns in its hands and perfect ruthlessness about using them. Everything that is done is done for the army. In order to take a train a civilian must apply for a permit, which he may get after several days; but then it may take him several more to get on the train. The trains go out, to use a comparison better understood in America than the one Mr. Russell makes, like Coney Island street cars on a Sunday afternoon, with passengers on the roof and clinging to the sides. Arrived at the destination, the passenger cannot go to a hotel, for the Government has taken over all the hotels and is using them for its purposes.

In the cities the rationing is not even supposed to be impartial. Those in favor with the Government get more than others, though, as already said, they do not get enough to work efficiently. The communist leaders and the soldiers get enough to keep working, and, so far as the leaders are concerned, something over. The ruin of Russia is traceable to the collapse of industry. Communism is gone, and what will work out of the present government by clique—for the Bolsheviki are such a minority, in comparison with the rest of Russia, that even the whole party is not above the clique description—Mr. Russell does not undertake to say, beyond the three outcomes quoted earlier.

As for art and education, they are slipping out of sight. So Mr. Russell says, without caring in the least what other radical writers have said to the contrary. All they have done for art, he says, is to preserve "something of what existed before." But he inserts a chapter written by his secretary, Miss D. W. Black, which gives the Bolsheviki more credit. She conjectures that there will arise a new art created by groups instead of individuals, and instances a magnificent pageant in which thousands of persons took part. She is not quite so sanguine about education; there is no time to teach the pupils, and the most important thing to teach them is communism. Adult school education, if they get any, consists of learning "communism, reading and writing."

Mr. Russell does "not know how Bolshevism can be prevented from acquiring universal power." He thinks the conquest of Siberia added greatly to the momentum of imperialism—old-fashioned imperialism, be it remembered—and that the conquest of all Asia is a matter of only a few years, unless the Entente and America change their attitude toward Russia. But he holds faith in "those who stand out against Bolshevism, not from love of ancient injustice, but in the name of the free spirit of Man"—not as believers in capitalism, but as single-hearted believers in liberty, that liberty which the Czar and the Bolsheviki, in their turn, struck down. Such "will be the bearers of the seeds of progress, from which, when the world's gestation is accomplished, new life will be born."

Pity the Poor Working Girl

"So I decided to save that dollar a week."

By HELEN BULLITT LOWRY

HAVE you ever seen a gas stove that hangs in the air, attached to the chandelier, like some evil-smelling, flaring, spreading parasitic growth? No?

Then that's because you are a prudent forehanded ant who leased in the Fall. You have not investigated "single rooms with use of bath." You are not a detached female. But we who have frivoled the renting season through like the grasshopper, must dance now to keep us warm. For the ants who have leases are profiteering as they in the renting season, were profiteered against—only more so.

They advertise in the paper "Furnished room for rent, refined surroundings." And up the Brussels-carpeted gaslit stairs of the made-over-into-apartments brownstone front we climb—the carpets growing thinner and more threadbare each flight—to find on the top floor that they've been stuck with that tired five-foot apartment at $100 a month and are trying to make some detached female pay forty of it for "single room with use of bath" and a chandelier stove.

At that we can forgive them. It is the privilege of ants. Maybe we'd do it, too, if we'd thought in time of being an ant. At least they aren't telling people that they are running a home for the benefit of poor working girls.

It was into such a home that I followed a trail stumbled on in an old Colonial furniture shop.

"We're selling these quaint old chairs for the benefit of our Home for Poor Working Girls" smiled the decorator, or whatever it is they call the saleswomen in such shops. And "Give me the address" breathed the detached female. If anybody was handing out anything for the benefit of detached females she wanted to be there.

I went. It was a polite address on a good street and they told me I could have a room with two beds in it for $19.50 a week, if I could get some other detached female to join me—and, oh yes, I must remember to be careful to keep the blinds at the front windows even, or else a fashionable rich neighbor might object. No, it wouldn't be any cheaper than that, because the Home was almost self-supporting. There were only the Bazaar and the Benefit Theatrical Night to help things out.

Oh, yes, and we mustn't forget that we would each of us owe the $3 club dues for our club membership. Don't want to join the club? That is compulsory. And we certainly must come to the club tea this afternoon. Tea is always served on the afternoons when the Board of Lady Managers is meeting—and one of the Lady Board members is going to contribute a chocolate cake this afternoon.

So that's how we learned first hand that Mrs. G. had given us her opera box for next Friday—to be auctioned off at the Bazaar.

We poor working girls squirm. It somehow seems a bit as if they are rubbing the benefits in. But then this is only the first day. Perhaps the benefits themselves will atone.

Suddenly a conversation more interesting than benefits reached my ears, for two Lady Board members are exchanging ideas.

"My dear, don't you realize how many of our perfectly dear sixteen-year-old girls there are who haven't come out yet. The little dears are just bursting to do something for somebody else—you know, until they come out. And there isn't any war any more to give them motor corps and that sort of thing—and they have so much time on their hands till they come out. So I've been thinking,"—the brocaded Lady Board member who is speaking leans eagerly toward the more authoritative tailor-suited Lady Board member who is pouring the tea and dispensing the chocolate cake to the Poor Working Girls—"I've been thinking that what we want to do is to organize a junior chapter of our club for half-grown girls in business—such dear little girls, I just love them, and let our own dear little buds be an influence on them."

Suddenly the new member is signaled out for special gracious attention. "You're a professional woman. I wonder if you couldn't help us organize those dear little girls I see in the elevator over at your office building."

"But what do you want to do for them?" murmurs the puzzled new member. "I'm awfully new to this club, and so I don't exactly know what's the idea."

"You tell her," generously thrills the brocaded Lady Board philanthropist, turning to the authoritative one at the teapot (who speaks with a baritone voice). "You're so wonderful; you can explain it so much better than I can."

The baritone one pours out another cup of tea before she replies. "Patriotism is our purpose. We ask every girl to sign the pledge to uphold the existing order of things—to uphold the Constitution of the United States. We will organize the women of the city into bands of loyal citizens. Our propaganda has just been launched."

I climbed the stairs to my $19.50 a week room to prepare to indulge in "use of bath." But my high-ceilinged room was cold. One of the hot air registers did not function at all and the warmth of the other could not be felt a foot away. I read on the door the list of rules and the list of mottoes.

Detached women, it may be added, see a lot of printed rules and also a lot of printed mottoes.

Ah well! Colder grows my $19.50 a week room until I go downstairs and approach the House Mother, as I think, with politeness.

"The heat is not sufficient in my room, but I would not think of asking you to change your entire coal bill for my sake. What I would like to do would be to have a better gas stove put in at my expense. I will pay for the stove, of course, and for making the connections, and the gas company can compute how much gas my stove will burn—which you can put on my bill."

"A little door opens in the Great House wall and an English butler peers out and beckons the guard."

She turns on me the look that, I have learned, is reserved for Poor Working Girls by their benefactors.

"A matter of that sort will have to be settled at a meeting of the board. Probably I can get the matter taken up at the next meeting of the board—in a week or so."

Shivering, I ascend to my floor, along whose dark halls Working Girls flit like hacked miserable ghosts. "Soon," I meditate, "I, too, will wear that hacked and haunted look." It's a result of taking a bath under the sign, 'Leave this bathroom at least as you would like to find it,' while eyes rest on the wash rag hung under the label, 'This rag for use of washing out basin only.'"

Five people try "use of bath" as I bathe—however, the good bolt holds, so I cannot identify them. Whence come they? Does this house fairly swarm with Poor Working Girls? I glance into an open door as I come out. It is a dormitory with four white institutional iron beds side by side. At last I have discovered the benefit part. There is a place after all in the world where beds may be had for 50 cents a night. For this end will Mrs. G.'s opera box be auctioned. To this end will sub-debs be allowed to do "something for others."

Eagerly I ask the price of one whom I pass in the dimly lit hall. And I learn, "Nine dollars a week for one bed and two hooks in the closet." I follow my informant into the white bedded dormitory.

"Then why do you stay?"

With a discouraged gesture she sits on the side of her bed. "Well, you know how it is with women that haven't anybody to live with. You get to feeling like you might as well be one place as another. You can't afford an apartment unless you have expenses—and how can two strange women know they want to live with each other a whole year? And suppose the other woman lost her job or got sick, I'd have to carry the whole thing. And, anyway, you can't get an apartment these day unless you'll sign a lease."

Despair of the whole place closes round me like the breath of an old Poe tale.

"The only real trouble," the girl on the bed goes on, "is that it's awful hard on us the way the Lady Board bring their friends around to inspect us, like we were orphan children. It's worse when you happen to be in your room and hear that deep-voiced Lady Board member say to some sable-clad friend, 'Now, this is one of our rooms.' She doesn't even pretend to make a social thing of it and introduce her friend to me. And, when you're not at home they use the skeleton key to open your door.

"I used to have a ten-dollar-a-week single room, but that thing of being shown off to the Lady Board's friends got me so I didn't feel like it was my private room anyway. So I decided to save that dollar a week.

"You have to figure closely on your meals when rooms are so hard to get and so high." Her eyes wander out the window to the house of the Rich Neighbor, before whose doors a private guard paces his endless beat. "I guess the Lady Board knows how things are, and that's the reason they don't pay any attention when we make complaints, but just say, 'If you don't like it, get out.' That's exactly what they said to me when I asked permission to use my electric iron. So I've stopped asking for things.

Well, the Lady Board never really got around to my stove, although one board meeting occurred where, it seems, my request was tabled. And now I suppose they never will do it, for my erstwhile room now houses another Poor Working Girl.

But I wish that I knew how to let the Lady Board know that I did not freeze for all that. In the dead of the night I brought in an electric stove and between the times when I was breaking the blue laws of that house I kept it locked in my trunk. For the word had come to me through the underground spy system, with which all organizations run by blue laws abound, that the House Mother herself uses electrical appliances, specifically including a heating plate and a toaster.

So now I'm going some place where they are not going to benefit me. I want a hall room and a chandelier heater, where I can lock myself in.

The door swung shut behind me. No longer a little sister of the rich, I walked at last proudly past the private guard. A little door opens in the Great House wall and an English butler peers out and beckons the guard.

I suspect that the thing to do is not to be benefited by the rich, but to work for them.

"The little dears are just bursting to do something for somebody else."

In the Land of Noa Noa

A Review by
BEN RAY REDMAN

TAHITI DAYS. By Hector MacQuarrie. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company.

ONE hesitates to believe that there exists an organized conspiracy against the contentment of the English-reading public, but a suspicious person could easily find grounds for such an idea. There have been so many books published recently of a nature calculated to turn our eyes away from a world of jazz, prohibition and crowds, toward the tranquil alluring islands of the South Pacific, that one cannot refrain from speculation regarding the reasons behind their appearance. There is "Noa Noa," in which Paul Gauguin has written prose poems of Tahiti and extolled the virtues of his native vahina and the joys of pagan existence. Mr. Somerset Maugham gave us "The Moon and Sixpence," and in it the high lights and the shadows of the island to which Strickland journeyed to meet his fate. Frederick O'Brien's "White Shadows in the South Seas" is a rich and colorful tale which takes its departure from Papeete and moves on to linger leisurely in the Marquesas. Among the recent conquests to the credit of these Southern islands are James Norman Hall and Charles Nordoff, late of the Lafayette Escadrille, who are writing for Harper's Magazine the story of their post-war adventures. And now comes Hector MacQuarrie with "Tahiti Days."

All men who have written of the famous islands of the South Pacific, be they Marquesan, Society or Samoan, have dwelt upon their elusive charm, which envelops and binds the visitor with indefinable strands and touched with a virginity of sense."

In these islands one finds an abandon to the simple joys of sense—an abandon in which one casts off the acquired over-wrappings of convention and the inhibitory traditions which are the legacy of circumspect ancestors. There is a chastity in this surrender to life that cannot be found in the seduliously practiced restraint of civilized societies. This joyful union of man with nature finds expression in Rupert Brooke's poem written at Papeete in February, 1914:

Crown the hair, and come away!
Hear the calling of the moon,
And the whispering scents that stray
About the idle warm lagoon.
Hasten, hand in human hand,
Down the dark, the flowered way.
Along the whiteness of the sand,
And in the water's soft caress,
Wash the mind of foolishness,
Spend the glittering moonlight there
Pursuing down the soundless deep
Limbs that gleam and shadowy hair,
Or floating lazy, half asleep.

If the "foolishness" of which we are to wash our minds in Tahiti is the foolishness of civilization, Rupert Brooke is more restrained in his language than was Paul Gauguin. The painter who found happiness in Tahiti and who met death in the Marquesas wrote in a spirited reply to a criticism of Strindberg: "Your civilization is your disease; my barbarism is my restoration to health."

Mr. MacQuarrie, like his literary and unliterary predecessors, fell beneath the magic spell of the South Seas, and his book is a delightful interpretation of the sensuous simplicity and lavish beauty of Tahiti and the Paumotos. Like so many others, his visit to the islands resulted from vital necessity and not merely from a traveler's whim. His explanatory Foreword we must quote in its entirety, for it is a masterpiece in a periphrastic age:

With an uncertain spot on one of my lungs, and feeling hopeless and ill, I went to the South Seas to get well. I did. H. MacQ.

Mr. MacQuarrie's initial destination was Raratonga, one of the group that bears the uneuphonious name of "Cook Islands," and that lie southwest of the Society collection. A short stay sufficed to turn the wanderer's eyes toward Tahiti. "It (Raratonga) is a lovely island, but it gets on one's nerves after a few weeks."

Aboard the Moana, the voyage to Papeete required two pleasant days. Many writers have described the entrance to the harbor town of Tahiti, with its "white coral wall" of beach and its blue lagoon, but Mr. MacQuarrie chose to add nothing to this picture of Papeete as seen from the sea. He is more concerned with the town itself, as viewed from within—with "the cheerful, gay little Paris of the Pacific," the majority of whose citizens are half-castes of French and native origin.

Readers of "The Moon and Sixpence" will be glad to know, what they must have suspected, that Tiare Johnson was no creation of Mr. Maugham's imagination, but a very real person, widely known as Lavinia, who played a large part in the social life of Papeete. Mr. MacQuarrie sketches the history of this lady, whose real name he informs us was Louisa Chapman. He is a sympathetic biographer, for he knew her "pineapple tarts, rum punch and iced cake" which she loved so well to dispense during her life, and he was among those mourners who followed her ample remains to their last resting place. "And although it is possible to object to Mr. Maugham's choice of such a name for dear old Lavinia, his picture is wonderful, so wonderful, indeed, that I can imagine her throwing up her hands in horror if any one had been brave enough to lend her the book. Lavinia was an extraordinary combination of saint and sinner. She sinned in French and Tahitian, but was eminently respectable in English. She would have enjoyed a French translation of 'The Moon and Sixpence.'" Contributory evidence was given by Frederick O'Brien when he wrote that "Lovinia," as the natives called her, knew "all the gossip of the South Seas."

Travelers who go to Tahiti now cannot lounge over drinks in the Tiare Hotel and make the acquaintance of "dear old Lavinia" and gather Polynesian gossip, for she was among the first to die in the ghastly influenza epidemic that claimed the lives of one-third of all the natives of Papeete.

Her funeral was an impressive affair, far more impressive than the royal funeral of King Pomare as recounted by Gaugin in "Noa Noa." But the last appearance of Lavinia on earth, despite its solemn character, was lighted by a gleam of humor, which was no doubt exactly what the lady herself would have wished. The assembled mourners were standing around the coffin weeping, and among them was Hector MacQuarrie, who had cycled into town to attend the service. "Henry her nephew, much overcome, had tried to drown his sorrow in rum. He lurched over to me and said, 'Hello, Mac! Gee, it's a pity! But, Mon Dieu, she was as heavy as lead!' I tried to ignore this remark, which was disturbing to the mourners, but, thinking I hadn't heard, he shouted with a gay laugh, 'D'yer hear, Mac, she was as heavy as lead—a very good woman though; she's gone, but, my hat, she was heavy!'"

A Ravatongan Maori.

American Museum of Natural History.

Those who remember Mr. Maugham's description of Lavinia will appreciate Henry's sentiments. With a few strokes the author of "The Moon and Sixpence" drew a portrait of her which, as a study in amazing obesity, can be compared only with the meticulous drawing of Mrs. Manson Mignott done by Mrs. Wharton in "The Age of Innocence."

There are many chapters in Mr. MacQuarrie's book that reveal new vistas of Tahiti to our eyes. We do not remember having found in any other place a precise account of the effect produced by "movies" on the Polynesian mind. Mr. MacQuarrie's account is animated and illuminating. But what an incongruity—movies in the South Seas! Then we read of the pearl divers who ply their trade under the inviting waters of the lagoon; of the conventions and license of a native hula-hula; of fishing as practiced in the Paumotos; of cyclones; and, last of all, of the terrors of influenza in Papeete.

It is a charming book, and one well calculated to disturb the contentment of any city dweller, but the idyllic life in the South Seas is not without its shadows—the shadows which have fallen upon the natives from the "White Peril." It is unfortunate that the white man should teach the native the vices and not the virtues of civilization, but the story is always the same the world over. The author of "Tahiti Days" sees in the invasion of Papeete by the white "the cold-blooded murder of a fine race," and he writes: "Men despise the native, and eat his wife and daughter; and be it whispered gently, the native does not mind—very much—just a little, sometimes." And Frederick O'Brien, writing of the Marquesas, has the same story to tell. "My last hour in the Marquesas had come. I should never return. The beauty, the depressingness of these islands is overwhelming. Why could not these idyllic, fierce, laughter-loving people have stayed savage and strong, wicked and clean? The artists alone have known the flower destroyed here, the possible growth into greatness and purity that was choked in the smoke of white lust and greed."

If we persist in destroying our Utopias, where shall we turn to find content?

"Tuna returning from her dip in the Lagoon."

until the old world that he knew drops away from him like the memory of a former life. It was of this enduring attractive power that Robert Louis Stevenson was thinking when he wrote the following passage: "Few men who come to the islands leave them; they grow gray where they alighted; the palm-shades and the trade-winds fan them till they die, perhaps cherishing to the last the fancy of a visit home, which is rarely made, more rarely enjoyed, and yet more rarely repeated. No part of the world exerts the same attractive power upon the visitor. * * * The first experience can never be repeated. The first love, the first sunrise, the first South Sea island are memories apart

Seeing Pennsylvania

SEEING PENNSYLVANIA. By John T. Faris, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the City History Club of Philadelphia. With Frontispiece in Color, 113 Doubletones and two Maps. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.

MISS AGNES REPPLIER it was who, considering the hypothetical fate of Americans blotted out as they have blotted out the Indian, and forced like the red men now to live on reservations, cried out: "May Pennsylvania be the appointed territory!" It is a fair State, indeed, with its mountains and its rivers and its valleys, its wild scenic grandeur and the gentle loveliness of its rolling farm lands—a State of the greatest variety in beauty; and it is a State whose scenery is very little known.

The Horseshoe Curve we all know, the Delaware Water Gap, the lake at Eaglesmere; but it is a real service that Mr. Faris does his fellow-countrymen in introducing them to the soft loveliness of the Chester Valley, to the Alleghany uplands, the Penn's Cave, to the varied charm of Pennsylvania's watercourses great and small. These are to name only a few of the spots to which he invites the traveler. In "Seeing Pennsylvania" the author has sought to cover adequately the beauty and picturesqueness of a State that not only abounds in what is beautiful and picturesque, but that is a very large section of territory! The one weakness of the book is just that effort at inclusiveness that is a good thing in itself: It is such a big subject it was impossible not to handle some of it a bit sketchy.

The general outline of the book Mr. Faris gives in his preface.

Many even of those who live in the State have scant idea of the wonders there are off the beaten track of travel, and of the riches of historic lore waiting to be uncovered. In the spirit of the traveler who longs to share with some one else a new beauty he has found, or of the reader who is not content until he has asked a friend to enjoy with him a treasure discovered in a book, the author of "Seeing Pennsylvania" covets the privilege of sharing the joys Pennsylvania has been giving him, an adopted son, with others not natives of the State, as well as with those who have spent a lifetime within its borders.

For the pleasure of readers, as well as for the convenience of those who may wish to take the trips outlined herein, the State has been described in connection with eight distinct routes which may be traced on the map in this volume. Every county in the State is entered by one of these routes, a few counties by several routes. Each route is practicable for the automobile or for the foot traveler. Those who use the railroad will be able to cover approximately the ground described.

But while the volume is thus conveniently arranged for a possible guidebook, its interest as pure reading matter has not been sacrificed. It is a delightful book for the library. The quaint and picturesque stories from Pennsylvania's history, the tales that hang about little-known localities, are particularly interesting.

The routes are: along the Lincoln Highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by the National Road from Philadelphia to Wheeling and Pittsburgh; from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by way of Reading, Harrisburg and the William Penn Highway; through the Pennsylvania Highlands from Harrisburg to Olean and Elmira, N. Y., and back to Harrisburg by way of Wilkes-Barre; along eastern waterways, the anthracite country and the Poconos; from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie and back; through the oil region and skirting the forest country—a round trip from Pittsburgh; and through the heart of the Black Forest, a round trip to the north of Altoona. The present reviewer confesses to being particularly charmed by the last chapter, and by the Black Forest country, where, Mr. Faris quotes an authority, "the scenery is easily the finest in the State."

The pictures that illustrate the volume are in themselves beautiful, but are not all well reproduced.

How I Tried a Servant's Job

By FAITH ELLEN SMITH

SOME months ago I discussed with a friend the old, old problem of the girl without money and out of a job. "It's all very well for you to talk about girls being able to keep straight if they want to," said the friend, "but what would you do if your usual means of making a living were to fail you?" "Do housework," I replied, "if worst came to worst." My friend ridiculed the idea.

Suddenly, not many days afterward, I found myself facing that identical situation. I thought back to our conversation with grim amusement.

I had once read an article in which the assertion was blithely made that housework'ers were better paid, for less work, than the majority of clerical workers, and I had wondered what it was about working in some one's kitchen that drove girls to work much harder and much less profitably behind some one's counter or some one's typewriter, and why the starving heroine of fiction was invariably driven to ruin rather than to domestic service as a last resort. Now, I had tried poorly paid office work and found it unbearably monotonous. So this seemed a good opportunity of proving to my friend that I had, mistakenly or otherwise, the courage of my convictions. Consequently I inserted among the "Situations Wanted" advertisements the following:

HOUSEKEEPER - WRITER, who must have some leisure for her own work; will keep house for couple employed. Please write full particulars.

The response to previous advertisements for the sort of work that I knew I could do exceptionally well had not been such as to prepare me for the volume of correspondence that awaited me when I passed my call check across the counter. I had known in a general way that there was a servant problem, but had not realized its extent nor foreseen that a goodly portion of the would-be employers of domestic help in New York would consider their homes ideal locations for a "writer who must have some leisure for her own work."

I had before me a striking practical illustration of the fact that this was the day of the worker—that brawn and not brains was the commodity in demand. My surprise mounted with the swelling tide of my replies. I found myself devoutly hoping that neither the yung man who was so nonchalantly tossing envelopes at me nor any of the other advertisers who were waiting for their own mail beside me had read and remembered the number of my advertisement. I staggered off at last with my collection, and, having found a sequestered and secret spot, perused letter after letter with mingled emotions.

Finally I got to the bottom of the heap. I had weeded out the letter from a widower with two children, whose intentions perhaps were matrimonial, the letter from a lonely young man who wished to meet and discuss mutual interests in literature and art, the letter from a college professor's wife who offered me $5 a week to ride out to a far end of the city each morning to do up her work for the day and serve breakfast to a family of four, and "assumed that I would breakfast before coming"—(she assumed rightly. I trust that I shall breakfast many times before coming!)—innumerable letters from people who wanted maids of all work in large families, or companions or nurses.

One letter interested me. A physician, whose wife was a teacher in the city schools, wrote that in his home I should have the entire day, from breakfast until dinner time, to myself. I went to call upon the physician and his wife forthwith.

Now, years ago, when I was head of a household and sundry Berthas and Maggies and Imogenes came to me on a like errand, I remember that they—especially the strong-minded ones—overawed me dreadfully. I hope that I didn't overawe my prospective employer. I should hate to think that two of us spent a miserable half-hour. Only the frantic efforts of a strong will kept me from fleeing before she opened the door, and only my immediate liking for her and her husband and their little six-year-old son—and, of course, the memory of my boasting—gave me the courage to state my errand.

Despite my extensive correspondence, I was somewhat surprised at the ease with which I entered that household. I was prepared to startle some few of my friends with a request for references, but Dr. and Mrs. O. accepted me at my own valuation without question. It was years since I had cooked—almost since I had looked into a kitchen, and I said so, frankly. They assured me that I could learn. I was not at all sure that I should find my strength equal to the demands that housekeeping would place upon it. They promised me that by judicious planning I could so arrange my work as to have not only time to write, but time to rest each day. They said that they did not want a servant.

Their attitude toward me both then and later was that of business people, engaging another business person to perform a piece of work which they would have been willing, had they been able, to do for themselves. It seemed to me that they had found a singularly happy way of dealing with the situation. And so it came about that I found myself embarked upon the humanly gratifying task of proving to my friends that I had told them so!

Dr. O's apartment boasted one of those "private room and bath" arrangements that look so well—on paper. It opened directly off the kitchen—which leads me to suppose that the architect of the building planned it with a special eye to the purpose for which it was to be used. I can only suppose that his sole experience with the genus maid was with the type of spare and vinegary spinster whom I remember as "living out" in small town households in the days of my youth. And even such of those ladies as he knew must have been diminutive ones.

I achieved in time a remarkable facility in stowing myself and my belongings away in my new quarters. In the morning, for example, when the cheerful tinkle of my alarm awoke me, I would stretch out one hand to close my window, and the other, through my bathroom door, to turn on the water for my bath. Then I would remove my garments from the closetette above my bed. (After a time I got so expert that I did not bring my whole wardrobe down on my head!) and finally, rising on the foot of my bed, I would dive, with a gliding, sideways motion, between the medicine closet that overhung my bathtub on the left and the set of shelves that abutted it on the right, submerging like a fugitive U-boat to avoid cracking my head on the washboiler that reposed across its further end. I got out of my tub with a series of handsprings that landed me in the middle of my bed again, and the feeling that I had combined a complete course of setting-up exercises with my bath. Surely a lady who has just finished eight weeks of "general housework-ing" is entitled to employ some poetic license. That room was small, but it was clean and the bed was comfortable. I doubt that all girls working in offices or shops in New York City are housed as comfortably.

"I would stretch out one hand to close my window, and the other through my bathroom door to turn on the water for my bath."

"The O. Henry heroine who is despairingly starving in her attic."

My employers had occasion to exercise the patience that they had promised. I have come to the conclusion that housework offers more opportunities of making blunders than any other known calling, and that I made them all. I opened the ball by dropping a dozen eggs the first morning of my housekeeping career, and thereafter ran the whole gamut of possible and impossible mishaps. I have been unmercifully taken to task in a business office for less serious blunders; but Dr. and Mrs. O. had always a story of some like experience of their own to tell or some excuse to make for my stupidity. Mrs. O. said when I was about to leave them that she hoped they had not made me feel like a servant, and indeed they had not. Most of the time that I lived in their house I felt far more like a guest. I suppose that in that particular I was lucky. There may be few families like the O's, but surely there must be some.

Before I had been at my job a week, I had arrived at the same conclusion as every one else whom I have ever heard discuss the problem—that the chief fault to be found with the houseworker's calling was the hours. During my short experience as an office worker, I had begun my day at 9 and ended it at 5, with an hour's intermission for luncheon. My evenings and Saturday afternoons and Sundays had been entirely my own. I was doing unimportant, uninteresting work that I could forget the moment that I closed the office door behind me.

Now, as a houseworker, I found that forgetting my work entirely was apt to have disastrous results. I went out walking with my marketing list running through my head to a constant refrain of "butter and bread and a bottle of cream." I tossed in my bed with nightmare visions of what would happen if I overslept and the whole family as a result were late for their daily appointments. The responsibilities of my job were ever present.

And so, it seemed to me, was my job itself. I suppose that office work and housework gave me about the same amount of leisure time. The nearest estimate that I was able to make gave me forty-three hours to devote to my writing each week as a houseworker as against forty-nine that I had spent on it as an office employe. But my leisure time now came at peculiar hours. I couldn't go to a matinee, for example, and get home in time to prepare dinner, and I couldn't finish the dinner dishes in time to go to the theatre—or much of anywhere else—in the evening. And Saturdays and Sundays, when I most wanted time to myself, were my busiest days. Mrs. O. is, as I have said, a thoroughly sweet and charming woman; at present I think that we are very sincere friends and I hope that this article is not destined to hurt her. She was wonderfully kind to me—kinder, probably, than I should have been if our positions had been reversed. But she assumed that I should be willing to take care of the little boy nearly every evening in the week and all day Saturday, and she was inclined to resent my being absent from the house even on week days when there was no reason for my being there. I am not resenting her attitude; doubtless it is the attitude of the majority of housewives. But there, I am convinced, lies the crux of the servant problem. It is not an easy thing to give up all one's contracts with the outside world and shut one's self up indefinitely within four walls. Still, I suppose that there are more unpleasant ways of spending an evening than sitting quietly at home with a book or one's sewing, and I believe that she must be an unnatural woman who would not have found dear little Bobby O's society preferable, at least, to the loneliness of a solitary hall bedroom. That, indeed, seems to me another argument in favor of the housekeeper's calling—the fact that every normal woman longs, deep down in her heart, for home life—for at least an occasional touch of the homely, domestic things of the world—the smell of cooking, the feel of warm, soapy

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"Any of the other advertisers who were waiting for their own mail."

A Great Singer's Problem in Real Life and Fiction

© Strauss-Peyton Studios.

Geraldine Farrar.

By GERALDINE FARRAR

THE Dangerous Inheritance" is a colorful composite of those elements involving romance, youthful ambitions, grand opera, international intrigue and inevitable victory of love over obstacles, quite as we wish it in books as in real life. Miss Forrester has left her lovers on the enchanted threshold of the "now they are married" episode, and it is left for us to picture the later development of these two artists' ménage according to our tastes and experience. I will try to create my version from the feminine point of view, since to my mind the woman has the double burden of her sex, as well as bearing a torch to distinguish her from the general humdrum existence of her fellow-sisters.

It is quite true that complete harmony of the heart and spirit must commend itself more for the perfection of the vocal gift than perhaps any other, as it is so closely allied to physical and mental well-being. If a great author, sculptor or painter loses or abuses a physical complement, his brain may still create for all time an enduring masterpiece. The most frantic tension that imposes the wreck of the mind and body of the creator has often been the price of such an acclaimed masterpiece. Many such notable instances will arise to memory. Not quite so with the delicate music box of the lyric utterances. Deep sorrow, anger, hysteria, and exaggeration of any emotional mood, may instantly render useless that indefinable well of song; in other cases, one may rise above the accidents and emotions that are a part of every human being's heritage, and profit accordingly for many diverse reasons. To my mind, the employment of the singing organ is so delicately artificial and overstimulating that the question of dual harmony devolves more upon the understanding and forbearance of the man-mate than the woman, in the case of necessary tranquillity and happy companionship where the woman is the professionally gifted one, or shares a musical profession in common with her husband or artist companion.

That "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains" is more than a casual utterance. Nature has so fashioned women that, born with decided ambitions to encompass a destiny outside the four walls of home, they are always to be handicapped (at some awkward physical moment, or as a result of some emotional condition) and often-times betrayed by themselves either for their welfare or undoing. The instinct of mating, of motherhood, the thousand and one feminine atavisms cannot be thrown lightly aside, because to the heritage one woman bears in common with her millions of sisters has been added a voice, or a definite talent for expression, making her a factor to be reckoned with, in addition to the more conventional problems that confront every member of the feminine gender.

Then arises the important question—are love and success compatible?

Theoretically—perhaps, yes.

Practically—one must examine statistics boldly to ascertain the percentage of real success. The most brilliant and beautiful woman pianist of our day (since died), found the highest artistic complement in the companionship of four artist husbands, but divorced each one in turn with no prospect of enduring happiness. The normal confines of her household (added to continual domestic temperamental cross-currents) included her care of five children, keeping the pot boiling as wage earner and pedagogue, when not flying from one continent to another as a fêted and successful public performer; all in all a life that subsequently killed her spiritually and mentally before her body actually died, yet left the male influences in her career alive, successful and brilliant until this day.

She once said to me:

"I have been all my life betrayed by my own emotions and desire for complete and real companionship, and I have never had what I hoped and worked for in it, though I have given to that purpose all my understanding and efffort."

Another great singer who has married but once, with no spectacular domestic background to her serious and splendid career, has often remarked to me:

"Marriage is a very serious problem, and doubly so for the woman artiste. Too often masculine domination influences the complete artistic independence—and the woman acquiesces to save her emotional strength and from the sense of her own necessity for masculine understanding and protection, though she may not acknowledge her capitulation as such!"

I venture this to be true in spite of the splendid emancipation in many channels of the modern woman. As long as she is woman, there are certain functions that no conditions can deny, and with which she will ever have to reckon.

Primarily, music appeals to the senses—and is born of them and for them. Hence, the overtrained, the uncontrollable domestic nerves, yet the controlled set one uses for professional purposes; the decidedly abnormal focus of one's own importance, the conceits, the intoxication and glorification of self—the bitterness of envy and the frantic search for continued prestige and power that is a natural enough flowering in the hothouse of such intense training and continued development of self.

I do not honestly know a present-day successful singer who is a real or great musician, in the sense that is demanded of the instrumentalist. The facile gift, heaven granted, precludes preliminaries and studies for such. The singer's life is ephemeral. When his body dies, his gift departs forever. He has to "make haste." His is no gift to generations who will find comfort and inspiration on stone, manuscript or canvas. Singing is so personal, so self-absorbing and sensuous an indulgence that it is perhaps a wise emission that has not included too much cerebral attainment or power of retrospection. All music is indeed the universal language, for it need not be articulate to appeal, but song is an expressive form of self and one's self indulgences (i. e., moods, inspirations, temperament, mental visions). Whether it springs from one throat or a thousand, its iridescent and tremulous beauty ceases when the lips close. Hence the instinctive feeling of close possession and exploitation of the individual.

What Miss Forrester's heroine will evolve would prove a fascinating study. If it is truthful, based on actualities, will she grow to be an envious, ambition-ridden, middle-aged woman, clinging to a waning reputation, and changing her husbands as she changes her hair dye? Or will she accept certain unavoidable conditions age and nature may demand, in return for motherhood and in solving the problems of her immediate surroundings? Will she subjugate her love to the glory of her composer husband? For he will doubtless ask it as his right.

Zola Forrester.

Author of "The Dangerous Inheritance."

I know of a case where the union of a musician and his prima-donna wife was threatened, till the husband demanded and obtained the immediate retirement and subsequent professional obscurity of a woman whose absolute devotion made him a career built partly from her sacrifice. I never knew (she was too clever in handling it) whether she ever regretted so radical a step in the flower of her career. She was rewarded by silently enduring his many infidelities and sorrows as a matter of course, and the privilege of being the last to close his eyes in death. It would be interesting if one could probe her heart and its true reflections.

Each woman will doubtless handle the problem of "Love Triumphant Versus Success" as her individual needs and instincts order her, but I am rather inclined to believe that, in the end, nature herself will have much to say regarding this matter, and keep her, for all her artistic and professional peregrinations, more or less an adjunct to some male partner, as we are bound to believe the Creator intended.

Flying the Mails

(Continued from Page 6)

Washington route in Summer garbed only in their pajamas, of other pilots who read and write letters as they fly. Now and then it is said of a pilot that once he had to climb out on the wings of his machine and repair the fabric, torn to shreds by driving sleet or hail. Daily flight of the mails is the outstanding achievement of commercial aviation today. What of the organization back of the pilot and his plane? What has built up this complex system of trackless skyways? Surely it has required much training of personnel and perfection in the construction of airplanes.

In the Post Office Department in Washington hangs a map of the United States. On it are tagged the positions of all pilots and planes in operation during the day. Changes are made hourly. Weather reports are consulted and from Washington relayed in quick messages along the entire route. The entire service is kept continuously informed of all routine business and particularly of the presence of mail planes over that division.

At College Park, Md., pilots are trained and machines tested. The pilot must understand his business thoroughly before he is even considered for acceptance. By this means air mail officials are taking advantage of the training so many Americans received during the war. The chief of flying operations is a pilot. So, also, is the chief of pilot examination and chief of radio. The chief engineer is a pilot. These officials are familiar with airplanes and their uses. The examining officer has had more than 5,000 applications to consider for positions as pilots. From that number he has picked 2,500 for initial tests. Only 225 were appointed. Fifty of these have been summarily discharged for insubordination. They could not resist the temptation to perform stunts and thrill residents near the fields. They had failed to consider themselves as racing car drivers transferred to trucks, none the less important and involving just as much skill, but not so frisky.

Until recently a pilot received from $2,000 to $3,600 a year salary, the increase depending on the number of hours he had flown the mails. But the system was not practical. A pilot upon attaining the maximum flying time and realizing that he could receive no higher pay stood back or disappeared and permitted the younger men to take out his plane, thereby enabling the beginner to reach his majority more quickly. This so confused the service that schedules were often interrupted. The system was finally changed, all pilots receiving a base pay of $2,000 a year and 5 cents a mile for flying. Under this rate pilots now receive from $5,000 to $7,500 a year. But they do considerable flying.

It is by strict enforcement of the rules and providing the pilot with all known facilities for his work that the officials believe they are building up a service which will develop steadily until the entire country is one vast network of air mail trunk lines. They have proved the feasibility of flying the mails by carrying that hundred million letters this year.

Many New Careers Open to Women

"No certainty of throwing off the shop at closing hours and turning into a butterfly at sunset, unless you are willing to spend all your life at $25 a week."

CAREERS FOR WOMEN. Edited by Catherine Filene, Director Intercollegiate Guidance Association. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

AMIGHTY thought-provoking work is this "Careers for Women," though it is compiled with the merely practical purpose of furnishing, as the publisher's jacket says, "a complete and authoritative guide to the vocations open to women," and though it contains such hand-book particulars as directions on where to study for a particular job and the lines along which to work after you get it. Miss Filene's method is easily detectable after you have read a few chapters. She apparently sent out a questionnaire to certain carefully selected women who had made a success in their respective lines, and asked each similar, if not exactly the same, questions. However, as they all answered according to their own sweet will, there is variety enough and to spare in the style and matter.

At first the reader is overwhelmed by the size and stoutness of the book and the immensity of its table of contents. He knew, if he knew anything about the subject, that woman's field had been greatly widened, but he did not know it had become so extensive. He knew, for instance, that women managed cafeterias, and is not surprised to find the fact here set down; but as his eye roams over that amazing table of contents and finds such professions as "The Foreign Resident Representative," "The Vocational Adviser in Colleges," "The Director of a Clothing Centre," "The Plant Pathologist," &c., the range of women's occupations begins to astonish him, and her, too, if that is e reader's sex.

The astonishment is modified, however, or at least takes a different direction, on closer examination. The majority of these occupations are not specifically occupations for women, they are occupations for men as well. So the size and variety of these lists do not mean that woman's entry into the outer world has created occupations which she only can fill, or which she can fill better than men, although that is true in many cases; it means in general that women have begun to do pretty much everything that men do, at least in the intellectual field. Miss Filene confined her inquiries to vocations open to college women or at least to college and high school graduates; and the high school part is omitted from the consciousness of some of her contributors, for instance, the writer on "Women in Railroad Service." This is Pauline Goldmark, manager of the Women's Service Station, United States Railroad Administration, who answers as if she understood that only occupations for college graduates were of interest. Many of the other writers, notably the newspaper editors and writers, disregard this implication in Miss Filene's questionnaire, and their answers give information of value to all bright girls, whether from college or high school or self-educated.

Each of these successful and energetic women writes necessarily from a different standpoint. It goes without saying that they write with enthusiasm about their own professions, because they would not have succeeded unless they had enjoyed the work and thrown themselves heart and soul into it. But there is a certain unity in all of them; the advice they give does not differ in the main points. Each of them warns the girl reader that she must spurn delights and live laborjous days. There is no royal road to success. Miss Filene evidently asked each of them to state the "disadvantages" of her work, and practically all of them answer that the disadvantage is that you have to work long hours and that you must be ready for the call no matter at what hour it comes. No certainty of throwing off the shop at closing hours and turning into a butterfly at sunset, unless you are willing to spend all your life at $25 a week. The big rewards are not for you unless you are willing to make your work the main thing. In most of these occupations you live like a fireman, ready to wake and slide down the ladder when the alarm sounds.

It would not be quite true to say that all of them dwell on this arduousness or on easy and pleasant work. "The Beekeeper," for instance, Letitia E. Wight Jr. of the School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa., says that "beekeeping means very active and delightful outdoor work for at least six months of the year." But these are exceptions, few in number. Most of them write of twelve months' hard work in the year, which if measured by regular office hours might be considered as fifteen or sixteen months. Questioned as to the "advantages," the answer is so general as to be almost uniform. The advantages consist in the work itself, the stimulus and pleasure afforded by contact with the world at its most interesting points. This answer is varied in a hundred ways—the designer goes to Paris to pick up ideas, the buyer meets and rubs against keen minds, but it is always the day's work that brings the intellectual pleasures. Always this is qualified by the statement that only the girl who likes these intellectual returns need hope for success. If it is merely the trip to Paris for its own sake that appeals to her, for instance, she will never go to Paris, for she will never become a successful designer.

Often this is implied rather than said, but it is the inescapable lesson. If you mean to use your business merely as a pot-boiler, while your real aim in life is fun or social recreation, you won't win out. Miss Filene asks each contributor to state the "financial returns" of her work, and in some cases the answer is as high as $10,000, but that $10,000 never goes to anybody except the one who is enthusiastically willing and even anxious to live like a fireman and turn night into day whenever necessary. Such a woman must be ready to live like the man who goes from his dinner at home down to the office to work at night. You have seen him, young ladies, in the movies if you have not met him at home in the person of Dad.

"Women who plan to enter the newspaper field," says Dorothy Pratt, Sunday editor of The Waterbury American, "must also make up their minds not to expect any treatment different from that which men accord one another. A woman is no different in this respect because she is a woman." But she adds, with that same sense that the apparent disadvantages of a profession are its real advantages to one who is fit for it, "One of the most delightful features of women in newspaper work is the comradeship between them and the men with whom they work." Katherine Barlett, who writes an admirable article on "The Reporter," includes among the "disadvantages" the fact that "a reporter is like a doctor and when necessary must work without regard to time." But she, too, finds the intellectual return to be the offsetting advantage:

> As a reporter you will come in contact with all sorts of people under all sorts of conditions. You will go among them as a privileged spectator, in everything but not of it. You will see a little at least of the stripped machinery of life. If these things do not seem to you more than sufficient compensation for the disadvantages, keep away from newspapers. If they do, try it, and perhaps you will agree with Kipling that it is the greatest game in the world.

The extent to which women are entering into competition with men on their ground is strikingly shown to the reader of this interesting book, for as has been said, few of the occupations enumerated are exclusively for women and the qualifications described for the beginner by the women at the top differ slightly or not at all from the qualifications demanded of men in the same lines. There are a number of occupations in which women, as a general thing, are obviously better fitted for the job than men. The number of new occupations created by the new conditions of life, too, is surprising. An example is "The Visiting Housekeeper," described by Emma A. Winslow, which is so new that Miss Winslow is not able to state "the upper limit of advancement" as yet, though she gives as a personal opinion that $2,500 may fairly be regarded as the present limit at the top. The work today is "in its pioneer stages," she says.

Another new profession is that of "Educational Director in Stores," described by Bernice M. Cannon, who holds such an office in William Filene's Sons Company, Boston. It is not so new, however, but that there are three schools which train girls for it, the names of which she gives. She is also able to give definite figures concerning the "financial returns," which range from $1,200 or $1,500 at the start to a maximum of between $4,000 and $5,000 later on—that maximum, however, having been attained as yet by only a few persons.

What has here been written is a mere dip into a book of wide range. It continually suggests that more and more professions will come within the reach of women within the next few years. In fact, one or two of the writers outline occupations which they regard as certain to be thrown open to women almost immediately and give directions to girls concerning the proper preparation for them. Differently as the various authors write, there is uniformity in one respect—in the brisk, snappy, pungent way in which they push their points at you and make you see the picture.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Photograph by Ward. © Dorr News Service.

This Memorial to the Hero of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, the Soldier Who Saved the West and Southwest in the War of the Revolution, Has Been Presented to the University of Virginia by Paul G. McIntyre of Charlottesville, Virginia. The Sculptor is Robert Aitken.

Court Life in Old Japan

Court Dress of Military Official.

DIARIES OF COURT LADIES OF OLD JAPAN. Translated by Annie Shepley Omori and Kochi Doi, Professor in the Imperial University, Tokio. With an introduction by Amy Lowell. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

THIS book is a window let into the wall of a far age in a far-away land — a window delicately tinted by the sensitive temperaments of three daughters of Nippon, whose intimate confidences furnish the magic key by which it is opened.

The gaze of whoever peers through this window confronts the arresting spectacle of the highly developed civilization that flourished in the Land of the Rising Sun when all Europe was engulfed in the blackness of her darkest ages. While the earliest of the diaries published in this unique book was being written Ethelred the Unready was struggling to keep Danish barbarians from overrunning an island which is now called England and King Canute had yet to issue his orders to the unheeding sea. Five hundred years later still Christopher Columbus trustingly sent letters addressed to "The Emperor of Japan" into the interior of Cuba. As Miss Amy Lowell points out in her introduction to the book, it gives us pause to reflect that the earliest Japanese prints were almost as many centuries ahead of our ladies of the diaries as they are behind us.

The time at which all three of the intimate personal journals reproduced in this book were written is known to academic Japanese historians as the Heian period, which commenced in 794, when the capital was moved from Nara to Kioto ("City of Peace"—"Heian-jo") and lasted till 1186. Our ladies lived right in the middle of this period; the date of the first entry in the earliest diary is 1002 and the latest in any of them is 1059.

The author of "The Sarashina Diary," whose name is unknown, although her father was Governor of a province, jotted down her first observations at the age of twelve and her last after passing her fiftieth year.

The other two diarists were named Murasaki Shikibu and Izumi Shikibu. They were not related. Shikibu is a designation of rank, not a surname. Murasaki was the first realistic novelist of Japan as well as the brightest star in Queen Akiko's entourage. Her magnum opus—the Geuji Monogatari, or "Narrative of Geuji," an enormous work of fifty-four books—still survives. Her personal journal covers a period of some three years of her life.

Izumi is considered the greatest woman poet of Japan. (In passing, it may be noted that at the time she lived much of the best literature of that country had been written by women.) Izumi is the author of seven volumes of poems, her diary being the only prose writing left by her. It is the shortest of the three—merely a record of her liaison with a prince.

The literary quality of the three diaries is extremely high. They would all be eminently readable if written only yesterday. Added to the enjoyment of their intrinsic merits is the fact that they present a faithful picture of the Court life of the times as well as some singularly striking contrasts between three women of totally different temperaments.

No three women could reveal more completely varying characters than the authors of these diaries have done in their day-by-day records of their thoughts, emotions and activities. The reader is the confidant of their most profound emotional experiences, and he finds compressed into a three or four line lyric the very essence of their philosophies.

The author of "The Sarashina Diary," a gentle, poetic nature, lived from childhood through maturity in a kind of dreamland of her own creation. As she herself writes, "I dwelt in the romances from morning to night, and as long as I was awake. The only thing that I could think of was the Shining Prince who would some day come to me, as noble and beautiful as in the romance." Eternal maiden dream! Never was it more pathetically unrealized. Wistfully she waited from year to year, but only once does the gleam of hope illumine the dreariness of her life, and then only for long enough to make her loneliness more bleak after its passing.

Thus death, or parting, separates us
each from the other,
Why must we part? Oh, world too
sad for me.

At a Court function she slips out of the imperial audience room to listen in the moonlight to the sweet-voiced reciters reading sutras, and, lo, the Shining Prince of her dreams appears.

He spoke gently and quietly. There was nothing about him to be regretted. "Who is the other lady?" he asked of my friend. He said nothing rude or amorous like other men, but talked delicately of the sad, sweet things of the world, and many a phrase of his with a strange power enticed me into conversation. He wondered that there should have been in the Court one who was a stranger to him, and did not seem inclined to go away soon. * * * And he asked us, "Which captivates your mind—Spring or Autumn? On which stays your mind?"

My companion answered in favor of Autumn and I, not being willing to imitate her, said:

Pale green night and flowers all
melting into one in the soft
haze—
Everywhere the moon, glimmering
in the Spring night.

So I replied. And he, after repeating my poem to himself over and over, said: "Then, you give up Autumn? After this, as long as I live, such a Spring night shall be for me a memento of your personality."

A few pages on in the diary occurs the following entry:

In the next year one tranquil evening I heard that he had come into the Princess's Palace, so I crept out of my chamber with my companion, but there were many people waiting within and without the Palace, and I turned back. He must have been of the same mind with me. He had come because it was so still a night, and he returned because it was noisy.

I yearn for a tranquil moment
To be out upon the sea of harmony,
In that enchanted boat.
Oh, boatman, do you know my
heart?

So I composed that poem—and there is nothing more to tell. His personality was very excellent and he was not an ordinary man, but time passed, and neither called to the other.

The artistry of that poignant entry is no greater than the author displays throughout her diary, particularly in her numerous and exquisite appreciations of natural beauty. She writes of "a very beautiful beach with long-drawn white waves," of a mountain torrent the water of which was "white as if thickened with rice flour" and of a mountain range, "like folding screens with good pictures."

I saw that mountain far towards the west. It towers up painted with deep blue, and covered with eternal snow. It seems that it wears a dress of deep violet and a white veil over its shoulders. From the little level place of the top smoke was going up. * * * The Fuji River comes tumbling down. * * * I think that the gods assemble there on that mountain to settle the affairs of each new year.

Or again, "the stream, rushing headlong, boiled up like molten metal and then shattered into crystals."

Murasaki Shikibu's style and the subject matter of her diary are as different from that of the "beautiful, shy spirit whose life had known much sorrow" as were their characters and lives. The poems exchanged on fans between the Court gentlemen and fair ladies of her pages are more often sprightly than sad. Murasaki was a woman of the world, as captivating as she was shrewd, a critical observer and an unerring reporter, as would naturally be the case with a nation's leading realistic novelist. As a critic of modes and manners she presents a clearer picture of the customs of the Kioto Court than is to be found in either of the other diaries. She describes at great length, for example, the ceremonies that attended the birth of a son to Queen Akiko. Some parts of this description are decidedly "strong meat," as are some of her other passages dealing with nights of carousal among the nobles of highest estate. It is interesting to note that the dance of the "Long-Pleasing Son," witnessed and reported by Murasaki, was performed by Court nobles of Japan in 1915 at the coronation of the present Emperor of Japan at Kioto. The author of the second diary makes frequent humorous and frank comments on his very youthful Royal Highness.

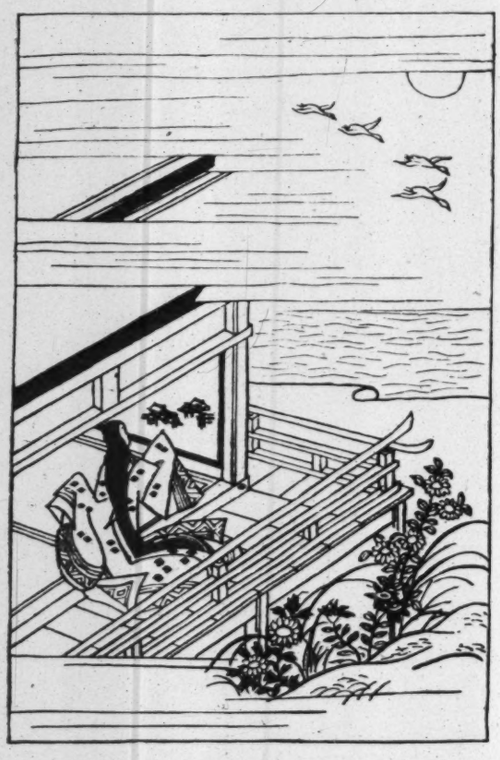
Sometimes the Honorable Infant did a very unreasonable thing and wet the Lord Prime Minister's clothes. * * * The dancing before the King had begun and it was very delightful, when the voice of the young Prince was heard crying beautifully. The Minister of the Right said flatteringly that the August Child's voice was in accord with the music.

In describing the Prince's nurse, she writes: "She was perfectly tranquil and grave and a good example for the young Prince." At the time of the entry the aforementioned "August Child" had not quite at-

(Continued on Page 27)

"Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan."

"In the daytime courtiers came to see him."



"The Lady got up and saw the misty sky."

"His Highness came in a humble palanquin."

Mr. Masefield's Yarn of a Steeplechase

A Review by
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

RIGHT ROYAL. By John Masefield. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THAT so good a poet as Mr. Masefield should be "popular" is of good omen, speaking well for the general health of the reading community. In spite of democratic opinion to the contrary, the best in poetry, or in any given poet, will always be caviare to the general. The poet is essentially a priest of the universe; he is an aristocrat, a dweller in the ivory tower, however successfully on occasion, he is able to emerge from his solitude and persuade the common people to hear him gladly. Such popular acceptance usually depends on some gift subsidiary to his finest gift. It may take the form of some spiritual, moral or philosophic message not too difficult to grasp. In Mr. Masefield's case it is mainly a gift of story-telling, combined with an implicit optimism of outlook, which, for all "the sad sincerity" with which his work has been wrought, is unmistakably there, together with a swift descriptive gift of men and things, a flying touch of beauty, lighting up the face of things, like sunlight on a day of southwest wind. For all that, Mr. Masefield has his ivory tower, glimpses of which are to be caught in all his poems, but chiefly in his almost painfully intense sonnets. This reviver of the hearty narrative method of Chaucer, bard of the fox hunt and horse race, is one of the loneliest and saddest of poets, and, though the "realists" and "modernists" claim him for their own, no recent poet is more directly in the masculine English tradition, and none has drunk more deeply at all the wells of "English undefiled."

Most poets have various moods and "messages," not necessarily consistent, or to be taken too solemnly, after the canting "psychological" criticism just now so much in evidence. Mr. Masefield's current pre-occupation is with what Wordsworth called "joy in widest commonalty spread," happiness on the simplest terms, as found, to employ the cant phraseology of the hour, in "the group" pleasures of men and women. What multitudes of people have found pleasure in doing together for generations must have something very worth while in it, however superior "intellectuals" may smile contempt. I have little doubt that the Pre-Raphaelite poets, individually, would have found "the Derby" as exciting as any costermonger. Rossetti and Morris were both robust enough in their tastes. But they did not conceive it their business as poets to make a poem of it. They found mettle more attractive in Helen of the Tower and other kindred themes; just as a Greek poet, however brilliant a tour de force he might make of a chariot race, would consider the story of Antigone or Oedipus one of loftier and more lasting significance as a theme for song. Similarly this story of a steeplechase entitled "Right Royal," however well done, and it could hardly be done better, is a tour de force compared with "Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," or "The Widow in the Bye Street," not to speak of those sonnets already mentioned.

Mr. Masefield endeavors to make something of a symbol, as well as a picture, of his horse race, by philosophic parentheses and rather incongruous interpretations of the states of mind of "Right Royal's" rider, as the fortunes of the race veer this way and that and by Homeric suggestions of the Unseen "Watchers" of the race, et cetera; for, as I said, it is his merit always to have wrought with a sad sincerity. Fortunately, as with Emerson, himself from God he cannot free—even at a steeplechase. And in a new preface to "Reynard the Fox," he, with characteristic seriousness—would it be unkind to say self-consciousness?—makes this rather un-Chaucerian announcement of his poetic purpose—which, at all events does no harm, though some of us might prefer to enjoy so objective a poem without so subjective a gloss: "When people are happy together, I am quite certain that they build up something eternal, something both beautiful and divine, which weakens the power of all evil things upon this life of men and women."

Surely the age must be deadly serious and even solemn-owlish that cannot watch a fox hunt, or a horse race, without having them related, by hook or crook, to the Eternal Verities! However, Mr. Masefield's poetic "purpose" need not trouble those who prefer to take their poetry simply, without the aid of text ks, for it in no way interferes wit.. our enjoyment in his poetic achievement. For the benefit of those who have not read "Reynard the Fox," it may be said that "Right Royal" (the name of the horse hero of the poem) opens, after the Chaucerian manner, with a prologue introducing the various persons, human and equine, interested in the steeplechase, owners, riders, trainers, bookies and the several "entries" for the race, together with the general mis-en-scène of a race course, and to give a general idea of Mr. Masefield's method, I cannot do better than quote the opening descriptions of the human hero and heroine of the race—"Charles Cothill and the golden lady, Em," Cothill, as the result of a dream, having risked his all on "Right Royal," which he himself is to ride.

An hour before the race they talked together,
A pair of lovers in the mild March weather,
Charles Cothill and the golden lady, Em:
Beautiful England's hands had fashioned them.
He was from Steins, that manor up the Lithe;
Riding the Downs had made his body blithe:
Stalwart he was, and springy, hardened, swift,
Able for perfect speed with perfect thrift.
Man to the core, yet moving like a lad,
Dark, honest eyes with merry gaze he had,
A fine, firm mouth, and wind-tan on his skin,
He was to ride and ready to begin.
She was a golden lady, dainty, trim,
As like the love time as laburnum blossom.
Mirth, truth and goodness harbored in her bosom.
Pure colors and pure contour and pure grace
Made the sweet marvel of her singing face:
She was the very May-time that comes in
When hawthorns bud and nightingales begin.
To see her tread the red-tipt daisies white
In the green fields all golden with delight,
Was to believe Queen Venus come again,
She was as dear as sunshine after rain:
Such loveliness this golden lady had,
All lovely things and pure things made her glad.
But most she loved the things her lover loved,
The windy Downlands where the kestrels roved,
The sea of grasses that the wind runs over
Where blundering beetles drunken from the clover
Stumble about the startled passer-by.
There on the great grass underneath the sky
She loved to ride with him for hours on hours,
Smelling the seasoned grass and those small flowers,
Silkworts and thymes, that grow upon the Downs.
There from a chalk edge they would see the towns:
Smoke above trees, by day, or spires of churches
Gleaming with swinging wind-cocks on their perches.

One can certainly say of such lines as these, as Mr. Masefield says of his lovers: "Beautiful England's hands had fashioned them." If ever poetry was steeped through and through with England, "that dear dear land," the England of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton, it is the poetry of Mr. Masefield. It is as much hers as her lawns and downs and hedgerows, as her cuckoo, her lark and her nightjar, her church towers and thatched cottages, that seem as much a part of "nature" as the fragrant countryside in which they are set. And it is the kind of poetry that England has been writing for centuries and that no other country has written.

How English, too, is the description of all the motley crowd come "to see the races"—I have but space for a line or two:

Then came cabs from the railway stations,
Carrying men from all the nations.
Olive-skinned French with clipped moustaches,
Almond-eyed like Paris apaches;
Rosy French with their faces shining
From joy of living and love of dining,
Oregon men of six feet seven,
With backs from Atlas and hearts from heaven.
All kinds of bodies, all kinds of faces,
All were coming to see the races.
Coming to see Sir Lopez run
And watch the English having their fun.

Sir Lopez was "first favorite," against which Right Royal was not considered to have the ghost of a chance. The horses themselves are all individualized with a skilled touch or two, and all the preparatory stir and expectancy, alike behind the scenes in the stables and in the waiting crowd, with its humors:

Then came dogcarts and traps and wagons,
With hampers of lunches, pies and flagons,
Bucks from city and flash young bloods,
With vests "cut saucy" to show their studs;
Hardbuck Towler and Spicey Random
Tooled in style in a rakish tandem.
Blood Dick Haggit and Bertie Askins
Had dancers' skirts on their horses' gaskins;
Crash Pete Snonce, with that girl of Dowser's,
Drove a horse that was wearing trousers;
The wagonette from The Old Pier Head
Drove to the tune "My Monkey's Dead."

In such spirited fashion Mr. Masefield lays his scene and draws his character. The tense drama to follow I must leave the reader to watch for himself.

Once the Kaiser's Court Painter

By GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM

DECORATED by rulers of two empires, Major Wojciech (Albert) Kossak, a cavalry officer in the new army of the even newer Republic of Poland, renounced his titles before coming to America a few weeks ago. He even went so far as to have the decorations melted up to give the precious metal to the Polish National Treasury. Major Kossak has kept, however, one decoration, that of the Legion d'Honneur, conferred upon him by the French Republic in recognition of his art. Nor is this the first time he has cast aside honors from royalty. Major Kossak is the only living court painter in captivity to have voluntarily thrown up his job.

History records at least one similar instance, when, in 1540, Benvenuto Cellini, court sculptor to Charles V. of Germany and Spain, left that ruler in a huff after throwing his chisel at the Emperor's feet.

At a great gathering at the Castle of Marienburg on the shores of the Vistula in 1901, Wilhelm, then German Kaiser, called upon all "Knights of the Black Cross to join hands in a holy war against Polish arrogance and impertinence." Some Polish children under Prussian rule had dared to pray in their native tongue, which was "verboten." Teachers beat several of them to death and the Kaiser ordered the insurrection which followed put down with great severity and cruelty. For eight years Major Kossak had been court painter to the Kaiser. He resigned the next day.

"The Rout of the Red Raiders."
By Albert Kossak.

But not until Poland became a republic did he chuck up his orders of knighthood. The honors and titles conferred by the Kaiser included the Order of the Prussian Crown and the Order of the Red Eagle. Decorated by the late Emperor of Austria-Hungary, with whom he had ridden to hounds, he consigned to the melting pot the Order of the Iron Cross of Austria and the Order of Franz Josef.

"You wonder why France decorated the Kaiser's court painter?" Kossak asked of me, his rugged face lighted by a humorous smile. "It is an amusing story. It almost—what do you say?—got the Kaiser's goat.

"At Wilhelm's direction I painted for various of his favorite regiments scenes from battles famous in their regimental histories; battles of Napoleonic, Franco-Prussian and other wars. Usually I pictured the French victorious, though the Prussians were always courageous; or, if it could not be otherwise, and the French must be in retreat, their heroism was a fine thing to see on the canvas. I was honored by France with that greatest of all decorations, the Legion d'Honneur. Perhaps it was for my painting of Napoleon on his famous white charger."

Kossak painted the Kaiser on several occasions.

"I have an interesting snapshot of Wilhelm on horseback," said Kossak. He brought forth from a photograph album the picture reproduced with this article, showing the one-time Kaiser of Germany astride a horse of the kind used in modern gymnasiums for exercising; the then "All-Highest" uniformed as a General of the famous Death's Head Hussars.

"Thus I painted him at Potsdam," said Kossak, "inserting the horse later on the canvas, beneath the Kaiser."

During the World War Kossak served as a dispatch bearer, and now ranks as a Major of Cavalry in the Polish Army. As a representative Polish patriot he has come to America and will exhibit his paintings in the interest of his native land.

"What would you like best to paint in America?" I asked this soldier-painter, who looks to be in his forties and not his sixty-four years.

"For the best interests of my Government, or for my own personal pleasure?" he asked of me. "Personally," replied this Polish lover of horseflesh, "I'd like to paint Man o' War. A great horse!"

Travel and Adventure Here and Abroad

A SPRING WALK IN PROVENCE. By Archibald Marshall. New York. Dood, Mead & Co.
IN BERKSHIRE FIELDS. By Walter Prichard Eaton. Illustrated by Walter King Stone. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.50.
IN LOWER FLORIDA WILDS. By Charles T. Simpson. Sixty-four illustrations and two maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

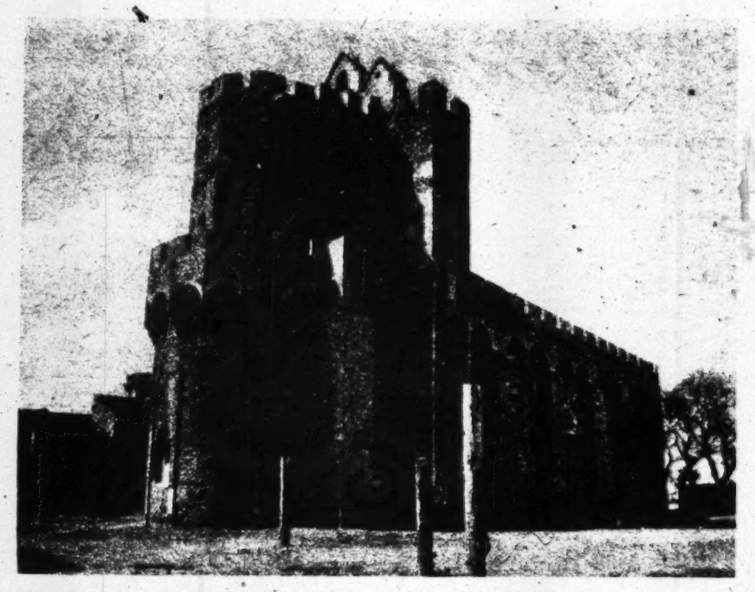
THESE books form an interesting trio. Mr. Marshall forsakes the accustomed material of fiction for the material of personal adventure; Mr. Eaton, widely known as a critic, appears as an amateur naturalist; and Mr. Simpson, a naturalist by profession, undertakes the duties of an author. All three volumes are studies in place, to include them in one general category, but they clearly reflect the different viewpoints, and the divergent aims of their authors. Mr. Marshall lingers in historic churches in Old Provence; Mr. Eaton seeks birds, woodchucks and foxes in the Berkshire fields; and Mr. Simpson dwells with enthusiasm on the geologic history of Florida and the Florida keys.

It was fortunate for Mr. Marshall, and for his readers, that he began his walk through Provence as early as he did, for a slight delay would have ended in an indefinite postponement of his proposed journey, as a result of the outbreak of the war. As it was, he left Provence at Easter-time, 1914, and the account of his Spring pilgrimage was finished "under the shadow" of the great conflict. The publication of the book was delayed, and now, after six years, it comes to us as an echo from a peaceful and leisurely past.

In the old days there were two routes by which the average tourist was accustomed to enter the land of the troubadours. One was from Paris via Lyons; the other was through Orleans to Nimes. Usually, however, Avignon and Arles were mere shadows for the energetic traveler whose objective was Marseilles, and who sought the speed of the express from Paris. Mr. Marshall scorned these conventional avenues of entrance, and chose Mentone, the popular Winter resort in the Department of the Alpes Maritimes, as his point of departure. Thus he marched into Provence from the east, and his route was one of steadily increasing interest. It was just the itinerary that a practiced novelist, with a just sense of balance and sequence, would map out for his own pleasure.

Journeying from the mountain-girt village of Sospel to Draguignan, the author passed through Grass and Fayence. From there to St. Maximin, and on to Aix, the road led over historic ground, for it was between St. Maximin and Trets that Caius Marius won his immortal victory over the tribes of the Cimbri and the Teutons two thousand years ago. Aix was Mr. Marshall's first important objective. "Once at Aix, one would be in the thick of it. Avignon, Nimes, Arles, and a score of points of interest lie within a few miles of one another. When I reached this rich and crowded corner, the adventure of walking through an unknown country would take second place."

After reaching "the French Athens" in a torrential downpour, Mr. Marshall took full advantage of his desirable location and filled his days with journeys on foot to the most historic towns and cities of Old Provence.



Saintes-Maries, the Fortress Church.

From "A Spring Walk in Provence."

In the great majority of instances Mr. Marshall's descriptions are successfully convincing. It is only occasionally that there is undeniable vagueness which leaves the reader in some doubt as to the exact nature of the object he is expected to admire. The wealth of material from which the author had to draw is apparent. His narrative is studded with quotations from travelers who had preceded him over the ground, and with local legends that he found clinging about the ancient ruins and buildings that he sought.

Mr. Marshall has produced a book that is interesting and quietly entertaining, but it is not one that will add to his reputation as a writer of finished prose. The book bears the marks of hasty composition, of a haste that has resulted in an occasional slovenliness and a frequent awkwardness of expression. Consider, for example, the following sentence: "This charming book of Mistral's and his poems give more of flavour of Provence than anything I have read, and the link between our times and his was not even snapped by his death on the day I walked through the country that he wrote more particularly of." One wonders how an experienced master of English could be capable of construction so clumsy as this. Faults of this kind in Mr. Marshall's book are the more apparent because they stand out sharply against a text which is, in the main, written with facility and grace. If the whole were an inferior product, one would be disposed to pass over blemishes, but "A Spring Walk in Provence" is possessed of too many admirable qualities to allow the flaws of carelessness to pass unnoticed.

The writer who loves Spring beauty need not travel so far as Provence for material to satisfy his pen, as Mr. Eaton demonstrates in his delightful book, "In Berkshire Fields." But Mr. Eaton is a lover of all the seasons, and he takes as much joy in the quiet, passive loveliness of a Winter landscape as in the more animated beauties of the Spring. The scene itself is not sufficient for Mr. Eaton; it is in the multitude of small creatures that populate the woods and fields that his interest chiefly lies. He has written of the birds and animals of the Berkshires with an accuracy perfected by long observation and with a sympathy arising from sincere affection. His charming descriptions are accompanied by the exquisite illustrations of Walter King Stone. It is seldom that one finds a book in which author and illustrator have directed their efforts so harmoniously toward a single end. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Stone have looked from the same viewpoint upon the same objects; the difference between their interpretations is one of medium only.

Mr. Eaton's skill in translating to the written page the perfect union of animate and inanimate nature may, perhaps, be best represented by the following passage:

> There is a special lure, like that of nothing else, about the shallow margin of a pond, where the shadowed woods come down to throw their reflections over the still, dark water, reflections broken by lily pads and rushes, where pickerel-weed grows, and water lilies, and white arrowhead; or about the sandy margin of clean water lapping in, tiny wave on wave; or about a quiet river wandering between banks of clematis and balsam apple, dogwood, and jewelweed, and under groined arches of drooping willows, bending as the earth waves deflect it into the mystery of the concealed landscape. No small part of such charm, surely, is in the bird and animal life, the snapper plopping from a log, the darting wraith of a pickerel in the weeds, the bittern's boom, the spotted sandpipers tipping a salute as they show off their speckled shirt-fronts on the little beach, the waiting kingfisher overhead, the heron sailing with slow wing-beats down the river aisle. When we lose these how much is lost!

Mr. Eaton makes an eloquent plea for the preservation of the creatures that he loves so well. Keenly aware that all persons do not share his affection, he dwells at length on the economic importance of maintaining the "balance of nature." When we allow our cats to indulge in their favorite pastime of bird destruction, we are, in the majority of cases, doing vital injury to our crops and gardens, for many birds live entirely on weed seeds and agricultural pests. When we read that the sparrow family alone saved our farmers approximately $89,260,000 in a single year, the importance of preserving certain bird species becomes apparent to the least sentimental among us. There are a few outlaws in the bird kingdom that deserve extermination, but there are many, like the crow, that are not so objectionable as is generally imagined. "Crows are neither all bad nor all good; they are the most human of birds." The question of bird protection is one that should engage the attention of a larger number of persons than it does.

Of the three volumes under consideration the one by Mr. Simpson will exert the least general appeal. This is through no fault in the author's style, but is due simply to his choice of subject. Only those with a geological bent will find a vital theme in the physical history of the Florida peninsula; and a still more limited company will share the author's enthusiastic interest in arboreal snails. The man who reads for entertainment only will not derive much joy from the information that "Several of our Littorinidae, marine gastropod mollusks with spiral shell, gills and an 'operculum' or lid that closes the aperture, live, for the most part, on land near the sea." Mr. Simpson has written on subjects that he loves. He has written well and he has presented his material in as popular a form as was possible, but the reviewer would be failing in his duty if he did not warn the casual book-buyer of the scientific nature of this volume with so attractive a title.

For more than twenty years the author has studied the flora and the fauna, the geologic evidence, and the geography of Florida. His book is the product of his long sojourn and many experiences in the wilds, and in it he advances answers to many important and perplexing questions.

The Shang Yue's Sword

(Continued from Page 7)

the temple when the big General would inspect the company. And we all felt very elated, indeed.

"Captain Fung was very late. We could see he had again drunk much wine and he looked very sullen and wild. He began swearing and abusing us and was getting very angry and still more angry when suddenly the command came from the Major, who commanded the ying—the battalion: 'Lee—Ching! Syanyo-khan—Chee! * * * Attention! Right dress!'

"And we did as we had been bidden.

"'Syanjin—khan! Posho! * * * Front, count off!'

"And we beheld the General and many other officers approaching.

"'Too—Chang!'

"And the battalion placed their rifles on their shoulders and stood still like the idols in the temple.

"And the big General came along, dressed in the light blue uniform which is worn on big occasions only, and he had much gold on his shoulders and a white plume on his cap and his belt shone with gold. And with him were many other high officers, some of them wearing the red band around their caps, indicating that they belonged to the Tsang Mo Peng Poo—the General Staff—and officers of the cavalry, with white facings, and others of the artillery, with yellow collars and those of the kung-ping, the engineers, whose collars are black. And the Major in command of the battalion joined the General, walking on his left side, and we beheld how Captain Fung, with his sword, saluted, when the big General came along.

"The very little one was the third man in the front rank and he beheld how the Major suddenly became very red in his face and how his eyes bulged and how he made a face like a water-devil, but only for a wink-with-the-eye-lash-time, when he looked at Captain Fung. And he made a sound very similar to that one a cat makes when she is about to sneeze and he looked very hard at the Captain Fung. And the General, too, looked at Captain Fung very hard indeed, looking very much surprised, and looking at Captain Fung and at his sword and the Captain did not look happy. The little one could see this very plainly. And he beheld how Captain Fung began to sway instead of standing still like an idol in the temple as befitted a soldier-tiger.

"And the General stroked his tiger-mustache and spake thus to the Captain: 'Verily, Captain, you look very bloodthirsty. I am afraid you will kill me if I stay here long, as well as you have killed others this morning!' * * *

"And Captain Fung looked very bewildered and swayed where he stood and did not make answering speech. And the General continued, while a great smile spread all over his face and he turned toward the Major, whose face was of the color of plum and spake thus: 'Major, does this Captain never clean his sword or does he keep the blood of his enemies on the blade to show his valor?'

"But the Major did not make answering speech, but stood very stiff and erect and his face turned the hue of purple.

"And the General, having probably heard of the ill manner Captain Fung treated his men, spake thus: 'Captain Fung, if you kill men, then at least you ought to wipe the blade of your sword. Look at it! * * *

"And when the Captain looked at his sword, verily there were bright red spots on the blade. But they were not of blood, for they were of red paint which Wang had dabbed on the blade when the Captain had thrown the sword in the schoolroom. * * *

"And the General made big laughter and so made the Major and so made all the other officers who accompanied the General, and even we men could not hold any longer and had to make noises very weird to hear.

"And Captain Fung, as was his habit, took his sword and threw it on the ground and trod on it and turned round and began to run away very fast indeed as if the enemy would pursue him. * * *

"And, according to Hung, who is an attendant in the house in which the Captain Fung lived, Fung packed his belongings into a trunk of camphor-wood and ordered a carriage and drove to the station of the railroad which leads to Nanking, telling Hung to report to the Major that he had fallen sick and that his aunt had died and that his second wife had come down with two sons and that he had to travel to Manchuria and that he had to resign his commission and that his pay should be sent to his cousin who is a big official in Woo-Chang.

"Yes, honorable one, this is the true story why Captain Fung left the army, and now we men are very happy indeed, for Mr. Wei has been made our Captain and the Captain Fung is sitting in a small cell with a table before him on which are many papers and brushes, and he is working very hard trying to become a civil-mandarin, and the Target-God will surely assist him.

"And the honorable literate and writer of books on philosophy will never, never tell any one why Captain Fung had to leave the army?

"Hai, hai, and the day is a very warm one. A cattie of rice-wine would be very good to drink. * * *"

The Protecting Sex

(Continued from Page 1)

man desires to hold his property free and clear of a dower right attaching, he has simply to incorporate, allowing the "company" to hold the real estate acquired in future.

Suppose, in the preceding case of the Smiths, Mrs. Smith owned the house. If she dies intestate, her husband gets "courtesy"—a right to the use of all—not merely one-third!—of the wife's real estate during his lifetime; he can continue to occupy the $25,000 house or rent it and pocket the entire proceeds. "Courtesy" exists only where there has been living issue born of the marriage; if there had been no child, the entire use of the house as well as the title would have passed to the wife's relatives; Feminists are united in holding "dower" and "courtesy" to be archaic and clumsy devices for the protection of the surviving spouse; they should be done away with and "homestead property" laws passed, with husband and wife possessing reciprocal rights in all property of the other, both real and personal.

In the matter of personalty, the law is the same for both goose and gander; husband or wife takes one-third, children the remainder.

But suppose Mrs. John Smith dies without will, leaving no children? John gets all the personalty.

If her husband dies, leaving Mary all alone, you would expect to find her similarly protected, wouldn't you? Not at all! The widow gets it all only in case it does not exceed the sum of $4,000; any excess she has to divide with his relatives—his father, if living; if not, his mother and brothers and sisters.

If an unmarried persons dies—son or daughter—the father takes all the personalty. If the father be dead, the mother is allowed to share equally with the brothers and sisters.

Turning to the sad page of delinquent wives, Mr. Saloman cites one belonging to a friend of his. The lady deserted the man for no reason at all, it seems, except she couldn't stand him any more, and declined to return.

"Had the shoe been on the other foot," says Mr. Saloman, "if he had left his wife, even if he had good and sufficient reason for such action, the law would regard it as a criminal move on his part, and he could be arrested as a common felon."

While it is a felony here in New York to desert a child, it is not a felony to desert a wife; and if a husband chooses to cross the river and live in peace there, curbing his impatience to see the Broadway shows until they come to Newark—he is safe; the law will not touch him. But if he has deserted not only wife, but children, he can be extradited in any State in the Union; if—aye, there's the rub—there is something in the case to excite the District Attorney's office, where complaints of defaulting husband are as common as blueberries in Maine. Moreover, the courts will certainly not compel a husband to support a woman who has deserted him without "just" cause; and until the blessed day of our own Judge Norris, in the Court of Domestic Relation—thanks be for her!—the courts have all been men.

I approach the moot question of alimony. Says Mr. Saloman:

It would seem that with divorce—the severance of the marriage copartnership—the obligation of one of the partners to support the other definitely ceases. But generally man is still liable for whole or partial support of one who has no equitable claim on him.

I submit this is not a fair statement, and in this my friend Bertha Rembaugh, one of our best-known woman lawyers, one who looks toward the advance not so much of womankind as of humankind generally, concurs. She holds that marriage should be regarded as a partnership, on the dissolution of which the rights of the parties to share should be determined on the basis of what each had contributed of value—tangible or intangible—during the continuance of their joint venture. If a wife has pursued no gainful occupation during her most productive years, but centred her energies on keeping house and rearing children, then if her husband goads her into getting a divorce so that he may marry the other woman, ought the wife to emerge penniless after those years of devotion to the interests of the husband who is hers no longer?

But if, on the other hand, a woman has made no concessions to her status of wife and mother; if she has never been anything but a hindrance and drain on her husband's resources; if she has been able to keep on steadily in her profession as a *feme sole*, she ought not to profit by the dissolution of the agreement. But as for "alimony"—in most instances it proves a furtive will o' the wisp, capable of review at any time and enforceable only so long as the man remains within the State. And, of course, it terminates at a man's death and is not binding upon his estate.

The League of Women Voters, now spread nation-wide, has formed a Committee on the Unification of Laws, which is at present engaged on a survey of the laws in all States affecting women and children, marriage and divorce, property and descent and all other interests affecting the lives of home dwellers. After they have digested their findings they will make recommendations to their various Legislatures.

Meanwhile, if any member of the truly downtrodden sex feels himself insufficiently protected under our present New York code let him ponder on the fact that no mere woman, with husband, brother or son to love, had a hand in the drawing of it.

So why, Mr. Samuel Saloman and others—why pick on us?

Women and Citizenship

By ANNE O'HAGAN SHINN,
Editor, Bulletin of the Women's City Club of New York.

IN the article by Samuel Saloman, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 12, the author asks, in effect, whether it is not time to deprive women, now that they have received political enfranchisement, of certain privileges which they have had while unenfranchised. He thus raises the question of the whole status of women in law and in social custom. Are divorcées, for example, being possessed of both the ballot and alimony, unduly pampered? Should wives, now that they have the right to vote, expect support from their husbands?

Mr. Saloman is not alone in asking what effect upon woman's standing in the law enfranchisement has had, from what disabilities it has automatically freed her, and what disabilities still remain from which she must still work to free herself. The Women's City Club of New York, for example, has made these questions, as far as they apply to the State of New York, the chief subject of discussion in its next Quarterly Bulletin, to be issued in January. Women's present position before the law as citizens, as industrial workers, as civil service workers, as offenders against the Penal Code, will be treated by experts in each line. Any one who has been led by Mr. Saloman's article to believe that women have entered, with enfranchisement, upon a perfect debauch of privilege without responsibility, need only read the City Club's Bulletin to correct that belief and to learn many of the actual facts as these exist in New York.

It is unlikely, however, that many persons have been stampeded into such a panic by Mr. Saloman's article. Its most interesting feature for most readers must have lain in the inevitability of the approach of its author to a common ground with the most advanced of the feminists. At first glance, to be sure, Mr. Saloman seemed rather in the surly, peevish mood of the small boy whom the maternal will has compelled to admit his sister to his games:

"All right, then, but if I have to let her play ball with me and Jimmy I'm going to break her old dolls. What does she want her old dolls for if she's got to play ball all the time with me and Jimmy?"

This youthful temper may have been the underlying reason for Mr. Saloman's outgivings. But it was necessary for him, in order to camouflage mere futile ire with the semblance of mature logic, to advocate—what? Complete economic and social independence for women, their full and open acceptance as personally responsible individuals instead of merely as adjuncts—daughters, wives, mothers—to the men of a male hierarchy! For once it is admitted that a wife should owe to her husband exactly what he owes to her—and this is what Mr. Saloman is actually contending for—woman has been placed where the most ardent champions of feminism have been struggling to place her. If she owes her husband what he owes her, she must have the same economic and social freedom to gain the means to meet her responsibility. She is no longer the ward of her nearest male relative or of her husband, but an individual responsible for all her undertakings, even for the support of her family when she establishes one.

But political enfranchisement of women by itself does not mean such complete recognition of women, as even Mr. Saloman will confess, if he sincerely studies the laws of the various States instead of steeping his soul in the melancholy letters of anonymous and unconvincing "Elderly Husbands." Enfranchisement has not yet meant even unqualified citizenship. American women are not American citizens if married to aliens. As for Mr. Saloman's claim that woman is unduly pampered in the marriage-and-property laws—every instance he adduces is an instance in real estate property. He makes no mention of personal property—stocks, bonds, cash and all belongings which do not fall under the head of real estate.

A wife's right of dower pertains to real property only. The dower right assures a wife of a life interest in one-third of the real estate her husband owns during his life. In New York State, at any rate, a husband may not by will dispose of his real estate so as to deprive her of her right to that one-third of it. He may, of course, leave her all of it. If he dies without a will, however, she is entitled to only her dower right. His children, his father, his mother, his brothers and sisters are his heirs if he dies intestate. He may, however, bequeath all his personal property, all his stocks, bonds, money and valuables, exactly as he pleases, and unless his widow can prove fraud or undue influence in the making of the will, she cannot obtain possession of a cent, no matter what her labors meant to her husband in the acquiring of that property.

A husband's courtesy right in the real estate of a wife dying without a will is a life interest in all her real estate, provided a child has been born of the marriage. The child may have died before the wife, but if the child was ever born to the couple the husband's courtesy right is a life interest in the whole of his wife's real property, although she may by will bequeath it otherwise.

In view of this plain statement of the law, how disingenious—not to use a shorter, uglier word—is Mr. Saloman's statement: "Men for ages had been penalizing themselves voluntarily in the interest and for the benefit of the other and alleged weaker sex. So long as women were content to acknowledge in effect inequality, to some degree claim dependence upon the other and stronger sex, men willingly assumed what are now felt to be unjust burdens."

"Men for ages had been penalizing themselves voluntarily in the interest of the weaker sex" by taking complete possession at marriage of everything their wives possessed. "The law allows it and the court awards it." Gradually, slowly, inch by inch—infinitesimal bits of property protection for wives were won until in law today a man who has not had the forethought to put his savings into stocks and bonds is actually obliged to allow his wife a life interest in one-third of his real estate! It is, truly, a situation to wring groans and tears from a champion of the rights of men like our friend, Mr. Saloman.

"The man," quoth Mr. Saloman, reciting the heavy list of injustices under which his sex labors now that Mother has said that Susie must be allowed to play ball with Tommy and Jimmy, "in return for the privilege of voting and holding office—obligates himself to yield up his liberty, his welfare and his life if need be that the State may live. He is liable to jury duty— In the dread hour of war he is called to the colors—"

Jury duty is an unfortunate thing for Mr. Saloman to have named as one of the grievous burdens man is forced to bear which woman frivolously escapes. Woman wants to do jury duty! Woman does jury duty in many places. Woman is clamoring for the right to do jury duty everywhere, and deems that her sex in the persons of women arraigned in court on charges of any sort is deprived of its constitutional right to judgment by a jury of peers because woman is not everywhere admitted to jury duty!

As for the good old bullet argument—do we actually hear it again, after the war? For the wars their States may enter upon women provide soldiers in the persons of their sons, for the birth of every one of whom they risk their lives; they provide equally with men the taxes which pay the cost of war; they provide workers for munitions factories, without which wars could not be prosecuted; they provide nurses for the wounded. Some of them have died in the actual service of their country. Mr. Saloman does not particularly aid his cause—whatever it may be!—by bringing that tattered old argument out of the rag-bag again.

But, as has been said, Mr. Saloman, perhaps unconscious of whither he is tending, is walking with the feminists. They have maintained that the position of women was intolerably confused because the laws relating to them were based, in a modern and comparatively free age, upon the ancient fact of women's wardship to men—to fathers, to the head of the clan into which they were born, or to husbands or the head of the clan into which they were married. The ancient sale-of-woman theory of marriage, the modern contract-between-equals theory of marriage and the romantic lovemating theory of marriage have been, say the feminists—and the Mr. Salomans seem to be about ready to say it with them—twisted and tortured into one of the most incoherent tangles of law and custom conceivable. Alimony, of course, is based on the theory that a man and a woman had made a life contract which involved the support of the woman, she paying for support by her labors. But the romanticists put their hands to their ears at talk of marriage as a means of livelihood. Marriage was a mating of true souls!

Breach-of-promise actions, vulgar and grotesque as they are, grew, as of course Mr. Saloman will eventually acknowledge, out of that same theory that marriage was a contract for life support on the one side and for life service on the other. But every feminist is heartily with him in advocating the swift consignment to the rubbish heap of all the battered odds and ends of argument from Roman law and common law and Salic law which keep women still in law a subject class, while in fact they have partly emerged from it.

In some sections of the country woman has emerged to an extent which Mr. Saloman must admire. In Iowa, for example, the expenses of the family and the education of the children are chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately. In Louisiana a wife obtaining a separation of property must contribute proportionately with her husband to the support and education of their children and to the household expenses. In Nevada a wife must support her husband out of her separate property when he has no separate property and they have no common property and where he is not able or competent to support himself. The same rule prevails in New Mexico. All such legislation should bring cheer to the heart of a Mr. Saloman, spokesman for men who "for ages have been penalizing themselves voluntarily for the benefit of the alleged weaker sex." It certainly brings cheer to the women who for decades had assumed equal responsibilities and burdens while still struggling to obtain equal rights and privileges.

Trout Stories

TROUT FISHING MEMORIES AND MORALS. By B. T. Sheringham. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

NOT often does one find an Englishman, expert at dry fly fishing for trout, writing chapters on eels and bait lures. Such an expert Englishman, when he turns author, usually scorns even the wet fly, extols the feathered floater as the sole medium of real art on the stream, and abuses the worm caster or ignores his existence.

But Mr. Sheringham, who is the angling editor of Field and ought to know how to behave before an audience of fishermen, is unashamed of his misdeeds. He baited hooks as a small boy and has been at it, under certain circumstances, ever since. If the stream he happens to be covering is a little brook, overrun with bushes, he uses worms. There's a whole chapter describing how it is done. And if the fish are feeding on sunken insects, he doesn't sit on the bank waiting for a rise, nor go home in disgust, but adapts himself to the time and place, and hauls them in by the wet fly route. He does assert, however, that dry fly casting is his preference. The other methods he follows only when and because the floater fails to attract.

The book, like most others of its kind from England, furnishes a contrast to the comparatively few notable volumes written by Americans on trout fishing. It is rather long drawn out, and not so straight to the point, for instance, as the essays of those two New York business men who have established themselves as our authorities on the dry fly—Mr. La Branche and the late Mr. Gill. But even if Mr. Sheringham's extended anecdotes do suggest that he has forgotten about the white paper shortage, it must be remembered that the angling mania is the most acute outdoor disease; perhaps a fishing story, if it is a good one, cannot be too long for a fisherman to read. The writer on trout, knowing his cult, can safely stretch his sentences (and his fish, too—who knows?) to suit the taste of his readers.

Anyway, the angler who can't learn something and get many new thrills from the book will not be found hereabouts. Four pounders splashing in the River Kennet! Eight pounders plopping on the glassy surface of a chalk stream! It is a relief, every now and then, to discover an unexciting page where the author digresses for observations about wild flowers, birds, the weather, and other unnumbered side interests that accompany the inexact science of hooking trout.

THE WORLD OF ART: *Prints and Drawings*

"Le Repos."

From an Etching by Charles Jacque.

In Exhibition of French Landscape Etchings at the New York Public Library.

LANDSCAPE etching is generally known to have started in Germany, moved through the Low Countries and Holland to England, finally crossing the Channel again and appearing, fully developed, in France. When it reached the "Men of 1830" a new spirit entered it. These men, regarded as a school, came nearer than any to fulfilling Courtois's maxim: "Il faut savoir et rester naïve." They knew their tools and their craft and their deep intention and the nature they interpreted, with a knowledge no less profound that they used it with the utmost simplicity of appeal. They were not even sophisticated enough to mask their simplicity with the appearance of simplicity.

In the exhibition of French landscape etchings now opening at the New York Public Library the temperament of the different members of the Barbizon school who are represented affirms itself more impressively than that of any of the other etchers in the distinguished group. Corot began to etch at fifty, and there was no reason to expect from him the fresh attack of a young man upon his technical and artistic problems. Corot, however, was one of the men who die young at whatever age the bolt falls. His poetic landscapes, shivering in the delicate frostiness of early morning and April, lose amazingly little in losing color. He had no such technical resource as Charles Jacque, but he was not less able to stamp his delicate but muscular personality upon his rare plates.

Jacque was the master of the Barbizon group in the craft of etching. His plates show energy, grasp of essential truths, and the clarity of interpretation that signifies thorough acquaintance with the original. His remarkable little farmyard with its rustic building, its group of children, its advancing pig, its observant ducks, its flight of birds—how every line calls up the image of country life! He had, however, his more classic mood. Sheepfolds and farmyards must yield in beauty to the plate called "Le Repos," two young haymakers stretched at ease in the foreground of a fair landscape. A few lightly built trees give them shade. In the distance a hay wagon, heavily laden, moves ponderously, accenting their delicious idleness by its toiling wheels. A sickle is thrown on the ground in front of them, discarded. The girl's head is turned as though she heard the voice of Virgil crying: "Up! ye husbandmen! What joy to plant all Ismarus with the vine, and clothe great Taburnus with the olive!"

The classic spirit broods, in truth, over all the Barbizon men. It touches Daubigny gently in his "Soleil Couchant," the clumsy beast drinking thirstily at a stream, the young driver fingering his switch, a wide distance wrapped in the serenity of evening. Rousseau is more powerful in his portrait of a great oak, but with the exquisite tact of his school he lightens its massiveness by the blond tone of its deep foliage. Rousseau made only four etchings, so far as his contribution to that art has been made known, but his great qualities as a composer are shown as clearly in this tree portrait as in any of his paintings.

Appian's work follows appropriately that of the Barbizon group. He was the pupil of Corot and Daubigny, and his tree study was carried as far as theirs. He was more of a decorator, and each of his plates suggests a planning of spaces and masses, a considered disposition of ornamental detail. He could be delicate or bold, but he seldom was spontaneous. Nevertheless his drawing of denuded tree branches in Autumn called from Hamerton the comment that trees in nature reminded him of Appian more often than of any other artist. Appian was born at Lyons, and a southern character is seen in his work.

But the Barbizon men are not all. Here is their forerunner, Huet, large and sincere, creating atmospheric tone and building broad masses with small staccato touches. Bracquemond is here with the first state of "L'hiver," as dramatic as it is real, with all the mystery of wintry darkness in wooded places. Georges Antonin Lopisgich inherits romance from a Dalmatian father and strikes a new note with his sharp flashes of light and his absence of outline. All his work is dry point, and a penciled note on one of the prints "faire marquer beaucoup les scintillements dans l'eau" emphasizes what the plates themselves tell us of his preoccupation with sparkling contrasts.

Veyrassat is another name not too familiar in the history of etching. Landscapes with horses are his specialty. In one of the little plates exhibited a boy is lighting a pipe. Again we have a mood attuned to the Georgics, rural and peaceful, but with a heavy underlying strength and solidity. Mr. Wedmore calls Veyrassat's works "brilliant little performances: entirely sterling." There could be no more precisely accurate adjectives to apply to them. Leheurtre with more of the urban in his mental attitude toward landscape, Beurdeley conventionally clear and calm, and then we come to Maxime Lalanne, whose modest fame has flickered for half a century and now is gaining volume.

A number of rather large plates represent him with only a fair approach to justice, but in the plate "Aux Environs du Paris" we have in full that quality of graceful distinction that belongs to him alone among his contemporaries in the French group. Tall trees, quiet spaces, a cool gray house, broad and clear and tall, with the balanced fenestration of its type, partly veiled by the foliage of the trees, a slim woman walking with an air of elegance along a narrow path—whom does it suggest but Gainsborough, the aristocrat of the British school, with his "Mall" and his "Morning Walk"? No print makes clearer the claim of its author to sustained attention.

Lepère, of course, is present. What collection would be complete without his sprightly good-fellowship? But landscape without abundance of human reference is not his strength. His "Croix du Bois Maçon" exhibits his vitality and love of action without the aid of eager figures, but it is not quite Lepère. Finally, we have Legros, generalizing, careful of his dignity, somewhat consciously noble, as though he felt continually the presence of those "fools" with whom he found it so necessary always to keep to his gravity. Legros is an imposing but not quite an impressive figure. In his finest plates we seem to read him in translation.

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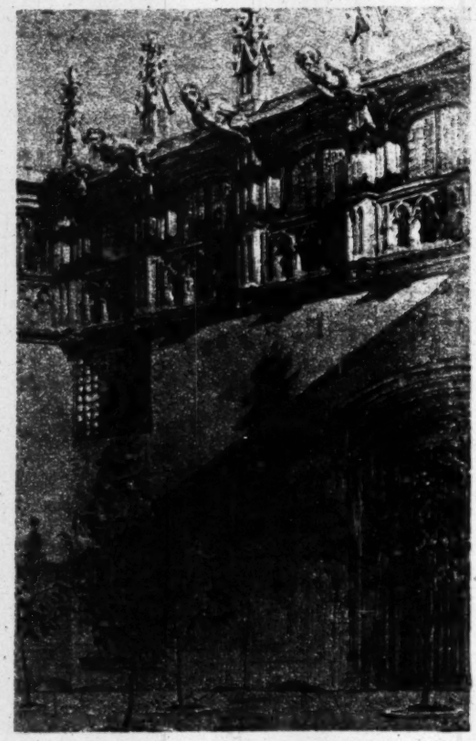
Pencil Drawings by K. J. Conant.

Kenneth John Conant is showing the notes of his European odyssey at the Harlow Galleries, pencil studies of architectural subjects found in France and Spain, profoundly architectural in the sense that an arch or dome, the perspective of a rose window, the proportions of a column, are more interesting to the artist than a casual flutter of foliage against a wall or the picturesqueness of a cobbled street. To be interested in large things is the best possible incentive to treating detail in a large way, and it is the breadth of the detail in Mr. Conant's drawings that captures the imagination. Not even a gargoyle entices him to meticulous description. His gargoyles and niches and fretted doorways and windows take their place with delicate distinction in the architectural whole,

Color Print by an Unknown British Artist.

In Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.



Court of the Palacio de la Diputacion at Barcelona, Spain.

From a Drawing by Kenneth John Conant.

In Exhibition at the Harlow Galleries.

and the total impression is of simplicity and dignity.

The technical quality of the drawing as pencil work also is admirable; the line is both vigorous and light, and in spite of the faultless perspectives and accurate outlines, the freedom of the touch and the spirited transitions from light to shade keep the precision from asserting itself too obstinately.

Mr. Conant's brief history includes university triumphs leading to the traveling fellowship from Harvard in 1916-17 and later the Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts of Harvard University. Most of the drawings in the exhibition were done on the extended tour provided by the latter fellowship. The foreword of the little catalogue says something of the conditions under which the drawings were made. They "were all done out of doors, and the small ones were completed, in general, in two or three sittings, and with the use of one or occasionally two grades of pencil. To this and to the sureness due to a thorough knowledge of the architectural subject itself comes the cleanness and certainty of the draftsmanship; but something of their freshness is due to the fact that they were drawn without preliminary studies or laying out by means of guide lines. They owe their atmosphere of light and sun to the artist's manner of presenting his building in the terms of its own shadows, using local tones and color value where it is to the advantage of the composition or texture of the picture."

There is no reminiscence of the Italian "capricci" in Mr. Conant's compositions. Vivid and free as they are, they take no liberties with the scene, and the classic feeling he puts into his rendering of light and shade even where it drapes the buildings of Segovia and Burgos, of Amiens and Rouen, suggests that the animation of contemporary life seen in contrast with the immobility of architecture will never appeal to him strongly. One would like to see what he would do with the Greek temples. He belongs rather to their family than to any Roman line.

Etching by Appian.

In Exhibition of French Landscape Etchings at New York Public Library.

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Color Prints.

The color prints at the Knoedler Galleries are as much the art of the people as the prints of Ukiyo-ye. They were made to please the popular taste and to record daily events or the sentiment of the time. There was no claim on the part of the printmakers to an exclusively aesthetic aim, and the artists whose work was put into this popular and profitable form were pleased enough to have it so. As in the case of the Japanese printmakers, the engravers built up an art that has outlasted the contemporary appeal that is sought by collectors and occasionally is given a higher place in their estimation than original paintings. So far from being derogatory to the taste of the collector, this high esteem for the modest print is testimony to the power of good work to overcome a humble origin. Poor prints are as little esteemed as they are numerous, but no lover of art can escape the fascination of a roomful of color prints, etching, aquatint, stipple or mezzotint, when, as in the present exhibition, the plates have been engraved by masters of the art, the impressions are fresh and sharp, and the color restrained and delicate.

The name of the artist has less to do with the "importance" of the print than the scoffers who do not collect prints are fond of affirming. One of the most delightful and "wanted" prints in the exhibition—wanted, to be sure, very much on account of its rarity—is by an unknown British artist. The subject is one that still charms the savage soul, a little, flowerlike girl in the garments of the poor and performing the task of a drudge. She is a street-sweeper, and behind her stretches a line of London housewalls. The color is both soft and full, like dahlias seen through London fog. The young, flushed face, the brownish gray walls, the blue and red and brown of the jacket and skirt and apron—the appeal is direct. That is one side of British sentiment, opulently recorded by the eighteenth century masters.

Another side is represented by the Morland prints. "The Angler's Repast" is here, with blues and pinks and greens almost as discreet as those of Watteau's, poetic palette, and with a beauty of compositional line equal to his. Follow it from the gallant swain and silken-skirted lady along its slow curve to the colored servant in the boat handing out the sturdy provender and note how astutely the artist has broken it with the chair about to be placed for the lady. It is a lovely picture, and withal a lusty note of English character in praise of outdoor life and food and drink and a certain traditional formality in pleasure-taking. William Ward engraves it, and whoever is responsible for the color had the finest distinction of taste. Then come the sporting prints, and we have the English tradition in full cry. Hare and hounds and horses! Tenderly modeled rounded hills of English country, warm green under an Autumn sky, the keenness of morning air, the excitement of the immemorial festival of killing. From all the prints we get a vivid idea of what went on in England in earlier generations, and they give us also the impression of a rather exacting ideal of criticism among a people who "knew what they liked." Within its range the color print was brought to a close approach to perfection, and those who are seeking to revive it at the present day must sit humbly at the feet of their predecessors.

A Genius, a Prodigy, a Fool and a Normal

By WINIFRED SACKVILLE STONER Jr.

HAVING been erroneously classed as a genius, I am always deeply in sympathy with young people who are dragged into publicity because they have accomplished a few things that so-called "normal" children have not done at a certain age. There is nothing more terrible for any child than to be put up as an example of precocity and to be expected to shine in all things and at all times. No so-called genius or prodigy can speak more feelingly on this subject than I, for the newspapers and magazines in Europe and America have given much space to discussions concerning my so-called precocity and my fate. All newspapers, I must say, have been most kind to me. They have overestimated my abilities and have not dwelt upon my faults, and I have found all newspaper reporters "delightful." But nevertheless I have suffered through publicity and so does every one who comes into the limelight. Ergo, my sympathies are with the Hardy boy, chief of the latest crop of so-called geniuses.

In my opinion, however, Edward Hardy is not a genius. He is just a healthy, happy boy who has been able to accomplish more than most boys of his age because his parents showed him how to play for a purpose, to have an aim in all he did from his cradlehood days until he fulfilled one big aim—that of being ready to enter college at the age of 12 years. Because of this accomplishment he may be called a prodigy in these days when most boys and girls of this age are not yet in the high school, but being able to pass college entrance examinations does not make him a genius. A genius is born. A prodigy is made by his parents and through his own efforts.

There is a narrow line between a genius and a fool, but a very broad line between a genius and a prodigy.

Let me try to explain myself: A genius in olden days was a sort of god who helped humanity. Later on in history the word "genius" was applied to one possessed of some great talent for music, art, oratory, war tactics, &c. In looking into the lives of all great musicians, artists, warriors, &c., we find that they showed tendencies to excel along certain lines in early childhood. Mozart played on his violin at 5 years of age better than Edward Hardy could play on the same instrument at 12 years. Mozart could not have passed college examinations at the age of 35, when he died, but Mozart's music will live forever. He himself was very unhappy and died in poverty, being buried as a pauper.

This is the fate of most geniuses who give us joy by their music, art, poetry. They give up their lives to one art. They cannot think in dollars and cents, they suffer far more keenly than the ordinary mortal, and they deserve crowns of glory; but I for one do not envy, only pity, them. And I for one believe that every right-minded Government should provide food and shelter for geniuses who have proved their worth. Genius should not be compelled to hitch Pegasus to the commercial juggernaut. The temperamental genius loses his inspiration when he must think of filthy lucre and shoes for his feet. He should be allowed to create beautiful songs and glorious paintings for us, and we should pay him for his services. But because he is so absorbed in his one line of thought he is sometimes called a fool, and verily in some ways he deserves the title. But not altogether, for a real fool thinks he is wise when he has no talent.

I remember spending a week with a great astronomer who was so absorbed in studying about the stars that his wife had to feed him with a spoon in order to keep him supplied with necessary nourishment. He dwelt upon the skytop as an authority about the stars, but he knew of nothing that was going on around him. He was a genius even as Mozart.

The prodigy, however, is a healthy individual given the right birthright of health and love, and having every thought and action aimed toward some worthwhile goal. Herbert Spencer was so trained by his parents, and so were Dr. Witte, John Stuart Mill, Professor James Thompson, Lord Kelvin, and the last crop of so-called prodigies, William James Sidis, the Berle children, the sons of Professor Weiner Daphne Allen, Fitzgerald Villiers-Stuart and your humble scribe—myself (not that I consider myself worthy of being classed with the truly great, but I am fortunate at the age of 18 to be the author of a number of published books, to have been on the lecture platform with many famous speakers, to have the record of having finished a prescribed college course at the age of 12, and to be able to earn my own bread and butter at an age when most girls are wholly dependent upon their parents for support).

Winifred Sackville Stoner Jr.

Anything that I have been able to do I owe to my early training, and I firmly believe that in a few years from now the normal child will be expected to be ready for life's battle at 18 instead of just beginning. At the present time children do not have a chance to become individuals and to work for goals. They are put into machines and come out sausages instead of works of art. They suffer from repression and are not encouraged to express themselves as thinking beings.

The normal child is so called if he submits to repression and does exactly as his neighbor, accomplishing just so much in a certain time. The normal child is allowed to grow like any animal until he reaches a prescribed school age, and is then sent to school to have his surplus energy taken out of him and to learn how to walk, talk and act like every other boy and girl. Is it any wonder that there are so few really brilliant people in the world?

The crying need of today is for schools for parents rather than schools for children. When parents are taught how to care for their children from the mental-physical-spiritual-moral-aesthetical-financial standpoints, then any normal child will be ready for college at 12 years of age and every boy and girl will be self-supporting before reaching the age of 21. Now that women have the right of suffrage, they should help to make better citizens for this Republic through forcing the Government to have parenthood training classes in every city and every town of the United States.

Poets of Today and Yesterday

A Review by
HERBERT S. GORMAN

ADVICE. By Maxwell Bodenheim Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.

BLOOD OF THINGS. By Alfred Kreymborg. Nicholas L. Brown. $2

THE ELFIN ARTIST. By Alfred Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

VERSE OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY. By Abigail Fletcher Taylor. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

THE difficulties of a critical approach to Maxwell Bodenheim are either extremely troublesome or manifestly simple. He is a phoenix of strange origin who must have risen from the ashes of some bird, for it is impossible to consider a writer bursting upon one from the blue with absolutely no antecedents, no formative guides to point back at, no genesis however strained and far away the writer has carried himself from it. Yet, in the case of Mr. Bodenheim, what writer can we point back to, saying: "There is the starting place of this disconcerting young American"? We run over the list; we ponder and wonder. Eventually we give it up and turn to the simplest means of criticism, the method that is, perhaps, the only authentic one, and that is to judge a man for himself, to discover what he is attempting to convey and to make up one's mind as to whether he has successfully conveyed it or not.

Mr. Bodenheim is a wizard of phrases. He is a master of the elusive word. He amazes one by the strange yet vital concordance of his composition. For him a word, an adjective or a noun, has its overtones. He peers behind phrases, finding strange lumber there and building up his airy structures with a decisive gesture. "Advice" is indubitably one of the important books of the year, as it is one of the books most compact with beauty, actually worthy of frequent rereading. It tantalizes and beguiles one. It unfolds long skeins of thought. Its suggestiveness is enormous. Within a dozen lines Mr. Bodenheim covers a vast area of thought. Perhaps this is so because he grasps essentials so magnificently. He is the sort of poet who troubles one. If the reader is not in sympathy with his mood, he will feel chagrin at the apparent powers of the poet.

One thing is manifest in Mr. Bodenheim. He is an egoist of letters. He is pugnaciously sure of himself and undoubtedly contemptuous of a deal of the contemporary art about him. One feels that he would make no compromises, but that he realizes, perhaps with gusto, his own virtues, is quite sure of his place and so stands quite defiantly upon his own feet. It is assuredly an apparent fact that he is one of the most original poets writing in America, if not the most original. There is a distinctive peculiarity about his work. It could never be mistaken for the work of another man.

There is a certain sneer underlying many of his pieces. One feels that the writer considers himself omnipotent and that his judgments are delivered with no hesitation. If there was a time of hesitation, it is past. Today the poet has matured, and this is saying much for a man as young as Mr. Bodenheim. He has perfected his method, and his progress now will be along consistent lines. His thought will develop out of himself. He will always stand alone among poets, aligned with no group. And this fact may militate against his popularity in some measure.

There are two poems in "Advice" that may be quoted as showing two facets of Mr. Bodenheim's art. The first one, "Advice to a Forest," is compact with the delicate beauty that is so often the strength of this poet. But behind that beauty, apparently gossamer-like in its weavings, is the strength of thought that suggests steel. It will be noted that this poem brings out a phase of Mr. Bodenheim's thought that is scattered throughout his poems. It is a fatalistic conception of life, a fatalism that is developed more obviously perhaps in the "Rattlesnake Mountain Fables" in this book.

ADVICE TO A FOREST.

O trees, to whom the darkness is a child
Scampering in and out of your long, green beards,
O trees, to whom sunlight is a tattered pilgrim
Counting his dreams within your hermitage
And slipping down the road, in twilight robes;
O trees, whose leaves make an instant lullaby
Reeling with the beat of your caught feet,
Do not mingle your tips in startled hatred.
When little men come to fell you.
These men will saw you into strips
Of pointed brooding, blind with paint,
But underneath you men will chase
The gray staccato of their lives
Down a glaring maze of walls
Much harder than your own.
And when, at last, the deep brown gaze
Of stolidly amorous time steals over you,
The little men who bit into your hearts
Will stray off in a patter of rabbits' feet.
Look down upon these children, then,
With the aloof and weary tolerance
That all still things possess,
O trees, to whom the darkness was a child
Scampering in and out of your long, green beards.

The second poem to be quoted is the picture of a man, or rather the picture of a man's soul. It is a surprisingly beautiful piece of work, even to those three last lines, that will bring many a reader up rather abruptly against a thought that lies beyond him.

TO A MAN.

Master of earnest equilibrium,
You are a Christ made delicate
By centuries of baffled meditation.
You curve an old myth to a peaceful sword,
Like some sleep-walker challenging
The dream that gave him shape.
With gentle, antique insistence
You place your child's hand on the universe
And trace a smile of love within its depths.
And yet, the whirling scarecrow men have made
Of something that eludes their sight,
May have the startling simplicity of your smile.
Once every thousand years
Stillness fades into a shape
That men may crucify.

These two poems will serve to show the quality of the work that is in this little book of Mr. Bodenheim. It is a book small only in size, for behind its lines tremble the multitudinous vibrations of a world of beauty and thought.

Turning to another volume recently published and dedicated to the New Forms we are met by an originality that is marked enough, but which hardly possesses behind it the power of thought and authentic inspiration that has been vouchsafed Mr. Bodenheim. Mr. Alfred Kreymborg's new book is decidedly interesting to read, but it is more often merely interesting than lifting and compact with genuine poetry. It is an obvious fact that only by experimentation can any art progress. The iconoclasts of today are the standards of tomorrow. Both Mr. Bodenheim and Mr. Kreymborg have deliberately shattered certain old shibboleths and been fairly successful in vindicating their attitude, Mr. Bodenheim perhaps a bit the more. "Blood of Things," Mr. Kreymborg's new book, is marked by many delicate lines and themes, but it does not reach the heights of "Advice." Mr. Kreymborg pirouettes much of the time. He is the delicate dancer of New Forms. His poems are insidious and fragile little figures rather rouged. They float like eiderdown. One gets a figurative picture of Mr. Kreymborg shaking his pillow of compositions out the window, and hundreds of curling little feathers of poesy circling down upon the heads of the passersby. Naturally they make no impression. They are interesting to look at, but their weight cannot be felt. From the group of poems called "Arias and Ariettes" let us take "Serenata":

Your brain is a garret
scurrying with gray mice
(mice that were white ere dust
touched them gray)
seeking the cheese
you removed from your cupboard.
(I am wrong, as usual.)
Your brain is a tower
clamoring with birds
(such whirring of wings, the color is blurred)
mocking the discordant choral
you used to try on your clavier.
(I am wrong, as usual.)
Your brain is a wintry wood on a hill
looking afar in the solitude
and hearkening the song
(is it snow or a breeze?)
the vast silence
essays with numbed breathing.
(I am wrong, as usual.)
Your brain is a balcony—
isn't it a balcony
waiting for hands below
to bring their crooked veins into tune?
Once every thousand years
and I the troubadour
who can twang you back to the garden?
(Or am I wrong, as usual?)

Now this is pleasant to read, but it is hardly the kind of poetry that one would desire greatly to return to for a further reading. It has its moment, a rather faint moment it must be confessed. Mr. Kreymborg is inconclusive; his gestures are tentative; he does not strike fire with sufficient frequency to establish him firmly as an authentic poet. He undoubtedly possesses a lively fancy, but it is a bounded fancy. He yawns prettily as he writes. He grows precieuse. The many poems in "Blood of Things" are occasionally distinctive because of a faint aura that seems to hang about them. Many of the pieces are like a faint perfume that have their little moment and melt into the general atmosphere. Consider this poem from the group called "Dorothy," a group by the way which is as good as any in the book.

HER EYES.

Her eyes hold black whips—
dart of a whip
lashing, nay, flicking,
nay, merely caressing
the hide of a heart—
and a bronco trots through canyons—
walls reverberating,
sluggish streams
shaken to rapids and torrents,
storm destroying
silence and solitude!
Her eyes throw black lariats—
one for his head,
one for his heels—
and the beast lies vanquished—
walls still,
streams still—
except for a tarn,
or is it a pool,
or is it a whirlpool
twitching with memory?

Here is a fancy that is undoubtedly original, but it is a fancy that undoubtedly would have been more effective in two or three lines. One reaches the conclusion that there are too many words in the world for Mr. Kreymborg to be an entirely successful poet. He remains the gentle innovator, the delicate dancer of poetic mazes who occasionally misses a step.

Turning from these two poets whom we must classify as ultra-modern we stumble over Mr. Alfred Noyes's latest book, "The Elfin Artist." Now in these parlous nascent days Mr. Noyes has been vastly abused. He is in the strange predicament of the skyrocket who soared too quickly. Mr. Noyes went up with a fine flare almost a decade ago and he has been descending ever since. It is not that his work has grown poorer. It hasn't. It is merely that the public has had enough of that particular kind of work. Mr. Noyes carries on the Tennysonian limpidity. The aura of Matthew Arnold's "sweetness and light" sparkles like a halo about his head. Good heavens! how far we have traveled since those days when England's legal documents ended with "God save the Queen!"

Mr. Noyes continues to write his pleasant anachronisms, and it must be admitted that he does them with the usual dexterity and mellifluousness that is so much a part of his charm. He does possess charm and no one will actually die of ennui while reading his lines. But readers could far better occupy themselves with other poets, for Mr. Noyes brings nothing new to his readers, not even his thought.

There are a number of pleasantly rhymed pieces in "The Elfin Artist," pieces that have their singing moment and titillate the ear prettily and then cause the reader to wonder why he has wasted his time reading them. Certain pieces, such as "Mountain Laurel," "The Green Man," "The Sussex Sailor," "Interpretations," "A Devonshire Song" and "A Victory Dance," might be pointed out as possessing some measure of authentic poetry. "A Victory Dance" should be noted in particular, for it is quite unlike the general run of Mr. Noyes's poems. This one exception draws attention to the fact that Mr. Noyes does not grow at all. He still sings of nature, the English countryside, fairies, the milky kindness of human existence and flowers in exactly the same way that he first introduced himself to us. This is undoubtedly part of his failure. His authentic notes are so few and his poetical garment so meagre that he cannot desist from repeating himself over and over. It is amusing to remember that he was once the great rival of Mr. Masefield in England. But Mr. Masefield continues to move on, while Mr. Noyes sits on a green bank and blows the same old penny whistle. Here is a short piece, with the usual obvious moral that is to be found in Mr. Noyes's work, but which is more succinct and compact than the great majority of his endeavors:

THE GYPSY.

There was a barefoot gypsy girl
Came walking from the West,
With a little naked sorrow
Drinking beauty at her breast.
Her breast was like the young moon,
Her eyes were dark and wild,
She was like evening when she wept
And morning when she smiled.

The little corners of her mouth
Were innocent and wise;
And men would listen to her words
And wonder at her eyes;
And, since she walked with wounded feet
And utterly alone,
It seemed as if the women, too,
Would make her grief their own.

Ah, had she been an old hag
With shriveled flesh and brain,
They would have drawn her to their hearts
And eased her of her pain;
But, since her smooth-skinned loveliness
Could only hurt their pride,
They dipped their pins in poison
And, by accident, she died.

One can but remember Ralph Hodgson's gypsy girl with the "den of wild things in her eyes" and sigh. No, Mr. Noyes cannot turn the trick any more. His repetitions will add nothing to his fame, and that fame which was honestly earned years ago is fading with time.

Abigail Fletcher Taylor's book is called "Verse of Today and Yesterday," but to all intents and purposes it is decidedly verse of yesterday only. She possesses a rather thin and conservative vein of poetry that manifests itself in an expression of the usual themes in the usual meters and with the use of time-honored clichés and phrases. It is the sort of poetry that used to be found in stray corners of our best magazines, lauding nature and sounding a lofty spiritual note. One of her best pieces is this sonnet to John Muir, the great naturalist:

Alone with God he climbed the yearning height,
Above Yosemite's entowered vale,
Where calm Sierra's snow-wrought banners sail
Close heavenward in streams of fleecy light;
'Mid sheltering trees he watched the winged flight
And hissing tumult of the maddened gale,
As, fierce, against the adamantine mail
It vainly battered with uproarious might.

And we, afar in lowly plains, have caught
The wild onrushing of his mountain storms;
Have swung and swayed in many a giant pine;
With him the quiet glacier fields have sought;
Have found his flowers of matchless hues and forms—
And heard him speak with Nature's voice divine.

Photo © Gustave Babelfelt.

Church of St. Julien le Pauvre, Paris, in the Street of St. Julien le Pauvre, Last Rebuilt in the 12th Century.

American Literature in France

By FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

Paris, Dec. 3.

THE American interested in books who comes to Paris quickly senses a new and lively interest in American literature among the French people. For a long time they have known and appreciated Poe and Whitman, the two American authors with whose works they are best acquainted, and they have read a little of a few others. But during the last two years their interest has been freshly aroused, and now they are eager, especially those who read English, to find out what Americans have written in the past and what they are writing now. And they have little opportunity of satisfying this new and lively interest; for in this city that is crammed with books, where one sees shelves and stacks and piles of printed volumes for sale wherever one turns, where bookshops are even more numerous than saloons used to be in New York City, American books are very, very rare. In the second-hand bookshops, whose wares spill over into sidewalk booths all through the Latin Quarter, one finds now and then a lone volume by an American author. It is most likely to be a novel, but it may also be a book of poems or essays or a discussion of some sort, and, although I have found in the course of my browsing about among them an occasional work by a representative of our nineteenth-century classics, novels of the last quarter century are more frequent. And once I discovered one of Stewart Edward White's earlier books in a French translation. They would seem, these bits of flotsam and jetsam, to be relics left behind by homeward hastening American students with no space to spare in their trunks. They are of little consequence in the literary contacts of the two countries, but they are interesting to the American wanderer in Paris because these are the only French bookshops in which he can find an American imprint.

Far more interesting was a copy that I saw in the window of one of those shops where the French art craftsman transforms an ordinary printed volume into a thing of beauty of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a French translation, beautifully printed, exquisitely bound and prominently displayed. It was the central gem in a window full of lovely examples of the bookbinder's art. No such artistic tribute to the work has ever been made in the land where the book was written and whose history and development it did so much to influence.

Of the three bookshops in Paris which deal in English-printed works, two, Smith's and Galignani's, do not attempt to carry American books. The third, Brentano's, orders American books for customers who want them, carries a few that have been published in England and are brought over here under the English imprint and keeps also a slender collection of volumes of American origin. A few of the American classics are represented in it and one finds there also some of the outstanding publications of recent date. But practically their only buyers are Americans resident in Paris. For the high rate of exchange between the two countries, coupled with the present cost of books in America, makes the price which must be asked for an American book in Paris almost prohibitive. With the price of books in the United States almost doubled, and the dollar worth more than three times its usual value in francs it is not surprising that Americans and English in Paris and English-reading French do not care to buy American books.

There are many indications in France of a new curiosity about American literature and of a strong desire to make acquaintance with American life, art and affairs through American books. Jean Richepin's collection of lectures on American literature, "L'Ame Americaine"—recently reviewed in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE by Professor Brander Matthews—a course which he had given before publication in book form in a French college, is one of the most striking of them. The fact that a new chair was instituted in the Sorbonne a year or two ago whose subject is "American Civilization and Literature" is another. Its incumbent is Professor Charles Cestre, who is specially well fitted to deal with the subject because he has lived in the United States as exchange professor at Harvard and at the University of California and has made a special study of American literature.

For the equipment of this chair the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace will present about the middle of December to the University of Paris a collection of books dealing with American life. The collection is one of several similar libraries which the Foundation has given or will give to European educational institutions for the purpose of advancing international understanding and comity.

During the last year French readers have warmly welcomed the opportunity to make acquaintance with American books that has been offered by the American Library, with its carefully chosen stock of 30,000 volumes, of which many are by American authors and are representative of the development of American literature, history, life and affairs. Some 500 people use the facilities of the library every day, and of these the attendants estimate that fully one-third are French. They seem to find it especially valuable as a working library, and, although a good many take out books on cards for home reading—a system hitherto unknown to French readers—the main use which the large French patronage makes of the library is for working purposes.

An American young woman, Miss Sylvia Beach, daughter of a Princeton clergyman, has started upon the second year of an interesting experiment, an experiment which it must have taken some courage to initiate but which has been very successful. She has a small bookshop and lending library, which she calls "Shakespeare and Company," devoted entirely to English and American books, which she has established in the heart of the Latin Quarter, with big French bookshops all around her modest place. The larger part of her collection is English, because American books cost so much by the time they reach Paris, but she has on her shelves a tolerably fair representation of American authors through both the last and the present century. Both English and American residents in Paris frequent her shop, but the larger part of her patrons are French—professors and students in the Sorbonne, men and women in various walks of life who are interested in literature, but all eager to read American authors, of most of whom they have had no previous knowledge. Miss Beach says that not a little of the service she is able to render to her French clients consists in telling them something about American authors, outlining their lives and giving some idea of the character and amount of their works. She has interested a good many of her clients in Howells, of whom the French seem to know almost nothing. Her patrons, for instance, who are now reading his books, although reading English well and knowing a few other American authors, had never even heard of Howells.

In a small way, Miss Beach is doing a real service to American literature in France, in thus serving as an outpost on the frontier of literary contacts between the two nations. Several French critics are glad to get from her new American books of importance for review in French periodicals. Among them during the last year have been reviews in Europe Nouvelle by Valery Larbaud, Charles Le Verrier, in the Nouvelle Revue Française by Valery Larbaud and in Figaro by Regis Gignorex.

The Mercure de France has twice during the last few months published articles reviewing current developments in American literature. Other French periodicals have recently been publishing articles about American life and affairs which indicate a growing interest in the United States. Among them have been a description of the Republican Convention in Chicago last June in the Revue de Paris, a discussion in L'Action Nationale of "La Crise du Radicalisme aux Etats-Unis" by G. N. Trieoehe, and the Revue Universelle a study of "La Pensée Française et l'Empirisme Américain," wherein Mme. Maurice-Denis considers the increasing influence of the United States upon the social and intellectual life of France, while in the same issue there is a discussion by Marc Logé of the negro problem and of that caused by the large immigration of Russians and Poles. This same author has also written on the Japanese question in California. An American student in Paris who follows closely these articles on American affairs in French periodicals tells me that they are especially remarkable for two things, their ignorance or misconception of facts and the brilliancy and ingenuity of their discussions. But at least they prove the sudden springing into life in France of a keen interest in the American Nation.

How I Tried a Servant's Job

(Continued from Page 13.)

dishwater, the chance to mother, if not her own children, the children of another woman.

I left the O. family at the end of two months with real regret. I had not been able to combine writing and housework as successfully as I had combined writing and office work. I had told them so, frankly, and they had been able to secure some one else in my place. There was no reason for continuing the experiment further.

I felt that I had learned many useful things in those eight weeks. I had saved more money than I would have saved had I remained for the same time at my office work. I had become, as the O's assured me, a good cook. I was in better physical condition as a result of eight weeks' of home cooking and daily exercise. Incidentally, I had impaled my finger on a fork, lurking unsuspected in the soapy depths of my dishpan, and it had swollen to the size of a toy balloon and the soreness of twenty boils, and I had conceived a tremendous amount of respect for those who manage households as a life job and an overwhelming desire to crawl off somewhere and sleep for a week. But I felt that I had proved my point.

Being a maid of all work is not the pleasantest job in the world, I must admit—but I believe that there are worse ones. I am not sorry that I tried it. I could, if I had to, have kept it up indefinitely. And if I, a woman whose academic training would compare favorably with Dr. O's own, whose only previous experience of service had consisted in receiving it, could do this thing, and thrive on it, it cannot be impossible. I still believe that there are women behind counters and typewriters who might be happier behind kitchen ranges and carpet sweepers. I still believe that the O. Henry heroine who is despairingly starving in her attic while the dissipate scion of wealth eagerly awaits her capitulation might do well to turn her attention to the "Help Wanted—Domestic" advertisements.

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Latest Works of Fiction

TOLD IN THE EAST. By Talbot Mundy. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

THE turbulent, anxious, terrible days of the great mutiny, when "India glowed red from end to end," forms the most colorful of backgrounds for two of the three novelettes which make up Talbot Mundy's new volume, "Told in the East." First comes the longest of the three, "Hookum Hai"—which means, "It is an order"—wherein we read how Jugget Khan, "free-lance Rajput and gentleman of fortune," rode hell-for-leather, through and over all obstacles, out of the burning, looted city of Jailpore, where, as he later told brave, honest, duty-devoted Sergeant Brown, "I have seen a barracks burning and a city given over to be looted. I have seen white women * * * run before a howling mob, and I have seen certain of them shot by their own husbands!" And in this self-same city of Jailpore three white women and the child of one of them lay hidden beneath the powder magazine while the howling, frantic mob hunted for them and could not find them there, where at the risk of his own life Jugget Khan had concealed them. He could not take them with him; he could only ride for help, leaving a terrible, red trail behind him. And help was not easy to find; but under the command of Sergeant Brown, nine English soldiers, the Rajput Jugget Khan, and the Indian fakir, who was their prisoner, marched to attack the city of Jailpore, and rescue the four who lay in darkness.

How vividly and how dramatically their adventures are related, no one who has read any other of Talbot Mundy's romances will need to be told. Stolid Sergeant Brown, who to the very end could not see that he had done more than just his duty, and picturesque, loyal and fearless Jugget Khan, who so magnificently paid his debt, are a pair of heroes whom it is good to meet.

Another tale of that year when "all laws of probability and general average were upset," has for its hero Mohammed Khan, Rajput and Risaldar, who "For the Salt He Had Eaten," the salt of the British Raj, remained loyal in those dark days when loyalty to the Raj seemed surely to mean death—death in battle at the best, death by torture at the worst. But he was one of those whose "given word was law, and there it ended." For the sake of that given word, he brought Ruth Bellairs safely out of the horror that was the ancient city of Hanadra. He was a man of 60, a "two-medaled man and pensionless gentleman-at-large," and his sons and grandsons made up all his following. But with these, twenty-six horsemen in all, he charged the armed Hindu mob of more than a thousand, and, by so doing, saved the day for England. Their blood must be sluggish indeed, who can read the tale of Mohammed Khan and feel no quickening of the pulses.

Through the magic of these printed pages, we are transported to the India of the last century; its sights and sounds and smells reach our senses, and with them the thrill of the heroism and devotion manifested by so many—heroism of Ruth Bellairs, the girl of 21 who stood alone, "one white woman amid a swarm of sullen Aryans," yet kept her eyes dry and her chin high; heroism of the little band of soldiers who blew up their magazine and marched straight on Hanadra, well knowing that they would be out-numbered by something like a hundred to one; heroism of Risaldar Mohammed Khan, Rajput and gentleman, who at the last went bravely and proudly "to turn in his account of how he remembered the salt he had eaten."

The third story is at once shorter and slighter than either of the others, an amusing account of the experiences of two bluejackets and a dog, ashore at Adra on the Persian Gulf. There they met a certain dark-skinned individual named "Machassan Ah," and the subsequent proceedings were of the liveliest possible description. Colorful, dramatic, and brimful of thrilling adventure are these new stories by Talbot Mundy, "Told in the East."

IN SOUTHERN SEAS

ADVENTURES IN SOUTHERN SEAS. By George Forbes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

ON the high seas of life, said the greatest Scandinavian playwright, Romance is never a passenger on the same ship on which we find ourselves. Always she beckons to us from the vessel just disappearing over the far horizon. We set sail to overtake the alluring fugitive, and, when we have succeeded, we climb eagerly aboard, disdaining the ship until so late our home, only to find, as she in turn fades into the sunset, that Romance has escaped us once more and is away again on the very deck we have just deserted.

To most of us some long-gone age has appeared as the symbolical ship on the horizon, bearing the goddess of adventure eternally beyond reach; and we have mourned our powerlessness to recross the centuries and live in a more glamourful world. Our nostalgia of the yesterdays makes us avid of any printed page that enables us to span the unbridgeable gap of years for even an hour of vicarious living within reaching distance of the hem of Romance's robe.

Such pages abound in George Forbes's "Adventures in Southern Seas." The book is Marco Polo done into fiction—done in so colorful a fashion that the reader is glad that a pewter plate inscribed with the name of the good ship Endraght and dated 1616 was found on the coast of West Australia, glad that it came under the eye of Mr. Forbes and suggested to him the spinning of a tale of high adventures.

The author of this unique narrative has translated into fiction form the records of actual Dutch explorers of the sixteenth century, supplying from his imagination a connected series of events and a vivid dramatis personae. The data and references to chronicles of early voyages, he attests in an introductory note, are genuine transcripts from ancient records. They were gathered chiefly from rare manuscripts in the public library at Sydney, N. S. W., from a collection said to be the most comprehensive one extant of authentic descriptions of early voyages of discovery in the South Seas.

This source of actual fact, coupled with the well-manipulated device of having the tale told in the language of Peter Ecoores Van Bu, a fisher lad born beside the Zuider Zee in 1596, has crowned with success Mr. Forbes's attempt to reconstruct for his readers' enjoyment an atmosphere of "the long ago and far away." The very spirit of high adventure—the manifold dangers and hardships of ancient seekers after treasure—blows through the pages of the book. The reader voyages with Peter and Captain Dirk Hartog to New Guinea, to the Fiji Islands, to New Zealand, to West Australia and to other far-off lands, all of which were at that time either nameless or known by other names than the ones they now carry. With them, he has narrow escapes from bloodthirsty savages, from treacherous buccaneers, from mutinous crews, from storms and starvation and from monsters of the sea and land which naturalists cannot account for, but which still live in the legends that are told around the feasting tables of Malayan Kings—sea serpents, birds with chicks larger than the largest ostrich, gigantic sea spiders and venomous bats. Five voyages he takes in all, and after each one he sails back to Amsterdam, richer by much gold and many pearls and rubies.

HEARTS OF THREE

HEARTS OF THREE. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

WHILE very, very many among the numerous novels published nowadays show clearly, even to the least discerning of readers, their close connection with the motion picture industry, few authors are as refreshingly frank about this same connection as Jack London has been in the "Foreword" to his wild romance of love and adventure, "Hearts of Three." In an entertaining way he explains how the phenomenally swift growth of the motion picture business brought about a shortage of plots. All the available stuff already printed in plays and stories and novels was soon used. Then followed an endeavor to enlist the services of well-known authors, whereupon, says Mr. London, it was quickly discovered that the ability to produce a good novel and the ability to produce a good scenario, so far from being one and the same thing, were, as a matter of fact, very many miles apart. For which reason the motion picture people, not being easily dismayed, decided that: "Division of labor was the thing. Allying themselves with powerful newspaper organizations, or, in the case of 'Hearts of Three,' the very reverse, they had highly skilled writers of scenarios (who couldn't write novels to save themselves) make scenarios, which, in turn, were translated into novels by novel writers (who couldn't, to save themselves, write scenarios)." And so the "labor" of this same "Hearts of Three" was divided between Charles Goddard, who wrote the scenario, and Jack London, who wrote the novel, both being engaged simultaneously upon their respective tasks. But the scenario writer, whom Mr. London describes as "the master of action and lord of speed," could, of course, work much faster than the novelist, and this led to some amusing results, one of which, the marrying of the hero to the wrong woman, Mr. London tells us about, while one or two others can be discovered by the amused reader.

TURNSTILE OF NIGHT.

THE TURNSTILE OF NIGHT. By William Allison. Frontispiece by John Newton Howitt. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.90.

MYSTERY is piled on mystery in this curious English novel, while the action is so abundant—not to say redundant—that, if it only possessed the merit of originality, it might prove fairly interesting. But the reader must keep a tight hold on a vast number of threads, beginning arbitrarily anywhere and anyhow, if he is to save himself from becoming hopelessly entangled long before he reaches the final chapter. The impression derived from the hurly-burly of detached happenings is that the author has read extensively of what is known as "popular" fiction, choosing, where possible, thrillers of the good old "shilling shocker" type, and has taken his pick of material.

It is not easy to outline the plot. Three men, two of whom are English and the third Chinese, are in an opium den in Calcutta when the story opens. They are discussing the possibility of making their way, in disguise, to a certain Buddhist temple in Thibet, where, if they are lucky, they hope to lay hands on a wonderful jeweled tablet, hidden beneath a figure of Buddha, which is known as the "Breastplate of the Seven Stars." Each of the seven stars is a priceless diamond, worth a large fortune, so that the total value of the breastplate is simply fabulous. To get to the temple they must pass through many great dangers, taking the chance of losing their eyelids, ears and various other important parts of their anatomy, if they should be discovered by any of the fanatical priests of the temple, or indeed by any other inhabitants of the strange Asiatic kingdom where white men go only at their peril. Before the three men start on their mission they are joined by another, who professes to have inside information as to the situation of the breastplate, and who says his father is English and his mother Russian. With all this in the kettle, there are obviously ingredients for a devil's brew, steaming with mystery and horror. What happens to the adventurers in Thibet is startling enough, but it is abruptly cut off by a shifting of the scene to Monte Carlo and thence to London. There we are taken to a strange, moldy, old house in Hammersmith, to see a man murdered, while a beautiful woman, whose ears have been cut off, hovers about and has some undefined connection with the tragedy.

In spite of the story being such a jumble, the writing evidently is that of a trained hand, for the sentences are neatly put together and the author is not devoid of descriptive power. His backgrounds are colorful, as a rule, though in his character drawing he is not so happy, for not one of his human figures really stands out. He has taken commonplace types, and, notwithstanding that they frequently find themselves in unusual environment, they never cease to be commonplace. The author's style lacks distinction, and he seems to have done his work like a clock-watching mechanic, entirely without inspiration. Nevertheless, readers who enjoy hurrying along from one disconnected incident to another and who like a long story will probably find this one to their taste.

MR. DIMOCK

MR. DIMOCK. By Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan. New York: John Lane Company. $2.

MRS. O'SULLIVAN'S first novel is a romance of today, dealing with post-bellum conditions in England, Ireland, Serbia, Flanders, Holland and America. The international flavor of it and its multiplicity of characters and interests make reading "Mr. Dimock" somewhat like being introduced to a room full of people, all of whom know each other as intimately as modern society permits, but who have obviously never even heard of you and do not much care to. The reviewer is no misanthrope, but he is always uncomfortable in such a crowd of strangers. The elimination of multifarious, unnecessary and befuddling details, or perhaps the addition of an individual dramatis personae, might bring a clearer understanding of the picture.

Lightly touching upon home rule and the Sinn Fein in Ireland and war and rumors of wars in Serbia, it passes to the general topsy-turviness of existence in England, the unrest and the forgetfulness of the "tiresome war" in America, and gives one a glimpse of life in placid, untouched Holland. The Howard

girls, originally from Yonkers and New York but now of London and Oxfordshire, occupy the centre of the stage most of the time. Katty loses her third husband during the action of the story, but we are given to understand that she is considering Sir Francis Morrill as a fourth. Crystal, sometime married herself, is the womanly woman. She is the mother of two amusing children, who are easily the best-drawn characters in the book.

Katty and Crystal are engaged in after-the-war war work with Belgian refugees in England and Flanders. They know an unusual number of people, some of them very nice, no doubt, but of no great moment in the progress of our story. Daphne O'Brien, Mr. Dimock's ward, whose determination to become a nun calls him back to England from Argentina, quits her vocation and helps Katty with her Belgian relief work. In Holland she meets Stefan Dukovitch, Serbian officer, and eventually marries him in San Francisco after he has gone back to the trenches, been taken prisoner, escaped through Russia and made his way to the United States.

The mundivagant proclivities of all of Mrs. O'Sullivan's characters are incredible. Fortunately all of them seem to have plenty of money; so no mention is made of the ever-increasing cost of traveling.

But what about Mr. Dimock? Horace Dimock, schoolmate of Katty's and Crystal's in Yonkers long ago, has at 46 accumulated a war fortune through the manufacture of Bovo. An ego-centric wooer, he falls in love with many women, and marries a few of them. Poor Mr. Dimock!

BULL-DOG DRUMMOND

BULL-DOG DRUMMOND. By Cyril McNeile ("Sapper"). New York: Geo. H. Doran Company. $1.90.

THIS is not another story about Yale, but of the thrilling post-war exploits of Captain Hugh Drummond, D. S. O., M. C., late of his Majesty's Royal Lancashires, who returns from the hazardous front to find peace dull and tedious and incredibly stupid. So he inserts an advertisement in the "Agony Column," asking for a permanent position entailing venture and adventure: "legitimate if possible; but crime, if of a comparatively humorous description, no objection; excitement essential." And excitement he gets a-plenty, for first of all he flirts desperately with the beauteous Miss Benton in the Carlton and then dangerously with death, when she introduces him to a quite harmless-looking gentleman, one Night Lakington, saying to him later: "That is one of the men you will probably have to kill."

She is the one whose answer to his advertisement seems more alluring than the rest, and she dispatches him on a mission in which he worsts the worst of international rogues in a series of battles and escapades involving considerable jaw-breaking, throat-throttling, and a fight over a poison bath. The Bull-Dog is ever suave and calm, and never loses his head even in the deadliest of scraps, always being very meticulous of the diction he uses in the tightest of situations. "Accept my congratulation," says Bull-Dog Drummond, who has been drugged and then awakes from his stupor to receive a staggering blow on the mouth from the villian, "you are the first man who has ever done that, and I shall treasure the memory of that blow." Which is a florid way of saying: "Curse you! You'll be sorry for that some day."

WEST WIND DRIFT

WEST WIND DRIFT. By George Barr McCutcheon. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

IN this story of castaways on a desert island there is much of the pleasant humor one expects from this author, together with picturesque descriptions of sea and land, with appreciative studies of human beings of various types. Withal, there is a straightaway yarn, which, if not particularly original or strikingly dramatic, at least leads one logically from the first chapter to the last with the feeling that one has been in company of a good-humored entertainer. This is such an old estimate of the author of "Beverly of Graustark" and many other yarns written for popular consumption that it has no more originality than most of the incidents in "West Wind Drift." But let it stand, since it is one that cannot be gainsaid.

It was on a bright morning in October, some time during the late war, that the liner Doraine, Captain Weatherby Trigger commanding, sailed from a South American port, intending to cross the North Atlantic. She never reached her destination. How and why she didn't should be all the more interesting because the world at large never has known what became of the great passenger vessel. All told, there were some 750 persons on board, including a crew of a hundred and fifty. When the ship was twenty-four hours out a stowaway was brought to the Captain. The stranger was a well-built young man who said his home was in Baltimore, and though he was an American, his full name was Algernon Adonis Percival. He admitted naïvely that this had compelled him to fight a great deal, especially in school, where he had to prove that his name did not convey an accurate idea of his disposition. Percival turns out to be not only endowed with humor, but with many other qualities which bring a man friends. He said he was a stowaway because he wanted to get home from the remote spot in the tropics where he had made his way unseen aboard the liner, and had been cleaned ou at cards the night before. He had dodged about the vessel, to keep out of sight, for a day and night before he was discovered, and in that time had seen some suspicious moves by men who were undoubtedly German agents, which made him warn the rather irascible, but sterling, Captain Trigger.

The action is mainly taken up in the every-day lives of the people. There are some good characters, including a pompous millionaire banker, who finally accepts the dictum of Percival that it isn't what a man is in New York that counts on a desert island, but what he can do. This banker, Landover, is, indeed, one of the most interesting people one meets in the book, cad as he is when first introduced. The development of a mere mob gathering from the ship into a well-governed, orderly modern city is cleverly shown, and could hardly have been set forth in such convincing detail save by a writer who was more than a superficial student of economics. Brightly written throughout, Mr. McCutcheon's latest novel is worthy of his reputation.

TRAILS TO TWO MOONS

TRAILS TO TWO MOONS. By Robert Welles Ritchie. With a frontispiece by Frank Spradling. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

IN its setting and in the story it tells, "Trails to Two Moons" is unusual. For the first of these qualities it is highly commendable; for the second it at best merits Lola Pratt's epithet, "indiferinck."

Dealing with the days before the advent of the "flivver," when the cattle men of Wyoming were making their last stand before the sheep herders and homesteaders who finally did drive them south, "Trails to Two Moons" brings out the "romance of the period," and a great deal more which must be accredited not to period but to Mr. Ritchie. The book is pre-eminently a man's book. Indeed, barring the figure of Woolly Annie, Hilma Ring, blonde and buxom, is the only female in the book. The triangle produced by the clashing desires for Hilma of "Original Bill" Hunt, the cattle inspector, and "Zang" Whistler, the Robin Hood of cattle thieves, is given a new setting, although it is solved in the customary American way—happily.

Mr. Ritchie's style is puzzling. He would doubtless agree with another novelist who has modestly dedicated his latest book with the words, "Not what I wished, but what I was able to do." But he has told his story with a striving for style, unfortunately attempted by means of word badinage instead of characteristic incidents. Following the path recommended by such opposites as O. Henry and Gautier, Mr. Ritchie has studied—at times it seems as though he possibly (as we used to say when we were younger) might have swallowed—the dictionary.

All fiction in the last analysis concerns itself with the proportioning of characters, setting and action. Mr. Ritchie has stressed the two latter elements. The story is ultra-romantic and the characters not essentially of flesh and blood—mere types and caricatures. But the setting in which the story occurs is painted so very vividly that it lends the air of reality to "Trails to Two Moons" which the characters themselves and their vigorous actions lack.

PURITAN AND PAGAN

PURITAN AND PAGAN. By Elizabeth F. Corbett. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TALES of studio life, when told by one familiar with the milieu, are always fascinating. When, in addition, some of the moving springs of the theatre are revealed one is safe in expecting a work that will hold one firmly to the end. It may be said without reservation that this author has produced a novel which would be captivating even without the glimpses it gives of a world about which the layman necessarily has but a cursory knowledge. The plot is sound, the dramatis personae consistently interesting, and the action logical and generally swift. Anne Desmond is a talented painter who lives alone in her studio on the edge of Greenwich Village. To her comes Max Meredith, who is married to an old school friend of Anne's and who lives in the country. Max's wife, Jo, has asked him to call on Anne and he does so. The two become friends, dining at restaurants where artists foregather and going to theatres and museums together. Then Roger Green, who has been Anne's instructor, comes into the action, and the reader is not clear about his part at first. Eventually, however, when Mary Allen, the gifted actress, and Anne Desmond are both concerned in a very frank love affair it is Roger who becomes the central figure.

The story is so cleverly told that one can never see ahead until the author desires it. Therefore, to tell how Roger, after many stormy experiences, finds peace and happiness at last is not to be told here. Mary, Anne and Roger are all powerfully drawn characters, and if Max is inclined to be somewhat colorless that must be attributed to the character itself and not to lack of ability on the part of the author to make it forceful. Both women are independent in spirit and only a novelist of power and subtlety could have presented them sympathetically and convincingly. Although the novel is long—347 closely printed pages—it is the sort of book the average reader lays down with a sigh of regret that it has come to an end.

MRS. DAVENANT

THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. DAVENANT. By Violet Tweedale. Frederick A. Blakes Company. $1.75.

WHEN Hilda Davenant—"The Beautiful Mrs. Davenant," as people called her—arrived at Little Glentworth, she immediately became the subject of much discussion. She had leased the house from Major Claude Carlton, who lived with his widowed mother at the Manor House of Great Glentworth, and all the county came to call. But there was no Mr. Davenant in sight, nor was such a person ever mentioned, and although Mrs. Davenant and her friend, Miss Agnes Howard, who lived with her, were both of them quite evidently well-bred women of the world, they never vouchsafed any information to any one regarding themselves or their history. Of course the neighborhood talked, and might have talked still more had it not had another mystery to discuss—the mystery of the strange doings at the reputedly haunted Lake House, the home of many genera-

(Continued on Following Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

tions of Thorpes. This beautiful old place was being allowed to go to rack and ruin by its eccentric master, Geoffrey Thorpe, a miser and recluse, who lived alone, save for his housekeeper, and allowed no one to cross his threshold. But old Geoffrey Thorpe had a pretty, charming and penniless young niece, Letty Thorne, and it so chanced that Letty Thorne came to visit him on the very day that Mrs. Davenant arrived at Little Glentworth.

The close connection between the various mysteries of Geoffrey Thorpe's extraordinary behavior, the Lake House ghost whose footsteps Letty heard in the corridor at the dead of night and Mrs. Davenant's past is gradually unfolded in an interesting way. The story is not very probable, but it is entertaining and cleverly handled. It belongs to a rather old-fashioned type of romance, but it is treated in a modern way and affords some interesting glimpses of after-the-war England. Though the style is occasionally a trifle stilted, much of the book is well written, and its very complicated plot holds the reader's attention.

THE AFFAIR AT STYLES

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT STYLES. By Agatha Christie. New York: John Lane Company. $2.

THOUGH this may be the first published book of Miss Agatha Christie, she betrays the cunning of an old hand. She first presents the mysterious affair of Styles as it became known to the world in July of a certain year of the war, and then proceeds to make it more and more mysterious by leading us gently to all sorts of wrong theories about the criminal. Mrs. Inglethorpe, rich, elderly lady, is found early one morning writhing in pain from the effects, as is determined later, of poison. She dies with the name of her husband on her lips. This husband (her second) had been her secretary, and was twenty years younger than she. His intrusion had been highly resented by John and Lawrence Cavendish, sons of Mrs. Inglethorpe's first husband by a former marriage, by John's wife, half Russian by birth, by Miss Evie Howard, faithful companion and general factotum of Mrs. Inglethorpe, by Cynthia Murdoch, a young protégé of the old lady, and in general by all and every one composing the household at Styles Court in the English County of Essex. All these people were impecunious and some of them deeply in debt, so that all were deeply interested in the disposal of Mrs. Inglethorpe's estate. But the facts that there was "the most awful row" between Mr. and Mrs. Inglethorpe on the day preceding the crime, that on the same day Mr. Inglethorpe was declared by the village chemist to have bought a bottle of strychnine on the pretext of having to kill a dog, that the story was about that he had been conducting an intrigue with a certain farmer's young and pretty wife, that he was absent from the house the night of the crime, that the remains of a burned will were found in the old lady's room, and that Mr. Inglethorpe, though denying all guilt, was quite unable to prove an alibi at the time that he was said to have visited the chemist's shop—all these things made the case very black for the young husband.

Mr. Inglethorpe would certainly have been arrested there and then had it not been for a certain delightful little old man, a refugee from Belgium and formerly a famous detective, who took a hand in the case. He prevented the arrest by producing an unimpeachable alibi for him, and secured that of John Cavendish. But if you think that that ends the story you are mistaken. You must wait for the last-but-one chapter in the book for the last link in the chain of evidence that enabled M. Poirot to unravel the whole complicated plot and lay the guilt where it really belonged. And you may safely make a wager with yourself that until you have heard M. Poirot's final word on the mysterious affair at Styles, you will be kept guessing at its solution and will certainly never lay down this most entertaining book.

MAN TO MAN

MAN TO MAN. By Jackson Gregory. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A SUFFICIENTLY lively if entirely commonplace story of the West is related by Jackson Gregory in his new book, "Man To Man." There is any amount of fighting, of course, including a pitched battle in a dark room between a blind man and the enemy who was responsible for his loss of sight; also cattle thieves, a dishonest foreman, a stampede, and a beautiful heroine quite ready to slap any man's face at considerably less than a moment's notice. The tale begins with the return of the hero, Steve Packard. He had gone to sea, sailing before the mast, and had been many years away from the West as well as from that Ranch Number Ten which his grandfather, called "Old Man Packard" by his friends, and "Old Hell Fire Packard" by his enemies, had given to his father. Now the news had come that his father was dead, and "with it word of Phil Packard's speculations and sweeping losses." The ranch was apparently all that was left, and Steve had suddenly made up his mind to go home and claim his inheritance. But he was not destined to have an easy time doing it.

For his father had mortgaged Ranch Number Ten up to the hilt to "Old Hell Fire Packard," and that elderly but energetic person told Steve to get out, immediately if not sooner, or else be broken as Terry Temple's father and many another man had been broken. But Steve, being a Packard himself, not unnaturally objected, turned his grandfather's men, including Blenham, the foreman and double-dyed villain of the story, off the ranch, and prepared for trouble. It came, and in large and abundant quantities, while Steve met it with fortitude and determination. The old foreman, Bill Royce, who had been his father's friend and whom Blenham had blinded, stood by him nobly, and though he had many narrow escapes, his horse being shot under him on one pleasant occasion, Fortune also stood his friend, wreaking poetic justice on Blenham, giving Steve everything he wanted, and turning the Packards into a united and happy family.

PORT ALLINGTON STORIES

PORT ALLINGTON STORIES AND OTHERS. By R. E. Vernède. George H. Doran Company. $1.90.

THERE is so much of charm, and so much of a delightfully humorous, tolerant irony in this new volume that one notices with great regret that it is a posthumous book. Mr. Vernède, who wrote these tales before he enlisted in September, 1914, was killed while leading an attack, April 9, 1917. He had intended, his widow tells us, to continue the Port Allington series, making a complete volume of them. And the whimsical humor of the five tales which tell of the doings of the Port Allington Literary and Philosophical Society makes us wish that we might know more of the experiences of that little group of intensely serious "Soaring Spirits" who met together on "first and third Tuesdays" in Mrs. Watherstone's salon. There they listened to papers on such matters as "Spiritual Socialism" and argued about them "in a style so subtle and cultured that the simplest subject seemed in their mouths capable of making one's head spin." But it would be a shame to give the reader too much information about them, instead of letting him have the pleasure of himself making the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Watherstone, Miss Tindal Atkey, the Rev. Upton James, and the rest.

The other stories in the book are decidedly varied, ranging from the very light social comedy of "This Is Tommy," to the vivid, imaginative tale of "The Finless Death." Another imaginative, somewhat gruesome tale is that of the castaways, "On the Raft," while "The Maze" tells of a tragedy of the French Revolution. On the other hand, "The Sunk Elephant," "Madame Bluebeard"—who for some mysterious reason appears in places as "Madame Bluebird"—the two amusing schoolboy stories and certain others, belong to the lightest kind of farce. Deftness of phrasing, and a sense of character and of the social ironies mark a volume of tales whose sarcasm is never bitter and whose laughter is always good-natured.

THE LONG DIM TRAIL

THE LONG DIM TRAIL. By Forrestine Hooker. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

MANY of the stories of the West being published today, no matter how entertaining they may be, somehow leave an impression of unreality with their readers. As one of Uncle Sam's negro doughboys said of near-beer, "they jest naturly lack authority." This impression that the general run of this type of story is not a true reflection of life perhaps accounts more than anything else for the low esteem in which such tales are held by the more discriminating reader. Certainly there is nothing intrinsically unsuitable to literature in the Western theme; Bret Harte's work demonstrates that.

Ths suggestion of artificiality is pleasingly absent in "The Long Dim Trail," by Forrestine Hooker. The book's greatest charm lies in the fact that its pictures of life on the cattle ranges of Arizona compel the conviction that they are as accurate as they are vivid. Roarer, Bronco and Holy, the three musketeers of the ranches created by the author, and the foreman Limber, their D'Artagnan, all impress the reader as being fictional portraits of actual cowboys. It would not be surprising if they were drawn from life, for Mrs. Hooker has spent almost her entire life in the "wild and woolly." As a child she went through the Indian campaign days with General Miles (her father was an army officer), and after her marriage at Fort Grant she took up life on a ranch. The Diamond H ranch, the scene of much of the action in her novel, is an actual place. It was at the Diamond H that Augustus Thomas wrote "Arizona" and he used his surroundings there as the locale of that story.

There is action a-plenty in "The Long Dim Trail." To readers who will charge that that action is too melodramatic it may be retorted that the life the book portrays is not wanting in lurid drama. Into the action are woven two delicately told love stories. But the thing that singles this novel out from the average Western story is the author's pictures of the Sir Galahads of the frontier and her descriptions of their high-spirited pranks. It is a treat to read her account of the homely humor of her chivalrous cowpuncher character, men with hearts as open as the plains they ride. The present reviewer chuckled over more than one of the anecdotes related in the book—the description of a church ice cream festival, for example, the guests at which found tied to the door of the building in which it was being held a yearling calf bearing a placard: "For God's sake head of the Projigul Son." Another chapter tells how Holy, whose sobriquet was the result of his profane fluency, bribed a local barber to dye green the white hair of a ranchman about to be married. The description of the efforts of a trio of cowboys to paper a room in a ranch house as a surprise for their boss's bride, is hilariously funny, and so are some of the yarns told by Hasayampa Bill, a Munchausen of the mesas.

EMPEROR OF ELAM

THE EMPEROR OF ELAM And Other Stories. By H. G. Dwight. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

HARRY GRISWOLD DWIGHT is a born story teller with the artistic capacity for subtle creation of atmosphere and a keen sense of dramatic values. He is also a widely traveled man. The consequent effect upon the reader of "The Emperor of Elam" a collection of fourteen short stories by him, is precisely that of accompanying a delightful raconteur on his rambles into the strange corners of the earth, strange places that the reader feels are familiar ones to his guide. For in these stories Mr. Dwight has not only brought into play all his skill in spinning a yarn entertainingly, but has also chosen the backgrounds for his tales from pretty much all over the map of the world. Some of the scenes are laid in the East which the author knows so well, Persia and Turkey, and others in Alaska and Italy, New England and Sweden, New York and London.

In that admirable collection of sketches entitled "Stamboul Nights," which won merited praise for Mr. Dwight a few years ago, he did for Constantinople what Thomas Burke later did for the East End of London in "Limehouse Nights" and O. Henry had already done for Baghdad-by-the-Subway in "The Four Million": made articulate the voice of a city.

The stories of the present volume, which appeared originally in magazines, but which have been recast for inclusion in the book, are extremely uneven in quality. It is in the Eastern tales that the author's musical diction and his appreciation of the suggestive limitations of words are most happily apparent. It is difficult to keep enthusiasm within bounds for the author's mastery of "the right way of putting three words together." In creating the illusive atmosphere which serves as such an excellent background for the vivid drama of the title story, "The Emperor of Elam," he displays this skill in a particularly praiseworthy manner. In "The Emerald of Tamerlane" the picturesque tale moves with that air of careless improvisation or merely faithful recording of the author's observations which is the stamp of the true story teller's art. The beauty and mystery that pervade the land of Iran become living things to the reader of this story.

Mr. Dwight's style as well as the literary worth of his stories diminishes somewhat in proportion as he shifts his locale westward. The Eastern stories are the most appealing in the book, and those which have their scenes in Italy the next best, with the possible exception of "The Pagan," a variation of the myth of Daphne, which has a New England background, but is told with a lyrical beauty that contrasts effectively with the spiritual bleakness of the Puritan domain.

"White Bombazine" is a delightful narrative of an escapade in the lives of three irresponsible young artists who impulsively elope to Sweden in response to a quixotic whim. The story is written with an elan worthy of Leonard Merrick. "The Bathers" is a poignant sketch of a chance meeting on a beach of the Adriatic between an ingenuous Italian fisher lad and a successful painter, who, shorn of the emblems of his culture, envies the son of the sea. In "Unto the Day," which tells of what for want of a less vulgar word must be called a flirtation in Florence, Mr. Dwight brings out exquisitely the beauty of transient human relations. Two souls touch for an hour and then, like ships that pass in the night, each go their separate roads of destiny. "Like Michael," the opening story in the book, serves admirably to illustrate two of the author's artistic abilities—that of painting colorful backgrounds and of delineating character by delicate touches of suggestion.

It is too bad that some of the stories in the book were included: "Mrs. Derwall and the Higher Life," for example, and "The Bald Spot," "Retarded Bombs" and "Henrietta Stackpole Redviva." We resent their interference with our admiring conception of Mr. Dwight as the O. Henry of the Levant.

STRONGER THAN HIS SEA

STRONGER THAN HIS SEA. By Robert Watson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.90.

READERS in search of homespun entertainment will find in "Stronger Than His Sea" a cheery chronicle of a Scotch lad's boyhood and the romance of his youth. For any one not greatly concerned with the literary quality of his reading, Mr. Watson's story furnishes an ideal companion for a dull evening; there is something indefinably warming about the rich Highland dialect with which the pages of the book are so generously sprinkled, something heartening in the author's sympathetic recital of the pranks and adventures of a band of high-spirited schoolboys.

Few will keep their hearts sealed against the appeal of the hero, "Serious Sandy" Porter, who particularly endears himself to us as the organizer of a "strike" among his schoolmates. The demands of these unique "strikers" touch a responsive chord in the reader's memory of his own school days. The "terms" on which the pupils of Piershaw's School would consent to return to their classes, as set forth in the scrawled declaration which greeted the flabbergasted Dominie Toderick from the gatepost of the schoolhouse, read:

No homework.
No kept-in punishment.
A Half-holiday every Wednesday.
Cushioned seats for the Lassies.
A Ha'penny a Week for Pocket-money.

When the reader first meets Sandy the death of his ne'er-do-well father has just left him, at the age of 5, in the position of man-of-the-family to his mother and sister. Courageously he struggles to lighten the financial burden of his widowed and impoverished mother. He delivers milk, runs errands and does odd jobs whenever he gets a chance. And every penny that he earns he dutifully brings home to help with the household expenses. It is a commentary on the different sources from which affection and admiration spring that Sandy is less lovable and less convincing, too, in his character as stalwart paragon of all the filial virtues than in his rôle of the rebellious ringleader of the "strikers."

The hero's transition from boyhood to manhood is arrestingly abrupt. In one chapter he is a schoolboy and in the next a man. The years of growth "elapse" almost as arbitrarily as they do in a theatre program, and the suspicion intrudes that their passage has been hastened by the author's impatience to introduce his "love interest." The hiatus is more easily ignored than it might be, however, because of the tenderness with which Mr. Watson tells the simple love story of Sandy and Doreen Telford. There is nothing unfamiliar in this pastoral romance, but the author has successfully skirted the pit of sentimentality.

"Stronger Than His Sea" illustrates perfectly the difference between the novel that is literature and the story that is simon-pure entertainment. It is good of its kind—"light fiction" that scarcely aspires to the artistic dignity of holding the mirror up to life.

London Book Talk

LONDON, Dec. 14.

CURIOSITY has just taken me to a debate on the modern novel between G. K. Chesterton and Hugh Walpole. I wanted to know what two such dissimilar minds thought about it. The debate was a disappointment, as are most of such duels, but there were circumstances which made the affair entertaining. The discussion took place in a gilded drawing room in one of the most aristocratic squares of London. An agreeable atmosphere of rank and fashion pervaded the proceedings. Fashionably dressed women almost composed the audience. The clothes of the combatants, too, were worthy of the occasion; certainly the elegance of Mr. Chesterton's, morning coat—"not seen before by gods or wondering men"—would have done credit to an impresario; his well-groomed figure gave one a new thrill. He sat on a chair of gilt and red plush—each of us had a gilded chair, and the sight of ourselves was inspiring. And then, was there not in the chair that eminent critic and graceful and popular figure in society, Edmund Gosse?

It was Mr. Gosse's polished wit which provided most of the gayety of the afternoon, for Mr. Chesterton had brought along very few of his paradoxes. The actual subject of the debate, "The Modern Novel a Sign of Social Decay," had been selected by Mr. Chesterton, but the discussion barely touched upon the real issue, and, as Mr. Gosse said afterward, the audience were no wiser than when they arrived. It was mainly a discussion about the form of the novel, and Mr. Gosse said that neither speaker showed that he knew anything whatever about it.

Discussing the formlessness of the modern novel, which he compared to a sack stuffed with anything the novelist happens to have about him, Mr. Chesterton said that we might argue forever on what a lyric or an epic ought to be, but there are certain things that ought not to be in either. For example, if such a lyric as "My love is like a red, red rose" suddenly broke into a long gardener's catalogue of all the different roses, with their Latin names attached, that passage would not be lyrical. In some respects, he said, the drama cannot be a complete picture of life. For example, how can you put on the stage such a thing as a hard day's work? Yet a hard day's work plays a considerable part in human psychology.

In Mr. Chesterton's thinking, the hospitality of modern fiction is such that there is absolutely nothing you cannot put into it, and he defied his audience to tell him anything that might not occur in the next realistic novel. This led him to a dissertation on H. G. Wells, for whose genius he has a great admiration. What he objects to in Mr. Wells's later novels are the pages in them which are simply essays. As an example of what the misuse of material might lead to, he pictured a city where the streets were lined entirely with lamp-posts for no other purpose than for drunkards to cling to. Not that he has any objection, of course, to lamp-posts or drunkards, but the purpose of lamp-posts is to light streets. The "Pickwick Papers," said Mr. Chesterton, is one of the most formless of books, but it does not contain a long argument in favor of proportional representation, with tables of statistics in the interests of the electors of Eatanswill.

Mr. Chesterton's reference to social decay was his suggestion that if the modern novel continues along its present lines we may have something even more anarchical than one of Mr. Wells's novels, something which would be a sign of collapse—of social chaos. But I thought his best point was his remark on the tendency of the novelist to invoke the aid of science, than which "there is nothing more ephemeral." Zola's novels, he pointed out, are full of the theory of heredity, and ideas about heredity "change about every fortnight." It is the same with psychoanalysis. Art and human nature, he said truly, are more permanent things.

Mr. Walpole took up the point about formlessness by selecting three great living writers and masters of form, Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad and Rudyard Kipling, to whom he added Henry James. The modern novel, he said, is safe in their hands. He thought that the novel is going through an intermediate stage toward a new development which will probably be a step upward. Writers of today have a freedom and a possibility of treating the whole of life which were denied to their predecessors. But there is a danger of losing the spontaneity of the old authors because of being too much concerned with form. He contended that the old novelists were able to do what they pleased, and instanced the formlessness of Richardson's "Clarissa" and the controversial topics in the dialogue of Disraeli's novels "Sybil" and "Tancred."

Mr. Gosse is "sometimes" inclined to think that the novel is played out; that themes are very nearly exhausted. That was the impression he had got from French literature, and on this subject nobody can speak with greater authority. Mr. Gosse said that one of the most individual of French writers had recently written a novel about a clerk who was dismissed from his office and had nothing to live for except his mother. But nothing happens; he does not commit suicide and his mother does not even die—nothing happens. Mr. Gosse's concluding words were amusing. He decided that neither of the combatants were worthy of the imaginary cup to be awarded in this contest, so he would keep it for himself.

Some of us have been looking forward with a good deal of interest to Alec Waugh's next book. This very young author has given us nothing since he followed up that remarkable book "The Loom of Youth" with another success, "The Prisoners of Mainz." Waugh is still in his early twenties, and I suspect that, like many other young writers who fought in the war, he has found it difficult to take up his pen in these quickly changing days. He tells me he has just finished a book to be called "Pleasure." The stories in this book are all concerned with the theme of pleasure and what constitutes it, and he has aimed at a sort of cumulative effect. The longest story is about school friendship. From what I hear it may cause as much stir as did "The Loom of Youth" among our public school authorities.

JOHN O' LONDON.

Court Life in Old Japan

(Continued from Page 16)

tained to the dignified age of two months!

The author records that at the birth of the Emperor-to-be rice was scattered everywhere, to ward off evil. This custom doubtless accounts for the conventional wedding rice of 1920. Some of the most entertaining passages in Murasaki's diary are those in which she indulges in philosophical asides. They show her to have been an uncommonly sage woman. As Izumi Shikibi's diary follows immediately after Murasaki's, it will perhaps not be amiss to quote here her opinion of the literary ability and her description of the personal appearance of the third diarist, whose contemporary and rival she was:

> She is too plump, and her complexion is a fragrant white. She has a bright small face and beautiful hair, although it is not long. She presents herself before the Queen with false hair. Her plump appearance, oh, smile-giving! Her eyes and forehead are lovely indeed; her smile is full of sweetness. * * *
>
> Lady Izumi Shikibu corresponds charmingly, but her behavior is improper indeed. She writes with grace and ease and a flashing wit. There is a fragrance even in her smallest words. Her poems are attractive, but they are only improvisations which drop from her mouth spontaneously. Every one of them has some interesting point, and she is acquainted with ancient literature also, but she is not like a true artist who is filled with the genuine spirit of poetry. Yet I think even she cannot presume to pass judgment on the poems of others.

Not too ungenerous an estimate, is it, considering the rivalry existing between the two ladies?

In summing up Izumi's personality in her introduction, Miss Lowell writes: "Difficult to deal with, maybe, like strong wine, but wonderfully stimulating." Readers of Izumi's diary will soon see the aptness of the simile. For if ever an author's work supplied internal evidence of its creator's vivid personality it is that of our lady of the third diary. Both her subject matter and her style are unmistakable indexes to her provocative, passionate temperament. She lived intensely, remained untamable to the end; and both her petulance and her fascination are reflected in her writing. The flavor of her can be gotten only by reading her own account of one of her many love affairs.

Hardly a page of any of the three diaries but what contains at least one poem and often several. Court conversations in the Heian period were customarily carried on by an exchange of poems. The comparative ease with which this could be done is better understood when the reader knows that there are only five rhymes possible in the language, which is syllabic, every syllable ending with a vowel. A translator's note confesses that the difficulties of turning these poems into English have not always been perfectly overcome. Because of the multiple suggestions conveyed to the Japanese mind by so many single words in that language, English words are too downright a medium into which to render the evanescent nuances of meaning and the delicate reserves of expression practiced by the authors of the diaries. Miss Amy Lowell's introduction to the book gives a technical exposition of the limitations of Japanese versification. No reader of the book should skip this introduction; it is by no means the least interesting part of "Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan." In addition to being an informative and scholarly essay, it helps the reader to an augmented appreciation and understanding of the diaries themselves. The editors have copiously annotated these throughout, but Miss Lowell's connected outline of the development of Japanese culture and the illuminating details she supplies about the social and political history of the country are more easily absorbed than the foot notes at the bottoms of the pages. The present reviewer has borrowed quite shamelessly from Miss Lowell's introduction and wishes to acknowledge indebtedness.

"Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan" is a mighty attractive piece of bookmaking; the heavy white paper and the good margins set off the black printing to good advantage. The book is illustrated with both colored and black-and-white reproductions of Japanese prints. At the back of the book are two brief appendices—the old Japanese calendar and a chronological table of events connected with the diaries. Both of these are helpful to the American who, because of his unfamiliarity with Japanese nomenclature, frequently has difficulty in fixing the identity of Japanese characters in mind.

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Books in the New "Science of Religion"

A Review by
G. E. PARTRIDGE, PH. D.
Author of "The Psychology of Nations," &c.

THE RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS. A Psychological Study. By James Bissett Pratt. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

THE PROBLEM OF REUNION. By Leslie J. Walker, S. J. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

RELIGION AND THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY. By Walter Samuel Swisher, B. D. Boston: The Marshall Jones Company. $2.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MYSTICISM. By Edward Ingram Watkin. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

THE SOUL, OR RATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Emanuel Swedenborg. Translated and edited by Frank Sewall, from the Latin. Third and Revised Edition. New York: The New Church Press.

THE fate that rules the making of books has brought for my table an armful of new works, all relating to the most serious sides of life. Among them I see four formidable volumes on religion. Here is the work of a Catholic philosopher—no mystic himself, he says—trying to formulate the philosophy of the mystic. Next comes a study of religion by the light of the new psycho-analytic or "Freudian" principles. Following this is a big volume by a professor of psychology a textbook, one would think, in which the author has tried to gather up all the psychological studies of the religious consciousness of the last quarter of a century. Last, there is an interesting looking book, by a Jesuit writer, trying to show how the scattered creeds of all Christendom might once again be united. Wait! There is one more—a new edition of Swedenborg's famous work on the soul, which, as one versed in religious literature will remember, lay in its Latin manuscript a full hundred years before the world saw it.

Such books as these—some of them at least—will show us how far we have traveled in a generation of science; how far removed we are, for better or for worse, from the days, say, of the Andover trial, when theology began to feel the effects of "liberation" of thought in America. It was almost precisely a quarter of a century ago, in fact, when the wave of the new psychology reached the religious consciousness. James and Hall—one at Harvard and the other at Clark—were the pioneers. James was working out his views, which soon appeared in his famous "Varieties of Religious Experience," and Hall was already deeply devoted to the study of religion, later gathering up his first results in his epoch-making book on "Adolescence." Both had able students, men who have since extended the scientific investigation of religion. Starbuck had been collecting data at Harvard, and went over to Clark for a year; Leuba was there, also, and Hall's seminar became the centre of religious psychology. Psychology was young and enthusiastic, and it was determined to solve all the mysteries of life, although some of the workers had a sense of entering almost upon forbidden ground—or that they were becoming possessors of knowledge that must be kept for the elect. That was a quarter of a century ago, we say. Since that time the science of religion has gone far and with rapid strides.

If one wishes to see how Freudism interprets the religious life, let him read Mr. Swisher's book. Mr. Swisher is a clergyman, and his purpose is wholly serious and good. He starts with the thesis that religion had a phallic origin and our emotional life has a sex basis. Religion came out of the primitive form without a shred of morality about it to cover its nakedness. This primitive life still exists in us all—in the child and in the unconscious. Freudism is the psychology of the unconscious; we must look to the unconscious for the roots of religion. The most basic thing in religion is the group wish, which is exactly like the individual's neurotic desire to escape from the objective world into a world of his own making. The dream of the individual is a wish fulfillment. The New Jerusalem of Jewish literature is the dream, the wish fulfillment, of a whole people.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the religious life the Freudian finds the signs in interpreting which he has become so clever. Paul suffers from an anxiety neurosis, and his neurotic symptoms are easily detected in the collective ideals of all early Christendom. There is a masochistic element in it, which has survived to our own day. Christians have hungered for martyrdom, in part, because they courted suffering, and in part for the sake of a quick deliverance from a bad real life into a better estate. All this the psycho-analyst reads like an open book. He finds here the motive of inferiority, the father complex, and all the rest of the psychic materials with which he is so familiar. In religion as a whole, and in the lives of individuals, the mechanisms are the same. Job's sufferings can be diagnosed without seeing the patient. The Book of Ecclesiastes shows us the clear marks of a neurotic who has not been healed of his mental disorder. In explaining mysticism, also, the Freudian is wholly at home. The neurotic taint is the root of it—some abnormal trait that drives the mystic from the world. The mystic experience itself bears a very close resemblance to the "abreaction of emotion," which takes place in the psycho-analytic treatment. "Lost in the abyss of our eternal blessedness, we perceive no distinction between ourselves and God." In other words, the sea of the unconscious, so much vaster in extent than the field of the waking consciousness, rises up and ingulfs the devotee.

The Freudian feels that he is now in a position to tell religion much that it ought to know and take to heart. He can point out the great faults of the Church. The Church has limited its activities too much. It has given rise to a great number of secular orders that have been sapping its strength. It signed its own death warrant when it discarded symbolism—the very foundation of religion. Symbolism the Freudian feels that he understands through and through. He does little else, in fact, but interpret symbols. Everything in life is in some way symbolic and represents the unconscious desire or dramatizes its fulfillment. Symbolism is the substance of religion. So the psycho-analyst would offer his services with the greatest confidence, to the Church, as an expert.

If one should feel the need of an antidote for this new "New Psychology," he might well turn to Watkin's "Philosophy of Mysticism" or to Pratt's "Religious Consciousness." Both are devoted in considerable part to the study of mysticism. For one, mysticism is primarily a psychological phenomenon; for the other, mysticism is a sure pathway to reality.

> If we accept, as we must [says Watkin], the testimony of the mystic to the fact of his experience, we ought to admit his testimony to its nature as being essentially a self-evident experience of a transubjective reality. Just as the fact of sense perception carries with it an immediate certainty of the existence of an external object of that perception, so also does mystical experience involve an immediate certainty of the existence of an external object of that experience.

The mystic consciousness, in a word, discovers the truth; formulate that truth, and we have real knowledge about God—the Unlimited, and of the relation of the limited to the unlimited.

Dr. Pratt is more cautious. His purpose, he says, is to describe the religious consciousness, and to do this without having any point of view. Conversion may or may not be real in the theological sense; the mystic may or may not see reality in his visions. The first work, in any case, is to see what, psychologically, actually does happen: what the convert feels, what the mystic's vision is. By implication, however, the author does depart from strict neutrality. We may at least say this much, he admits: that the mystic's experience may be significant of something beyond itself; that while the psychology of religion must have a free hand, and while it is hopeless to look to it for a proof of anything transcendent, nothing that it can say should prevent the religious man who wishes to be perfectly loyal to logic and loyal to truth from seeing in his own religious experiences the genuine influence of a living God. So far, perhaps, this is quite neutral enough, but Presbyterianism is a hard thing to escape from, even in writing a scientific book, and Dr. Pratt does certainly lean toward the side of the metaphysical interpretation. Cautiously, though, he makes his way along the line of the main problems of his science: conversion, belief, prayer, worship and all the other main themes of religious psychology. If one would know what may be believed while one still remains scientific, he will find in this book an answer. Much, indeed, and certainly everything for which the charlatan in religion may offer poor substitutes!

The author of "The Problem of Reunion" was Senior Chaplain to the 19th Division, B. E. F., and was formerly Professor of Philosophy at Stonyhurst College. He is widely and favorably known already as the writer of an able book in the field of philosophy. It was while he was serving in the trenches, one sees, that this Catholic philosopher felt the call to use his powers as a thinker and writer in laying the historical foundation for what he believes a great work—the reunion of the churches of Christendom. What are the conditions, he asks, upon which all Protestant and Catholic churches might once more be one, and the Western world be at peace from its warring creeds? Catholic in every principle, Mr. Walker can of course reach but one conclusion. It is to both the polity and faith of the Catholic Church that Protestantism must return. The Church would yield, adapt—in everything that does not concern "revealed truth"; in respect to celibacy, communion in one kind, the use of the dead language, abstinence, fasting, extempore prayer, lay preachers, lay representation, lay management in temporal affairs—in all such matters as these, which do not affect the faith, the Church would be found pliable.

The conclusion was foreordained. But on broad historical grounds Mr. Walker undertakes to explain the causes of the great schisms in the Church, and to show what, in each case, would be the condition upon which they might be closed; how East and West might unite in the Catholic Church; how there might be a reunion of faiths within the Protestant Church; how, finally, Catholicism and Protestantism could become one. The Protestant will find little to offend him in the book—and not much to give him hope for the realization of its noble ideal. "That intense faith in Christ's merit and power, from which springs a spirit of prayer, zeal for God's work and a readiness to suffer in His cause, is the chief legacy which the Reformation is supposed to have bequeathed to succeeding generations." Supposed! yes; and that is the ground upon which Protestantism still stands. What, then, is the remedy, when the difference is after all a difference of faith?

We ought to save a paragraph at least for Swedenborg. Much might indeed be said if there were opportunity. Strange though much of this old book may seem to the modern reader, its problems are still with us, and indeed renewed. As a religion, the Swedenborgian philosophy has had a curious history, but perhaps its strangest influence is that which it has had upon American philosophy and psychology by way of William James. Attenuated by inheritance though it was, the cast of mind it engendered never left the philosophy of James. So he, almost alone among our psychologists, has always been inclined toward the spiritualistic interpretation. His psychology was always breaking through the line that marks the physical from the metaphysical; and since the influence of James has gone everywhere in psychology, the metaphysical taint has gone with it. What will our psychology do? Will it presently eliminate the final traces of its corruption, or will it itself be influenced by the strong popular wave of interest in the "occult," and perhaps after all discover a chink in the wall between the datum and the reality? Perhaps if we should all—psychologists, philosophers and the "man in the street"—join Swedenborg in his valiant search for the soul, we might find it, or at least discover something that might lessen the conceit of our science, and at the same time give us relief from the intolerable ignorance of some of our soul searchers.

An English Wife in Berlin

AN ENGLISH WIFE IN BERLIN: By Evelyn, Princess Blucher. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

AN entirely new point of view is presented by Evelyn, Princess Blücher, in this book, which consists of a day-by-day account, written for her mother in England, of events, military, political and social, in Berlin as seen during the war and the early days of the revolution following the signing of the armistice. What the author writes gives an extremely interesting account of life as seen from the Esplanade Hotel, that "caravansary for all the homeless exiles of position and influence who have been driven from house to house by the great tidal wave of war."

When war broke out, Princess Blücher was living in England with her husband, the great-grandson of the famous Marshal of Waterloo, and was forced to leave the country and all her own blood relations when the German Embassy left. Taking up her residence in Berlin, as the English wife of a German of high rank her position was obviously a difficult one. As a sympathetic observer of two antagonizing points of view she was well qualified to write this description of Germany from the inside that is neither an explanation nor a defense, but a study of the betrayal of the best elements in the German nation by those least worthy to survive.

Throughout the book one feels the bitterness of the struggle between the extremists of the military party, who felt that the critical situation demanded recourse to any methods, however brutal, and the attempts, futile for the most part, of the men of the Foreign Office to stem the tide of inhumanities so that Germany might have some shred of respect on which to build when the war was over.

Aside from the daily reports of the military and political situation, the changing Ministers and the reports from the various fronts, Princess Blücher has written a clear account of the internal break-up in Germany, the increasing difficulty to arouse enthusiasm among the workers, sunk in sluggish apathy, though beginning to question on what grounds they must continue to accept the "es ist verboten" on which they had been brought up. The increasing struggle to get food as Winter follows Winter without bringing a cessation of hostilities finds the people each year more weary of sending men to the front to be killed—for something about which they had the vaguest of ideas.

The gradual transition from the enthusiastic and excited Berlin of the early days of the war, when the name of the adored Kaiser had been on every lip, to the days when Berlin became a city of exhausted citizens, fighting for scraps of food and raiment, war-weary and hoping for some sort of settlement that would mean a return to normal conditions—all this is described in detail by Princess Blücher, who describes vividly the successive waves of emotional reaction as they swept across the city. As early as November, 1915, she prophesies the Socialist oncoming, though probably at the time she wrote it seemed like an idle suggestion. The effects on civilians of the blundering and stupidity of the officials in regard to rations and the "elephantine finesse" of the secret service men are clearly shown.

In the Spring of 1918 Princess Blücher writes of the character of the offensive as a race between Hindenburg and the Americans, and the realization by the rank and file in Germany of the folly of Admiral von Tirpitz's program in regard to submarine warfare that finally brought America into the war. The effect of Ludendorff's public acknowledgment, in August, of the failure of the offensive on the weakening morale of the patient, long-suffering, plodding people who had been taught to believe that they were only defending the Fatherland from attack is also shown.

The impressions received in Berlin of the closing in on all sides during the last weeks of the war, the failure of the Turks in Palestine, the growing mutiny of the troops, the indecision of the Emperor, the conflicting rumors, the spread of Bolshevism and the danger due to the flying of the red flag at the Russian Embassy are all told, with impressive power, by a person who was in an exceptionally advantageous position from which to witness the spread of wild disorder throughout the land during the last tottering days of the empire.

The description of the final period of breathless tension while waiting for the armistice terms, the strike of the sailors at Kiel, the last hours of the Kaiser before his abdication, the utter exhaustion of the people when the armistice did come, and the wild excitement of the first days of revolution has a thrilling sweep about it that gives this high rank among the really worth-while books of the war.

The crumbling of the entire economic organization in the months immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the difficulty in obtaining food and the flight to various spots in Europe of the discarded members of the royal families—these are the last things of which Princess Blücher writes as she leaves Berlin, "where every one is convulsed with rage, despair, hunger and cold," for England. After writing that her love for her native country may have made her see things from the British point of view she closes with "far be it from me to cast a stone at the misguided but battered people whose heroism and self-sacrifice have often verged on the superhuman and always called forth my admiration."

Books and Authors

DR. BRANDER MATTHEWS was recently elected Chancellor of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and also a member of that body's Board of Governors. Professor Matthews succeeds Professor William M. Sloane, who has in turn been chosen President of the organization, to fill the chair left vacant by the late William Dean Howells.

Dr. Matthews was born at New Orleans in 1852. He has been a professor, first of literature and then of dramatic literature, at Columbia University for the last twenty-seven years. He is the author of several comedies, stories, essays and books of criticism. He was one of the organizers of the Authors' Club, The Players and the American Copyright League.

An enterprising publisher in Paris has just issued "Marguerite," an early story by Anatole France, which appeared in a French magazine prior to the publication of "The Crime of Sylvester Bonnard." M. France has written a preface to the book in which he discusses the ethics of reissuing an author's immature writings after they have been allowed to lie forgotten for many years. "It would be an excess of literary vanity on my part," he writes, "to resurrect it ("Marguerite") myself, but my vanity would be perhaps more excessive were I to try to suppress it."

A letter just received from Lady Diana Manners's "representative" states that "Lady Diana not only assisted Mrs. Asquith in the preparation of her book, but also had a great deal to do with the compilation of social data in Colonel Repington's review of the war." Some of the English reviewers of the irrepressible Margot's autobiography expressed curiosity as to the identities of those who assisted her in gathering, compiling and writing the narratives of London social, literary, artistic and political life. The daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, who is known to literary London as the original of the heroine of more than one English novel, has recently flouted English social traditions by signing a contract to appear in a series of photoplays to be produced under the direction of J. Stuart Blackton.

In October the Little Review was arrested for the publication of an instalment of "Ulysses," a novel by James Joyce, author of "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man." This suppression destroyed the business of the October issue and financially prevented the publication of the next issue. To gain immediate relief and to prevent the censor from winning the case without a judicial decision, if possible, the Little Review took over the performance of "The Emperor Jones," given at the Provincetown Playhouse on the night of Dec. 9.

Books by two New York newspaper "colyumnists" are among the first to be selected by the American Scandinavian Foundation in furtherance of their plan to familiarize Scandinavians with American literature. Franklin P. Adams's "Something Else Again" and Christopher Morley's "Mince Pie" are now purchasable in two of Stockholm's largest book stores. Don Marquis's books would doubtless find an equally appreciative public there.

Ernest Thompson Seton, author-naturalist and founder of the Boy Scouts, is now touring a Southwestern vaudeville circuit in an act in which he tells of his personal experiences in the wilds. One of these is woven about "Skip," the audacious fox terrier that participated in a bear hunt and died in the White House with Theodore Roosevelt as one of the chief mourners. Mr. Seton's new book, "Woodland Tales," is to be brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co. next Spring.

Not long ago G. K. Chesterton and Hugh Walpole took opposing sides in a public debate held in London, the proceeds going to charity, on the proposition that "the modern novel is a sign of social decay." Mr. Chesterton took the affirmative and Mr. Walpole the negative. Edmund Gosse, the distinguished critic, who acted as judge, in his opening speech likened the affair to an exhibition of the "noble and manly art of self-defense," but promised the audience there was no danger of their being disappointed by the termination of the fray in thirty-seven seconds.

In opening, Mr. Chesterton said:

> The novel has become a sack in which a person stuffs anything he happens to have about him, with the result that it becomes to a large extent shapeless. I have a great respect for the genius of M. H. G. Wells, but in his later novels he has put pages which are simply his essays. The novelist's tendency is to philosophize and preach; to express annoyance with certain institutions; to insert recollections of travels in Iceland, or to discuss proposals for a new kind of umbrella; and, in fact, to use the novel for purposes for which it was not intended.

Mr. Walpole countered with the statement that:

> It (the novel) is going through an intermediate stage towards a new development, which will probably prove a step upwards. Present writers have a freedom and possibility of treating life which were denied to their predecessors. Can Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad, Rudyard Kipling and the late Henry James be accused of "formlessness"? Lucky is the generation that has such representatives.

In rebuttal Mr. Chesterton pointed out that, although "Pickwick" was the most formless of books, Dickens did not introduce an argument in favor of proportional representation in the interest of the electors of Eatanswill. Mr. Walpole retorted that Disraeli's "Sybil" and "Tancred" were both packed with dialogue concerned with the controversial topics of the day.

In rendering his decision, Mr. Gosse decided that neither of the disputants knew what "form" was, and that the audience was no wiser than when it arrived, and were now not quite so sure of what they had known before.

Nathan Gallizier, author of "The Leopard Prince: A Romance of Venice in the fourteenth century," published by the Page Company, is an Italian by birth and spent his youth in a seminary in Germany, where he studied for the priesthood. His education under monkish discipline is reflected in the painstaking, copperplate hand in which his manuscripts are written.

Little, Brown & Co. will next week publish a new novel, entitled "The Next Corner," by Kate Jordan, author of "Against the Winds." It is the story of a young American woman in Paris, who, while her husband, a mining engineer, was in Burma, fell in love with a Spaniard of high birth. Miss Jordan is a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to this country in childhood. Her first story was published when she was 12 years old.

"Three Paragraphs," reprinted from Rolling Stones, O. Henry's short-lived newspaper venture in Austin, Texas, which is included in "O. Henryana," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published in a limited de luxe edition, pictures the garret home of a young "colyumnist" who, sitting by the bedside of his dying wife, tries to add three paragraphs to his humorous column in the daily paper while the office boy stands in the door demanding "copy." The writer despairingly dashes off three jokes suggested by his wife's delirious wanderings, thrusts them into the waiting boy's hands and turns to find himself alone in the room. His wife is dead. Several years later the author's own young wife died under circumstances almost as sad as these.

At an Aldine Club dinner one evening at which Hopkinson Smith was the guest of the evening, Mr. Smith's frail chair gave way under him and the author crashed to the floor right in the midst of Hamilton W. Mabie's presentation address. In closing his speech Mr. Mabie said: "And now Mr. Smith will again take the floor." This and other equally amusing incidents are to be found in "The Life and Letters of Hamilton W. Mabie," just published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

A short time ago Peter McArthur, author of "The Affable Stranger," received a postcard from Denmark, the writer of which stated that while patrolling the frontier during the war he had gained great solace from Mr. McArthur's book and wouldn't Mr. McArthur send him an autographed copy. Mr. McArthur has been a newspaper man, and having associated much with politicians, confesses to a low superstitious nature. So he wrote to Arthur Stringer and asked him if he by any chance had received a similar letter from the same lonely Danish soldier requesting an autographed copy of his book. Inquiry soon established the fact that the melancholy Dane had written a similar letter to every author whose name and address appeared in a certain anthology of Canadian authors.

The Patterson Cup, offered annually by the University of North Carolina for the year's best volume of essays, has this year been awarded to Miss Winifred Kirkland for "The View Vertical," published by Houghton Mifflin & Co. Miss Kirkland went to the university to accept the prize in person.

Jeffrey Farnol outlined and wrote the opening chapters of "Black Bartlemy's Treasure," his first sea story, just brought out by Little, Brown & Co., ten years ago and then laid it aside for his other books.

"The Dippers," the story of a team of professional American dancers at an English house party, by Ben Travers, formerly of the editorial staff of John Lane, and later a Major in the Royal Navy Air Service, is to make its appearance on Broadway in the form of a musical comedy.

A friend of Joseph Anthony, until recently connected with Harper & Brothers, has just received a letter from him in which Mr. Anthony writes:

> Tomorrow evening I deliver myself into the clutches of seasickness. I am slipping out for Italy as supercargo on the collier Middlesex. * * * The idea is simply to soak the book business out of my system on the nineteen-day trip across. * * * My salary as supercargo on the good ship Middlesex is $1 a month—to give me a fair chance in any crap games that may be in progress on board.

M. Paul-Louis Hervier, writing in the December number of La Nouvelle Revue, has the following to say about Robert Louis Stevenson's sojourn in France:

> Robert Louis Stevenson, at the beginning of the year 1883, rented a house at Hyères with a garden like that in a fairy story and with a classic view. He lived there, well and happy, for more than nine months, working most of the time and preparing notably the publication of "Treasure Island." Le Chalet de la Solitude, perched high on a hillock overlooking Hyères, has remained unaltered in the same spot for thirty-seven years. Stevenson's tenancy of the house is soon to be recalled to the numerous English tourists, with whom Hyères is a favorite Winter resort, by the erection of a commemorative plaque.

The Imperial Orgy

THE IMPERIAL ORGY. By Edgar Saltus. Illustrated. New York: Boni & Liveright. $5.

COMPARED with the Russian Czars as they are pictured in Edgar Saltus's "The Imperial Orgy," Nero and Attila, Caligula and Cagliostro, Caracalla and Domitian, Genghiz Khan and Torquemada, Tiberius and Timur, Herod and the Borgias—all the blackguards whose "sins have lived after them"—would make ideal playmates for school children. Satan himself would appear like a second Daniel in the lions' den in the bestiarium of Russia's rulers as they are evoked by the author's prodigiously sinister picture.

In his effort to impress upon the reader the colossal corruption of these inhuman monstrosities, and to make him realize what an atrocious nightmare Russian history has been, Mr. Saltus has painted a panorama as lurid as any that futurist could conceive in a delirium induced by vodka and absinthe. Through the opera glasses of staccato, epigrammatic sentences he shows us a country time and time again turned into one vast shambles by some careless edict, holds up to our eyes the jeweled cups of the Imperial Bacchanals, filled with mud and blood, and describes nights of vice such as Rome or Babylon never knew. After a score or so of pages the imagination rebels against this scarlet picture and seeks relief by recalling some such limerick as:

> Willie killed his little sister;
> She was dead before we missed 'er.
> Willie's always up to tricks.
> Ain't he cute? He's only six!

Mr. Saltus's style is mannered in the extreme. Like some drugs, it is effective in small doses, but coma-producing in large ones. His paragraphs resemble nothing so closely as a string of headlines in the pink press.

The same fault may be found with his material. It's too much of a bad thing. His facts are not new; he has simply torn from Russian history those pages describing the yellowest crimes and vices of the Czars and rewritten them in his own hectic language.

Repeatedly in this back-stairs history he refers contemptuously to the "lackeys, charwomen and dishwashers of history," the presumable inference being that, "Here is an uncandied account of the Czars." And certainly no verbal orange blossoms or immortelles, calculated to spare the blushes of débutante readers, are scattered over the graves of the men and women whose nefarious careers are chronicled in the book.

"There is no immaculate history," writes Mr. Saltus, and then confesses himself checked by adding, "The maculacy of these people exceeds the powers of decent prose." Be it said that he struggles bravely against this handicap. Perhaps the key to the mental attitude which preoccupied the author and prompted him to the writing of "The Imperial Orgy" is to be found in his own statement that "In horror raised to the ultimate degree there is grandeur."

> The housemaids of history have tidied her alcove (the Empress Elizabeth's) burnished her morals and locked the door. * * * To look in on her is not good manners. Real history never had any.

Which would seem to argue that the "lackeys, housemaids, charwomen and dishwashers of history" whom Mr. Saltus so frequently derides have the advantage of him. It is permitted them to slip in the mud of the horrible; good manners are not expected of lackeys.

The last two chapters of "The Imperial Orgy"—King Terror and the Whirlwind—by indicating the inevitable swing of the pendulum from absolutism to anarchy, illumine brilliantly Russia's present chaotic state.

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Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, NEW YORK TIMES. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUERIES

A Rhymed Alphabet

K. BRITTON—Can any one tell me where I can find the rhymed alphabet, of which I can remember only two of the verses:

A. was an alderman fond of good cheer
Who invited his friends to a feast once a year.
H. was the horse that splashed Mrs. Roache
As that lady was just stepping out from her coach.

"Uncle Hopagog's One Leg"

S. P. W.—Where can I find in a book for children a story called "Uncle Hopagog's One Leg." I believe this story was published about thirty years ago in some book, but I am not able to find the name of same.

"Nor Lose the Luster"

A. C. R.—I am anxious to discover the poem from which these lines are taken:

Nor lose the luster till the heart stands still,
No dimming nor defacing there.

"Some Have Eyes"

C. P.—From what poem are these lines?

Some have eyes who cannot see,
And some have ears who cannot hear;
And some who boast of liberty
Are helpless servitors of fear.

"The Diver"

F. O. S.—Can you give me the words of the poem entitled "The Diver"? It is written, I think, by Rosewig, and begins:

In the caverns deep of the ocean old,
The diver is seeking the treasure of gold.
Risking his life, &c.

"Why John Biles Failed"

J. A. J.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can obtain a copy of a short story published about fifty years ago, with the title "Why John Biles Failed to Become a Lawyer"?

"I Cannot Always See"

CONSTANT READER—Can any one tell me where I can find the entire poem which commences:

I cannot always see and understand
The onward path my ship must take,
But looking backward, I behold afar
Its shining wake.

Around a Greek Word

SARAH LEVINSON—Something like twenty years ago a friend of mine in Chicago read a poem written around a Greek word whose meaning pertains to the Song of Life in contrast to the Song of Death. As he recalls it, this poem very much resembles "Thanatopsis," even to the repetition of some of the verses, but it laid emphasis on a life after death. My friend has for years been trying to locate this poem, but can recall nothing about it except the few thoughts expressed above. Can one of your readers help him out?

"I Am Only One"

A. E. H.—Who is the author and from what was this selected?

I am only one—but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

"A Pretty Chicken"

E. S.—Can some reader refer me to the poem beginning:

There was once a pretty chicken,
But his friends were very few.
For he thought that there was nothing
In this world but what he knew.

The Proud Miss McBride

H. S.—Will some reader give me the complete poem beginning, as near as I remember it:

Terribly proud was Miss McBride,
The very personification of pride,
As she minced along in fashion's tide,
Adown Broadway on the proper side,
When the golden sun was setting.

An Old Song

G. W. L.—My mother would like to find the words and music of an old song, part of which runs as follows:

When my feet have grown too weary
further on to press my way,
And my spirit waits its bidding to
be severed from its clay, &c.

CHORUS.

I'll be there to meet you,
I'll be there to greet you, darling,
I'll be there to guide you home, &c.

"It's English, You Know"

E. M.—Can you, or any of your readers, give me the following song in perfect form? I think it is taken from an English ditty:

The ladies they wear their hair dressed in curls,
It's English, you know, quite English;
They paint up their cheeks to resemble a rose,
It's English, you know, quite English.

"Chisel in Hand"

C. A. M.—I am desirous of locating a poem containing this line:

Chisel in hand stood the sculptor boy.

"Earth Is the Richer"

B. V. IMBRIE—Can any one give me the origin of the following quotation?

Earth is the richer that she (he?) lived,
And heaven that she (he?) died.

"Tho' Night Hath Climbed"

B. V. IMBRIE.—Can any one tell me the author of these lines and where they can be found:

Tho' night hath climbed her peak of highest moon,
And bitter blasts the screaming Autumn whirl,
All night thru archways of the bridged pearl
And portals of pure silver walks the moon.

"The Man of Morn"

F. W. C.—Can you locate the poem of which this is a verse:

The Man of Morn came down the street,
And all the weary and the old
Turned young and gay and blithe and sweet
And traveled back from gray to gold.
He took the sighs and sobs and tears
And turned them into smiles and song,
And stayed the doubts and healed the fears
And steeled the right against the wrong.

A Funeral Poem

F. E. P.—I would like the funeral poem containing three or more stanzas, each stanza ending thus:

Leave we now our sister sleeping.

"The Scent of the Roses"

L. V.—Can you locate for me a poem beginning:

Let Fate do her worst,
There are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past,
Which she cannot destroy.

And ends:

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

"And Old, So Old"

L. H. B.—Can you aid me in discovering the author of

And old, so old! It almost seems
As though there flitted, shadow-wise,
Across the window's shuttered eyes,
Sweet faces fashioned out of dreams;
As though, did one but know the call,
A sudden lifted word would bring
Glad children round the corner wall,
Answering, rollicking.

"We Who Remain"

F. H.—Can you tell me who wrote the following lines, and in what volume I can find them:

But we who remain shall grow old,
We shall know the cold
Of cheerless
Winter and the rain of Autumn and the sting
Of poverty, of love despised and of disgraces,
And mirrors showing stained and aging faces. * * *

"Little House of Dreams"

L. V.—Would you be so kind as to aid me in finding the poem "Little House of Dreams"?

"An Infinite Being"

W. F.—Can you or your readers tell me who is the author of the following lines:

An infinite Being for infinite years
Was alone in the infinite void;
No sound ever broke on his infinite ears,
The silence was never destroyed.
No sight ever greeted his infinite view;
For, in fact, there was nothing to see.
All-knowing 'tis certain that nothing he knew,
Just because there was nothing to know.
In nothing his infinite skill was displayed;
He was monarch of nothing: 'twas all he surveyed.

ANSWERS

Susanna Blamire

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston Mass. — The poem beginning, "When silent time wi' lightly foot," quoted by "A. C. G." in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW AND MAGAZINE of Dec. 5, is entitled "The Nabob," and is comprised of eight stanzas. The author was Miss Susanna Blamire, who was born at Cardew Hall, near Carlisle, England, and remained there from the date of her birth, 1747, until she was 20 years of age, when she accompanied her sister, who had married Colonel Graham of Duchray, Perthshire, to Scotland, and continued there some years. She became enamored of Scottish music and poetry, and thus qualified herself for writing such sweet lyrics as "The Nabob" and "What Alls This Heart o' Mine?" On her return to Cumberland she wrote several pieces illustrative of Cumbrian manners. She died, unmarried, in 1794. Her poetical pieces, some of which had been floating through the country in the form of popular songs, were collected by Patrick Maxwell and published in 1842.

Others who answered this query were James Shand, Brooklyn; Henry Moir, New York; Elsie A. Starrett, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; V. T. Arta, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. J. J. Mackay, Raleigh, N. C.

"Eonchs of Ruby"

LAWRENCE E. ORR, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Answering "H. E. G.," whose inquiry appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE of Nov. 28:

"Eonchs of Ruby" was written by Dr. W. H. Chivers and was published in 1851 by Shepard & Spaulding, New York. Chivers's ten volumes are very rare, only the British Museum possessing a complete set. The library of Brown University has a copy of "Eonchs of Ruby." The controversy as to whether Poe or Chivers originated the form and rhythm of "The Raven" is discussed interestingly in an appendix to "The Complete Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe," edited by James A. Harrison, published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, from which the information here set forth is obtained. The following verse is there reproduced as an example of the style of the "Eonchs":

On the beryl-rimmed rebees of Ruby
Brought fresh from the hyaline streams,
She played on the banks of the Yuba
Such songs as she heard in her dreams,
Like the heavens when the stars from their eyries
Look down through the ebon night air,
Where the groves by the Ouphantic Fairies
Lit up for my Lily Adair.
For my child-like Lily Adair,
For my hen-born Lily Adair,
For my beautiful, dutiful Lily Adair.

Others who answered this query were F. M. Young, St. Clairsville, Ohio; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; Charles V. P. Young, Ithaca, N. Y.; Joseph C. Green, Princeton, N. J., and George Lincoln Burr, Ithaca, N. Y.

"The Master of Palmyra"

J. BENTLEY MULFORD, Washington, D. C.—In reply to "C. K.," who seeks information on the work of Wilbrandt entitled "The Master of Palmyra," I herewith take pleasure in listing the following editions of such:

1—Master (The) of Palmyra, by B. and G. Marburg, after the German of Adolf Wilbrandt. Seventy-four typewritten pages. Copyrighted by joint authors, Blanco and Guido Marburg of New York.

2—Master of Palmyra, drama in five acts, by Adolf Wilbrandt, translated from the German by Charles Gordon. Copyrighted by Blanche Walsh in 1899.

3—Master of Palmyra, a dramatic poem, by Adolf Wilbrandt, translated by Harriet S. Olive. Published in Poet Lore, volume 13, number 2, April-June, 1901 issue. Copyright claimed by Poet Lore Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

4—Master (The) of Palmyra, by Adolf Wilbrandt, also appears in volume 16 of "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries"; masterpieces of German literature translated into English. Editor-in-chief, Kuno Francke. Published in 1914 by the German Publication Society of New York City.

5—Der Meister von Palmyra, dramatische dichtung in fünf aufzügen. Edited with introduction and noted by Theodore Henckels of Middlebury, Vt. Published in 1900 by the American Book Company of New York, Cincinnati, &c. 212 pages, including frontispiece (portrait). 12mo.

So far as I know, Adolf von Wilbrandt, who was born in 1837, is living.

This query was answered also by Horatio G. Cozzens, New York and Louis N. Feipel, Brooklyn.

"A Wine of Wizardry"

W. D. ANTHONY, Keyser, W. Va.—Answering "J. L. O'B's" query of Nov. 28, regarding the author of the poem in which occur the words:

The vampire, seated at her feast,
Stared bloodily against the leprous moon, &c.,

the poem, entitled "A Wine of Wizardry," is by George Sterling and appeared in the Cosmopolitan Magazine between September, 1906, and July, 1907. It is blank verse, some three or four hundred lines. It is a poem remarkable for its imaginative power and the grisly pictures it gives such as:

A shrieking ghost that fiends have flayed.

Others who answered this query were Alice Cameron Voorhis, Bennington, Vt.; M. L. Fisher, William sport, Pa., and Hazel McCulloch, Minot, N. D.

Charles McIlvaine

HORATIO G. COZZENS, New York.—In reply to the request of Stella F. Bacon, in your issue of Nov. 28, for "a sketch of the life of Charles McIlvaine, author of 'One Thousand American Fungi,' the following appeared in The Chautauquan, July, 1902: "Captain Charles McIlvaine, civil engineer by profession and specialist on fungi: born at Springton Farm, Chester County, Pa. He commanded Major General Wright's headquarters guard and served as Judge Advocate of the South in the Civil War. He invented printers' copyable ink, which revolutionized commercial printing. His book, 'One Thousand American Fungi,' is monumental. By eating full meals of them he has determined over 800 edible species of fungi."

"Deep, Fiery Clouds"

V. T. ARTZ, Chicago, Ill.—The poem beginning "Deep, fiery clouds o'ercast the sky," as inquired for by B. F. B. in issue of Nov. 28, can be found among Mrs. Hemans's Hymns for Childhood, and is called "The Thunderstorm." These poems had a unique history. They were sent in MSS. to Professor Andrews Norton, for the entertainment of his children, having been written for the author's five small sons, and with no intention of publishing them. Later they were published under his auspices and meeting with such welcome in America, were reprinted in Dublin, by the author, who wrote to a friend:

"I send you the fairy volume. You will see how unpretending it is, but it will give you pleasure to know that it seemed (like a playful child) to win criticism into a benignant smile."

Others who answered this query were John R. Johnston, Brooklyn, and Nellie L. Wilson, Jackson, Ohio.

By Matthew Arnold

H. A. WHITE, Washington, Pa.—"M. I. C." quotes two lines in your issue of Nov. 28, which are from Matthew Arnold's poem entitled "Resignation." The correct version is:

Fate gave what chance shall not control,
His sad lucidity of soul.

This query was answered also by T. M. Parrott, Princeton, N. J.

"Old Glory"

RICHARD E. LOCKE, Rutherford, N. J.—The following poem is probably the one that "C. E. Y." asks for in your issue of Nov. 14:

OLD FLAG FOREVER

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightnings are sped;
She dazzles the nations with ripples of red;
And she'll wave for us living or droop o'er us dead,
The flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars stream!
And the stripes like red signals of liberty gleam!
And we dare for her, living, or dream the last dream,
'Neath the flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant dealt scars,
No blur on her brightness, no stain on her stars!
The brave blood of heroes hath crimsoned her bars,
She's a the flag of our country forever!

FRANK L. STANTON.

Others who answered this query were W. H. Vail, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Clara Hillman, New York; Adelaide Mills, New York, and F. B. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.

"Plighted"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—I append a copy of the poem "Plighted," by Dinah Maria Mulock Craik (1826-87), which may be the one "W. W. F." inquires for in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE of Oct. 31.

PLIGHTED.

Mine to the core of the heart, my beauty!
Mine, all mine, and for love, not duty;
Love given willingly, full and free,
Love for love's sake—as mine to thee.
Duty's a slave that keeps the keys
But Love, the master, goes in and out
Of his goodly chambers with song and shout,
Just as he please—just as he please.

Mine, from the dear head's crown, brown-golden,
To the silken foot that's scarce beholden;
Give to a few friends hand or smile,
Like a generous lady, now and awhile,
But the sanctuary heart, that none dare win,
Keep holiest of holiest evermore;
The crowd in the aisles may watch the door,
The high priest only enters in.

Mine, my own, without doubts or terrors,
With all thy goodness, all thy errors,
Unto me and to me alone revealed,
"A spring shut up, a fountain sealed."
Many may praise thee—praise mine as thine,
Many may love thee—I'll love them, too;
But thy heart of hearts, pure, faithful and true,
Must be mine, mine wholly and only mine.

Mine! God, I thank Thee that Thou hast given
Something all mine on this side heaven;
Something as much myself to be
As this my soul which I lift to Thee;
Flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone,
Life of my life, whom Thou dost make
Two to the world for the world's work sake,
But each unto each, as in Thy sight, one.

This query was answered also by Mary M. Jones Oxford, N. Y., and Lucy Askew Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

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Century of Essays, A. An Anthology.
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—Martin Chuzzlewit.
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Hugo, Victor. Notre Dame.
—Toilers of the Sea.
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"How Can I Keep Well?"

I WAS sitting in my office. Before me lay a pad, a paper and three freshly sharpened pencils. I was just preparing to write when my secretary announced a caller.

He was a man about 40 or 42 years of age. Height, about 5 feet 10. Weight, 170 pounds. In appearance, the typical American business man.

He asked me if I could spare him a few minutes of my time. I said I would be glad to do so—motioned him to a seat—and waited for him to speak.

"I have been reading about the Life Extension Institute for several months," he said in a quiet voice, "and a number of my friends have come here for examination. Several times I have been on the verge of dropping in myself, but something always intervened to prevent it. Then, again, I guess I felt too well to think about a doctor.

"But the other day something happened. Coming down to the office I received word that one of my best friends was seriously ill.

"I could hardly credit the news at first because I had seen him only a few days before and he had seemed in perfect health. Nor did I worry particularly, because he had frequently boasted of his good health and I felt sure that he would soon be up and around again. This morning I received word of his death.

"For the moment I was stunned. It seemed incredible that this man of all my friends should have been the one to go.

"It did not ease the sorrow of his family, nor mine, to learn that he had died of a preventable disease. Yet the shock of it crystallized into action my half-formed resolutions.

"And that is why I am here today. I do not want to break down as this friend of mine broke down. I want you to tell me how I can keep well."

He looked up at me intently as he finished and I saw that he was worried.

"There is only one way to keep well," I said slowly, "and that is to take reasonable care of your health.

"Disease does not develop over night. Like anything else it must start somewhere. Search it out before it gets too great a start and much good can be done. Wait too long through procrastination or the mistaken idea that the human body will go on and on forever without attention and serious results are almost sure to follow.

"No one is ever 'taken sick suddenly.' The outward final manifestations of disease may be sudden, but for weeks and months before, some vital organ has been giving way, until finally it can stand the strain no longer.

"Disease is insidious. Its early signs are often too slight to give you serious concern. But to the trained medical observer they tell a clear story.

"One of the best ways to keep well is to get a complete physical examination each year by thoroughly competent and experienced physicians. Thus the early development of disease, can be detected and measures taken to prevent its extension.

"As one famous physician puts it:—'All of us who have reached middle age are shocked from time to time by reading in the papers that some one whom we knew well—always one at or beyond middle age—and one whom we supposed to be in good health, has died suddenly or after a few hours of illness of acute indigestion or heart disease or apoplexy. The individual had apparently been well until illness suddenly came. But such was not the case. Chronic disease had long been slowly progressing and was not discovered because it had produced few or no symptoms, and therefore no physician had been consulted.'

"Let me tell you a little incident that will appeal to you as a business man:—

"Recently I talked with a textile manufacturer who informed me that he pays four men $5000 a year each to do nothing but inspect and test the machinery in his plant. These men are continually at work. They do not sit in their offices and wait for a breakdown to be reported. If a breakdown occurred very likely they would lose their jobs. When I asked this man how long the plant would run without inspection, he smiled pityingly. Such a question required no answer.

"The same principles are applicable to the human machinery. If a comparatively simple, inanimate machine requires daily inspection, is it too much to inspect once a year the marvellously complex human machine, with its almost infinite capacity for going wrong?

"More than 600,000 people die each year in the United States from preventable diseases. These are tragic figures. They show more clearly than words the indifference with which the average man takes care of his health.

"The Life Extension Institute was organized seven years ago by ex-President William Howard Taft, Irving Fisher and 100 leading medical men in this country and abroad to awaken the people to the need of periodic physical examinations and thereby to prevent needless suffering and premature death.

"More than 175,000 men and women have been examined by the Life Extension Institute. More than 200 concerns have extended its services to their important executives and employees.

"The character of the men behind the Life Extension Institute is the best guarantee of the high ethical plane on which it is conducted. The Institute works in accord with the highest ideals of modern scientific medicine. It is irrevocably opposed to fads and quacks and the catch-penny schemes of the charlatan.

"Guidance in individual hygiene is given by the Institute, but no medical or surgical treatment is furnished.

"I am glad you came in to see me and I believe we can help you."

* * * * * * * * *

A little more than an hour later I met this business man as he came out of the examining room. He was no longer the worried man I had talked to before. He came up to me smiling and shook me by the hand.

"I have just had the most thorough physical examination I have ever had in all my life," he said enthusiastically. "I feel easier in my mind than I have felt for months. For the first time I know where I stand in regard to disease and health. How I wish that I had brought poor old Bill Johnston in here two months ago—"

* * * * * * * * *

I watched him walk briskly from the office. Turning, I went back to my office, sat down before that pad of paper and the three freshly sharpened pencils and wrote the story which you have just been reading.

It is a story full of sadness and of hope. It is the kind of a story that should make every man and woman sit by themselves for a few moments—AND THINK!

* * * * * * * * *

One year's subscription to the services of the Life Extension Institute entitles you to the following:—

1

The Standard physical examination of the Institute which includes an examination of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat, Mouth, Teeth, Lungs, Heart, Circulation, Blood-pressure, Skin, Glands, Stomach and Abdominal Organs and general bodily conditions. Chemic and microscopic examination of the urine. Hemoglobin blood test for anemia. (Other special details are covered in the examination of women and children.)

2

A study and review by our Medical Staff of your daily living habits, personal and family history, activities, past illnesses, and any other information as to your physical condition and health problems which you may care to submit to us for consideration in connection with your physical examination.

3

Confidential detailed reports, following an extensive review by our Home Office Staff of all the data assembled in your case.

4

Suggestions for correction of Errors in Personal Hygiene.

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7

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8

Quarterly urinalysis—chemic and microscopic. The Institute will send you a special container for specimen every three months.

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Educational health literature, including appropriate Keep-Well Bulletins and the Institute's monthly journal, "How to Live." These publications cover suggestions for healthful living and personal hygiene generally, that is, eating, drinking, sleeping, working, play, exercise, posture, fresh air, etc., and timely information regarding the care of the mind and body.

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* * * * * * * * *

The work of the Institute is national. In addition to a staff of twenty-five examining physicians in its Head Office in New York the Life Extension Institute has more than 7,000 examining physicians listed throughout the United States and Canada.

The Institute's laboratory in the Head Office is one of the best equipped in the country. In this laboratory more than 8,000 seriological, bacteriological and chemical examinations are made monthly. A complete X-ray Department is also an important feature of its Head Office equipment.

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send me a copy of ***"The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life"*** and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute. It is understood that this request involves no charge or obligation.

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LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc. **Telephone, Bryant 3073** **25 West 45th Street, New York**

Sunday,
December 26, 1920

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section
In Two Parts 4

MR. PERRET'S PARTY DESCENDING THE OLD CRATER WALL

Now 350 Feet Deep, Having Been Filled in by Lava From 1,000 Feet Deep. Mr. Perret Does Not Appear in the Picture, Having Himself Taken All the Photographs.

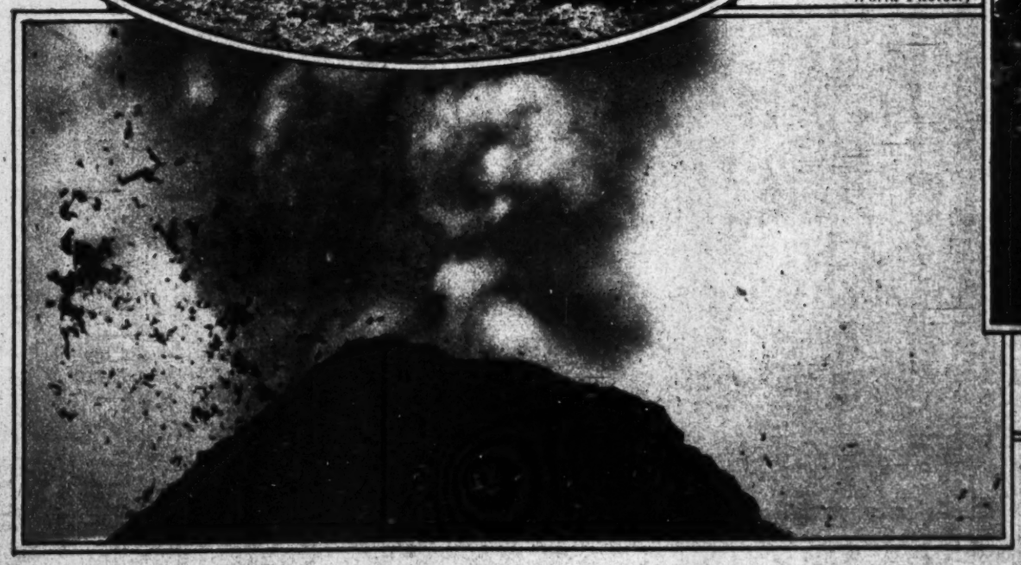
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A STREAM OF LAVA FLOWING FROM THE NEW CONE Which Had Sufficient Heat to Melt Its Way Down Into the Hard Lava Floor and Flow in Its Sunken Bed.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

ASSOCIATES OF MR. PERRET Measuring by an Electric Pyrometer the Temperature of the Lava Flowing From the New Cone, the Temperature Being 1,850 Degrees Fahrenheit.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



ON THE CRATER BOTTOM Near the Eruptive Cone in a Quiet Interval.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW CONE AND CRATER OF MOUNT VESUVIUS,

Taken From the Floor of the Great Crater by Frank A. Perret, Head Volcanologist of the Smithsonian Institution and Former Honorary Assistant of the Royal Vesuvian Observatory, Who Is One of the Leading and Most Daring Volcanologists Living, and Who Was Knighted by the King of Italy for Saving 5,000 Lives in the Great Vesuvian Eruption of 1903. The Smoking Cone Is Directly Above the Volcanic Conduit, and Its Formation Began Immediately After the Entire Top of the Mountain Blew Off Preceding the Great Eruption of the Spring of 1906.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

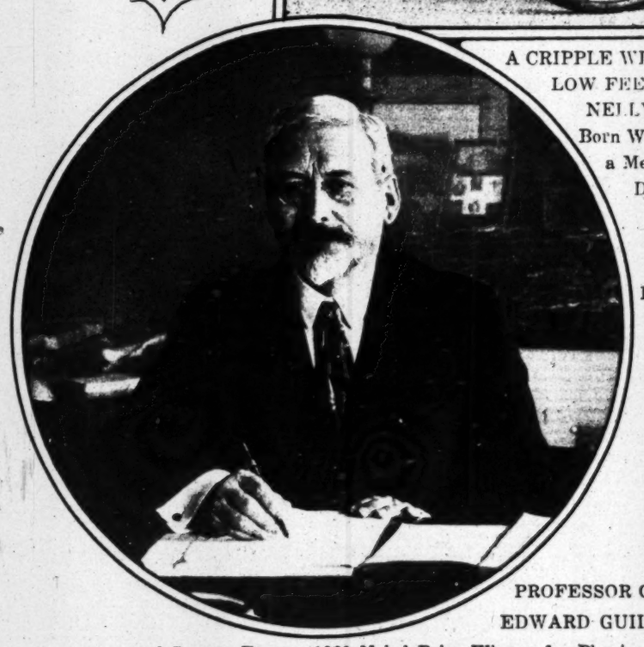
WHERE WASHINGTON'S ADVICE, "DODGE, BUT DON'T RUN," IS TOO GOOD: THE ERUPTIVE CONE Exploding and Filling the Air With Flying Masses of White Hot Lava; a View Much Too Near for Safety.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRINCESS MARY,
Only Daughter of the King and Queen of England, Presenting the Colors to the First Kensington Girl Guides Cadet Corps of Queen Alexandra's House Physical Training College.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

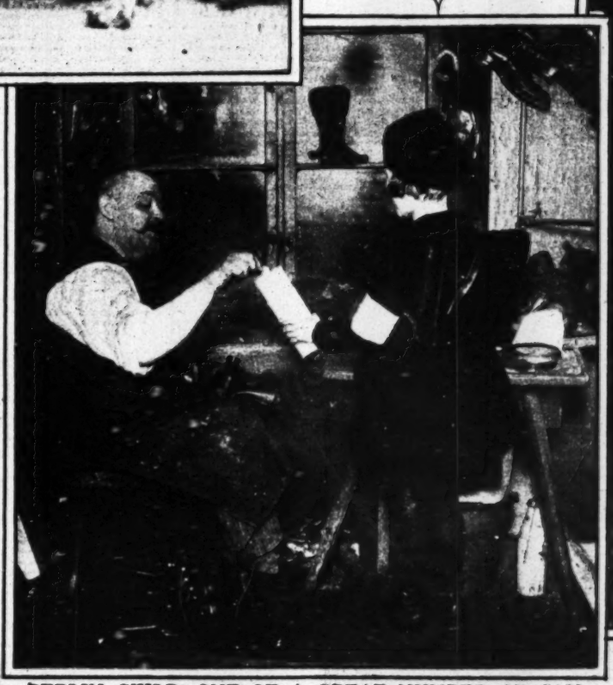
THE VIRGIN AND CHILD—BY BOTTICELLI,
in the National Gallery, London.

CARDINAL DUBOIS
Arriving at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, for His Enthronement as the New Archbishop of Paris, Succeeding the Late Cardinal Amette.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



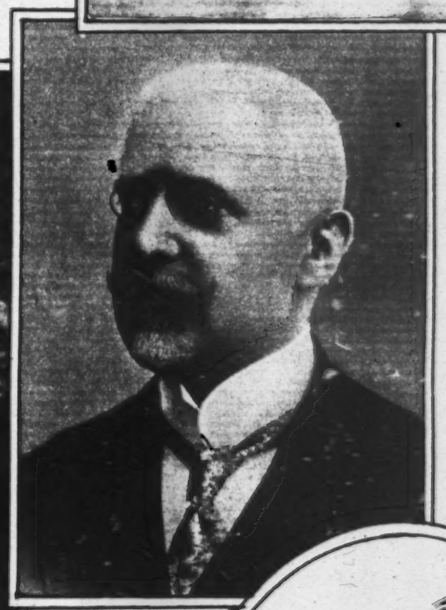
A CRIPPLE WITH A FELLOW FEELING:
NELLY,
Born Without Legs, a Member of the Dog Brigade of the National Women's League for Animals, Collecting Christmas Funds for Crippled Animals.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PROFESSOR CHARLES EDWARD GUILLAUME
of Sevres, France, 1920 Nobel Prize Winner for Physics. He Is the Head of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and Has Perfected Instruments for the Measurement of a Millionth Part of a Meter.
(Mirzaoff.)



BERLIN CHILD, ONE OF A GREAT NUMBER OF COMPANIONS SO ENGAGED,
Invades a Cobbler's Shop to Collect Funds for the Plebiscite Campaign in Upper Silesia, Where Some of the Richest Coal Fields of Germany Lie.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS CAROLYN WARNER,
Winner of the First Woman's Knickerbocker Golf Tournament to be Held in the National Capital, Only Girls in Knickerbockers Being Eligible to Enter the Contest.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



HANS SCHOBER,
Vienna's Famous Chief of Police, Regarded by Many Europeans as the Most Efficient and Successful Police Commander in Any City in the World.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

R. C. BLAND, A NORTH CAROLINA FARMER, AND HIS WIFE,
Who Has Borne Him Nineteen Children.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MR. AND MRS. R. C. BLAND AND TWENTY-ONE OF THEIR TWENTY-FOUR LIVING CHILDREN, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO THE PRESENT MRS. BLAND AND HER PREDECESSOR BEING THIRTY-FIVE, INCLUDING ONE SET OF TWINS.
Mr. Bland, Who Is a Farmer Living Near Washington, N. C., Is 65 Years Old and the Present Wife 46. When Mr. Bland's Nineteenth Child Came, Congressman Small, in Whose District the Farmer Lives, Promised a New Suit of Clothes to Each Additional Child. When the Sixteenth Child, After the Promise, Was Born Recently, Representative Small Forthwith Broke the Agreement.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

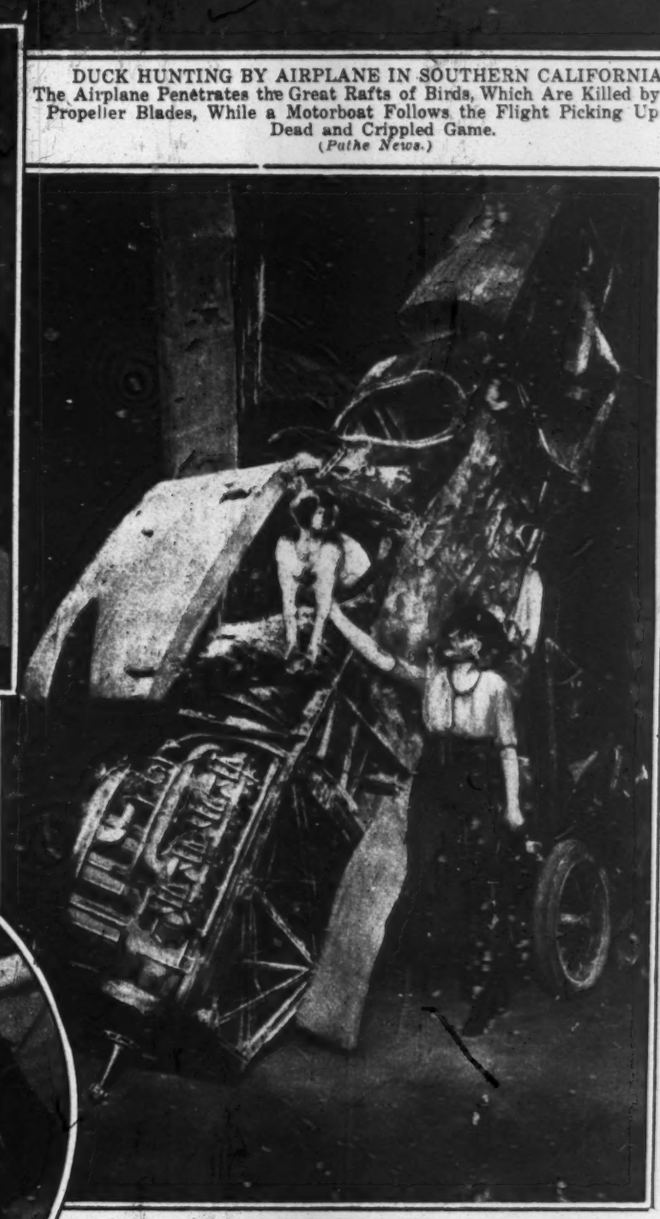
JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE
of Philadelphia, Who Spent Twenty Years of His Life as a Trappist Monk in a Monastery Cell at Gethsemane, Ky., and Who Has Recently Renounced His Vows and Wedded Miss Mary Lena Gaines of Warrenton, Va.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

SANTA CLAUS OR NOT; ARE THERE FAIRIES? THE CAMERA SAYS YES.
This Remarkable Photograph Showing the "Fairies" Dancing on a Hedge in Front of Alice Carpenter in the Village of Dalesby, West Riding, North of England, Was Recently Taken by Her Girl Playmate. It is an Enlargement of the Original Unretouched Negative Which Has Been Pronounced by Leading Photographers of England as Absolutely Genuine, Without Double Exposure, and Every Detail of the Taking of the Picture Has Been Investigated by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Who Failed to Find the Slightest Evidence of "Faking." Sir Conan Writes: "Short of Final and Absolute Proof, I Consider, After Going Into Every Possible Source of Error, That a Strong Prima Facie Case Has Been Built Up. On the Photographic Side Every Objection Has Been Adequately Met."
(By Courtesy, The Strand Magazine.)

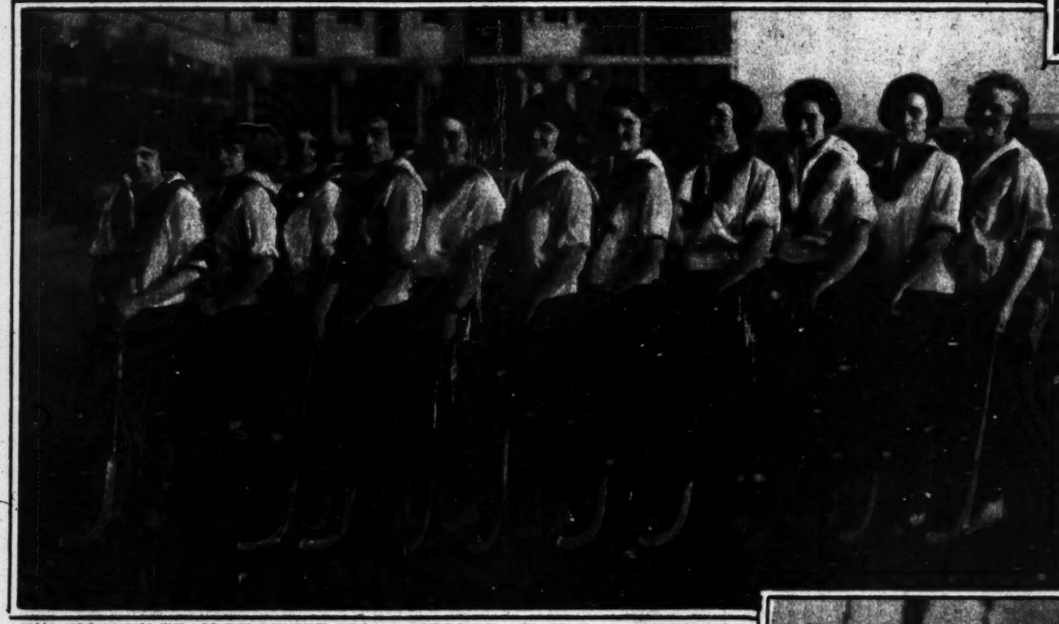
DUCK HUNTING BY AIRPLANE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
The Airplane Penetrates the Great Rafts of Birds, Which Are Killed by the Propeller Blades, While a Motorboat Follows the Flight Picking Up the Dead and Crippled Game.
(Pathe News.)

IRIS AND THE DANCING GNOME,
Second of the Two Extraordinary Photographs Taken of "Fairies" by the Carpenter Children in the North of England, Which Have Stood Every Possible Test as to Their Genuineness Which Could Be Applied by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
(Courtesy, The Strand Magazine.)

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK AND HIS FAMOUS TRICK HORSE
in a Tabloid "Hitchy-Koo" Performance on the Plinth of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street to Aid the Salvation Army's Christmas Dinner Fund.
(Paul Thompson.)



INEZ PLUMMER
in a Scene from "The Broken Wing," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.
(Times World Wide Photos.)



THE HOCKEY TEAM OF SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE, VIRGINIA, WINNERS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE OLD DOMINION.
They are, left to right, the Misses Madelon Shidler, South Bend, Ind.; Elizabeth Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Mary Elizabeth Fohl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lydia Purcell, Richmond; Margaret Gehris, Philadelphia; Maynette Rozelle, Chambersburg, Pa.; Harriet Brush, Nashville, Tenn.; Fanny Ellsworth, Bronxville, N. Y.; Burd Dickson, Pittsburgh; Louisa Newkirk, Philadelphia, and Gertrude Dally, Pittsburgh.
(J. P. Bell Co.)

ALLYN KING,
Leading Woman in "Ladies' Night," at the Eltinge Theatre, Wearing a Paris Gown of Metallic Silver Cloth, with a Garland of Silver Flowers Relieving the Severe Simplicity of the Waist.
(Schwarz.)

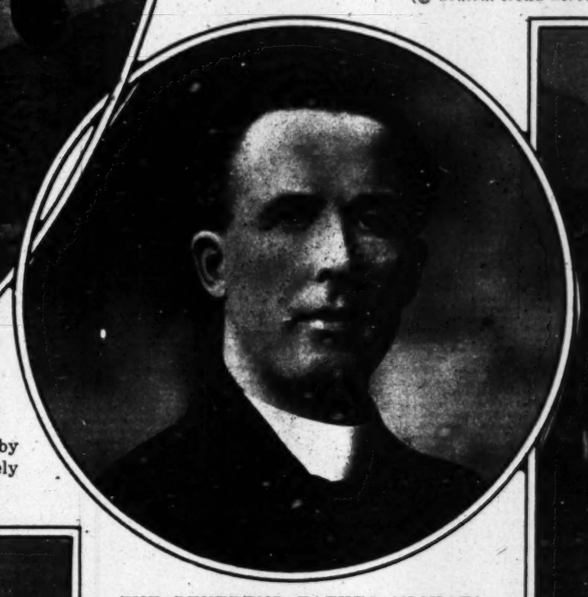
MISS CAROLYN ROBERTS
of St. Louis, Voted the Most Beautiful Girl at the Recent Yuletide Fête in Washington.
(International.)

ENGLISH NOTABLES AT THE FUNERAL OF LORD GLENCONNER NEAR LONDON.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Francis Tennant, Lord Ribblesdale, Who Married Mrs. John Astor; Harold John Tennant, Earl Grey of Falloden, Mrs. Herbert H. Asquith, the "Margot" of Her Reminiscences, and Mrs. John Tennant.
(Central News Service.)

JOSEF HOFMANN, PIANIST, AND JOSEPH SCHWARZ,
One of Europe's Foremost High Baritones, Arriving on the Baltic.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ARCHAIC
FOR THE
UNITED STATES:
THIS GREAT COLT
Which Ran Second to Spion Kop in the 1920 English Derby,
Has Just Been Purchased at Public Auction at Newmarket, England, by John Sanford, American Breeder of Race Horses, for Approximately $75,000. Archaic Will Soon Be Brought to America.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ,
First Woman to be Elected to the British Parliament, Refusing, However, to Take Her Seat, on Her Way in a Common Patrol Wagon, Accompanied by a Police Matron, to Her Trial by Court Martial in Dublin for Conspiring to Kill British Officers and Soldiers on Duty in Ireland.
(© Central News Service.)



THE REVEREND FATHER MICHAEL O'FLANAGAN,
Sinn Fein Leader and Acting President of the "Irish Republic," Who Has Been Conducting Truce Negotiations With Premier Lloyd George.
(International.)

PRINCE EMIR FEISAL,
Former King of Syria, and Son of the King of the Hedjaz, Driven From the Throne by the French on Their Seizure of Damascus, Placing a Wreath at the Base of the Cenotaph in London.

(© Central News Service.)

COUNT SFORZA, ITALIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; M. BERTHELOT OF THE FRENCH CABINET, AND GEORGES LEYGUES,
French Prime Minister, Leaving No. 10 Downing Street After Their Final Conference With Premier Lloyd George Over the Greek Situation.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

RAILWAY MEN OF THE DUBLIN AND SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY
Receiving Formal Notices From the British Government of Their Dismissal Because of Their Refusal to Run Trains Carrying British Soldiers and Munitions. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*

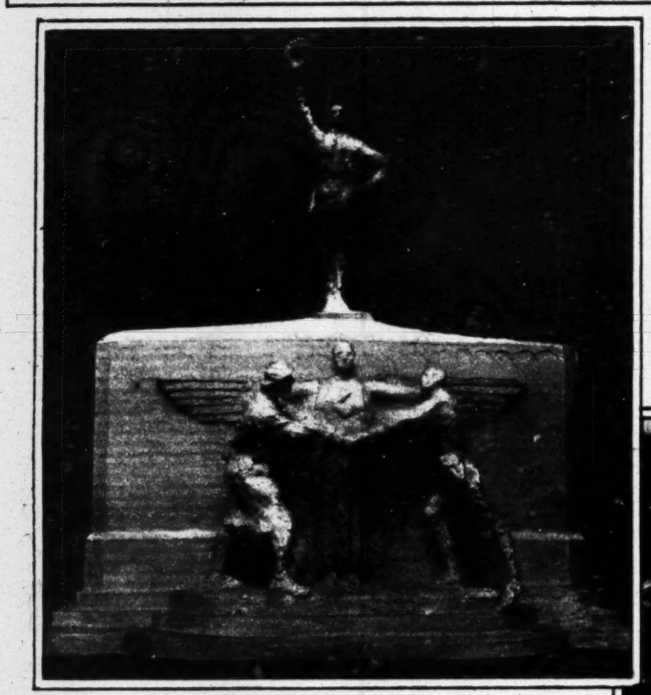
MME. TAMARA KARSAVINA,
Russian Danseuse, Whose New Dances, Now Being Shown on the London Stage, Are Creating a Sensation.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS ALICE HARDING,
Debutante Daughter of Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.
(© Clinedinst From Keystone View Co.)

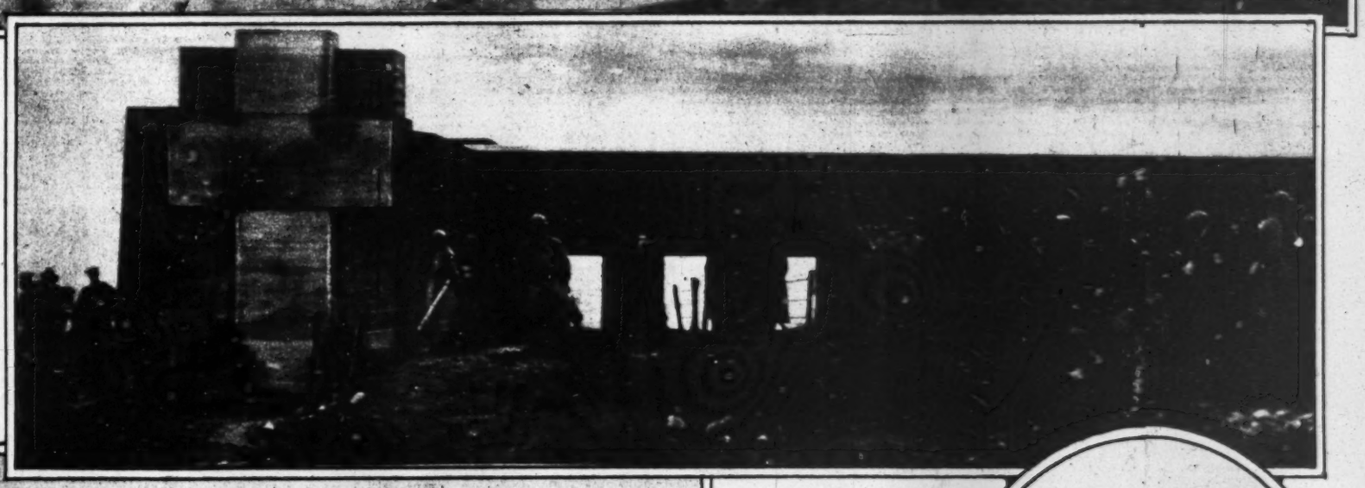
THOMAS HAND, SINN FEIN JUDGE OF SKERRIES, COUNTY DUBLIN,
Recently Shot and Killed While Trying to Escape During a Military Raid on His Cottage. He Is Here Shown With His Family Outside His Cottage Door, the Photograph Having Been Taken a Few Days Before His Death.
(International.)

GILBERT M. CHESTERTON, AUTHOR AND Critic, as "Old King Cole," Playing the Auctioneer at the Recent London Christmas Bazaar for the Children's Convalescent Home.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRESIDENT MILLERAND, ON BEHALF OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT
Erected to Preserve the Famous "Trench of the Bayonets" at Verdun, Presented to the Republic by Ambassador Wallace on Behalf of the Family of the Late George F. Rand of Buffalo, N. Y. Ambassador Wallace Appears at the Left.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TO THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS WHO DIED FOR FRANCE: DESIGN BY JEAN BOUCHER OF THE MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN PARIS BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

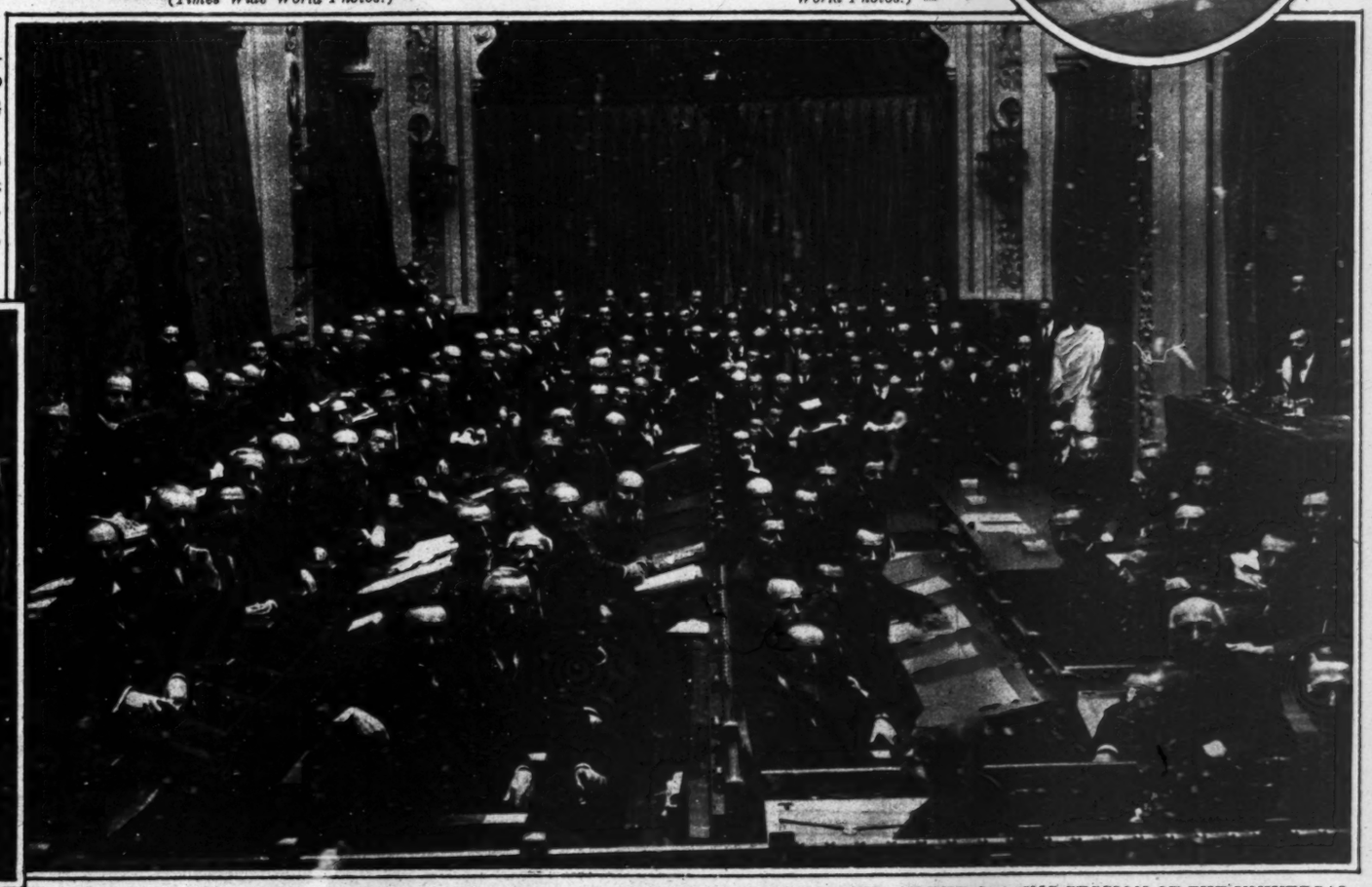


THE RAND MONUMENT OVER "THE TRENCH OF THE BAYONETS" AT VERDUN IN COMPLETED FORM, the Late George F. Rand of Buffalo Having Given 500,000 Francs That the Trench, Which Covers a Battalion of Poilus Instantly Buried Alive and Upright by a Shell Explosion, Their Muskets and Bayonets still Piercing the Surface of the Earth Above Them, Might Be Preserved.

MEMBERS OF THE RAND FAMILY, INCLUDING MR. AND MRS. JAMES RAND, GEORGE F. RAND JR., AND SISTERS, THE MISSES EVELYN AND GRETCHEN RAND of Buffalo, With Former President Poincare, Marshal Foch, and American and French Officers at the Dedication of the Monument Over the "Trench of the Bayonets" at Verdun.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WHILE ATHENS WELCOMES CONSTANTINE WITH RIOT OF JOY, ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, War Premier of Greece, "Parades" Alone Along the Promenade des Anglais, Nice.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRINCE NICHOLAS, SECOND SON OF THE KING OF RUMANIA, Sparring With His Athletic Instructor at the Celebration of Founder's Day at Eton College, England.
(International.)



SCENE IN THE RED SALON OF THE SPANISH PALACE OF COMMUNICATIONS, MADRID, AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS,
Held This Year in the Spanish Capital, and Attended by Delegates From Every Civilized Country in the World.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

CAMBRO, CALLED THE SMALLEST, LIGHTEST AND CHEAPEST MOTOR CAR in the World, Appears in London. It Weighs 150 Pounds and Can Be Bought for Less Than $300.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

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Sliced 1000 off Estimates

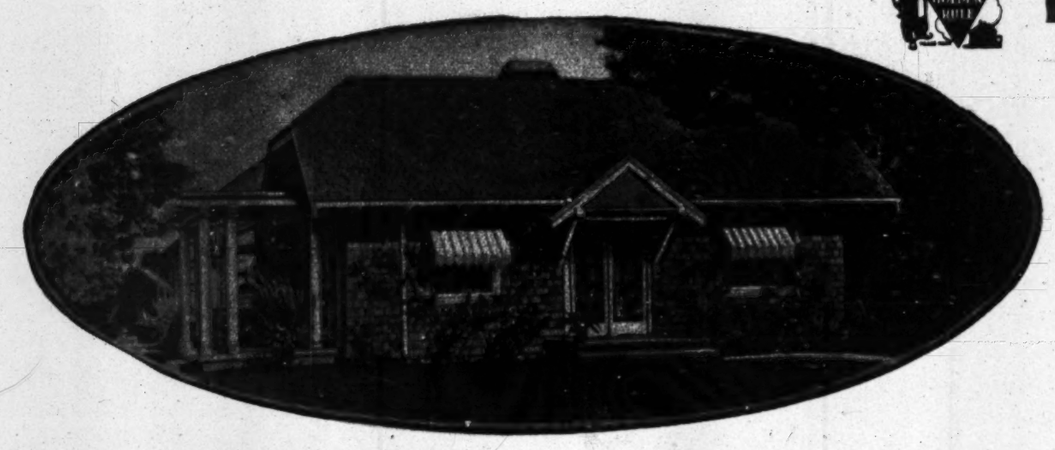
Read the Experience of Mr. O. H. Harden

Mr. O. H. Harden of Salamanca, N. Y., writes: "Recently I completed my new Aladdin Home and must say that I am very well pleased with it. Everything the Aladdin people agreed to furnish for this house came in one shipment, was first-class in every way and I am indeed very well pleased with the home.

"All pieces were cut to fit, and it did not take a carpenter to put it together, as any one that will study the instruction book on the erection of these houses can erect the house himself.

"I saved a great deal of money on my house—almost $1000, in material and labor—and am consequently very much in favor of the Aladdin Readi-cut houses, and strongly recommend them to any person who desires a durable and well-built house at a big saving of cost."

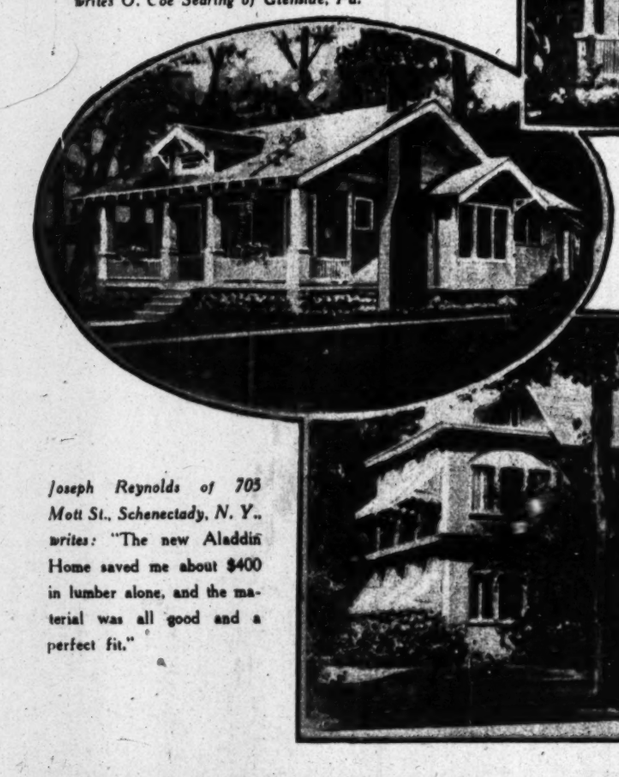
We have thousands of letters from satisifed owners of Aladdin Readi-cut Homes who have had the same experience as Mr. Harden. No matter where you live there is an Aladdin Readi-cut owner near you to whom we will gladly refer.



W. H. McKrill of Lansing, Mich., writes: "I couldn't begin to duplicate the quality of Aladdin material at any price."

Mrs. Elizabeth Norton of 811 West Henly St., Olean, N. Y., writes: "I have found the Aladdin Company more than fair in all their dealings, and no one can make a mistake by buying their home from them."

"I am entirely satisfied with my Aladdin Home," writes O. Coe Searing of Glenside, Pa.



"I found the Aladdin Company ready to do everything to please, and I am more happy with my Aladdin Home than I ever thought I could be," writes Mrs. J. J. Bragger of Waterman, N. Y.

Joseph Reynolds of 705 Mott St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "The new Aladdin Home saved me about $400 in lumber alone, and the material was all good and a perfect fit."

Mr. C. M. Hissong of La Grange, Indiana, writes: "I am the owner of an Aladdin Readi-cut house, and I am certainly more than satisfied. The carpenters in this palce said they never saw better material. I have worked a great deal at carpentering myself and I know I never before worked such fine material—not a crooked or twisted piece in the lot. Everything was cut-to-fit and went together without a hitch. I know I saved over $1,000 by buying an Aladdin Readi-cut house instead of buying at home. If I were to build either one or a hundred houses they would all be Readi-cut and bought of the Aladdin Company."

Greatest Distributing System of Lumber in the World
Complete Material for Immediate Shipment

Shipments of Aladdin Readi-cut Homes are made from the four largest timber-producing sections of the United States. From the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Canada to the Gulf—Aladdin can serve you no matter where you live. Aladdin Homes are manufactured and shipped direct from the Aladdin Company's own mills in Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oregon. Wherever you live Aladdin Homes come to you in an absolutely direct line from the nearest timber region. Aladdin National Home Building Service means shorter routes, quicker delivery and lower freight rates for builders in any part of the United States. Three days to a week are saved in shipments reaching destination. Complete sales and business offices maintained in connection with each mill. Fully 24 hours' time is saved in your mail reaching our offices.

Dollar-A-Knot Quality.

Aladdin "Dollar-A-Knot" guarantee means lumber of the highest quality. Knotless lumber—the cleanest and clearest that comes out of the forest, is the kind that Aladdin Homes are made of. This is evidenced by our famous "Dollar-A-Knot" Guarantee, which has now been in effect for over 5 years. Better quality lumber does not grow. Highest grade paints, hardware, doors, windows, mill work, etc., are all included with every Aladdin Home. The same grade—the best—is furnished for the small as well as for the larger Aladdin designs.

20 Feet of Lumber from a 16-Ft. Board.

The Aladdin System of home building has been practicing for 15 years the principle the world has only learned recently—the elimination of waste of lumber and labor. The Aladdin Book explains this system thoroughly, shows how 20 feet of lumber is cut from a 16-foot board. The great Aladdin organization, composed of experts in every branch of home building, stands ready to help you build a home at an unusual saving. Put this group of experts to work on your problem. Send for the illustrated book, "Aladdin Homes," No. 637.

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The Aladdin Book of Homes has a message for you. Amongst its pages are shown, profusely illustrated in colors, many leading home designs. Aladdin Homes are cut to fit, as follows: Lumber, mill work, floors, outside and inside finish, doors, windows, shingles, lath and plaster, hardware, locks, nails, paints, varnishes. This material is all shipped to you in a sealed box car, complete, ready to erect. Safe arrival of the complete material, in perfect condition, is guaranteed. Send today for a copy of the beautifully illustrated book, "Aladdin Homes," No. 637.

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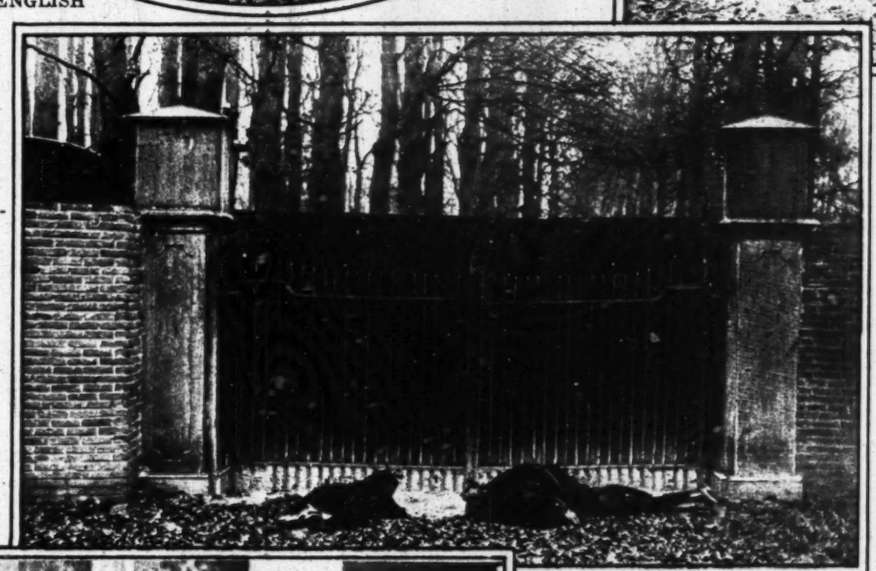
AS IF IN A ZOO CAGE: HIGH MESHED STEEL WIRE FENCE TOPPED OFF WITH STRANDS OF BARBED WIRE ENCLOSING THE ENTIRE GROUNDS OF THE FORMER GERMAN KAISER'S RESIDENCE IN EXILE AT DOORN.

The Photograph Shows the Walk Alongside the Fence, Nearer Than Which No Intruders Can Pass
(© Keystone View Co.)

DOODLES, FAMOUS ENGLISH CLOWN, Demonstrating to Sir Harry Lauder How to Get Out of a Bunker With His Own Special Type of Mashie-Niblick.
(Central News Service.)

LABYRINTHINE ENTRANCE TO THE KAISER'S PRIVATE GARDEN AT DOORN.
(© Keystone View Co.)

THE KISS OF RIVALRY: CAPTAINS OF TWO WOMEN'S FOOTBALL TEAMS
Exchanging Greetings Before the Start of the Match for the South of England Football Cup.
(© Central News Service.)



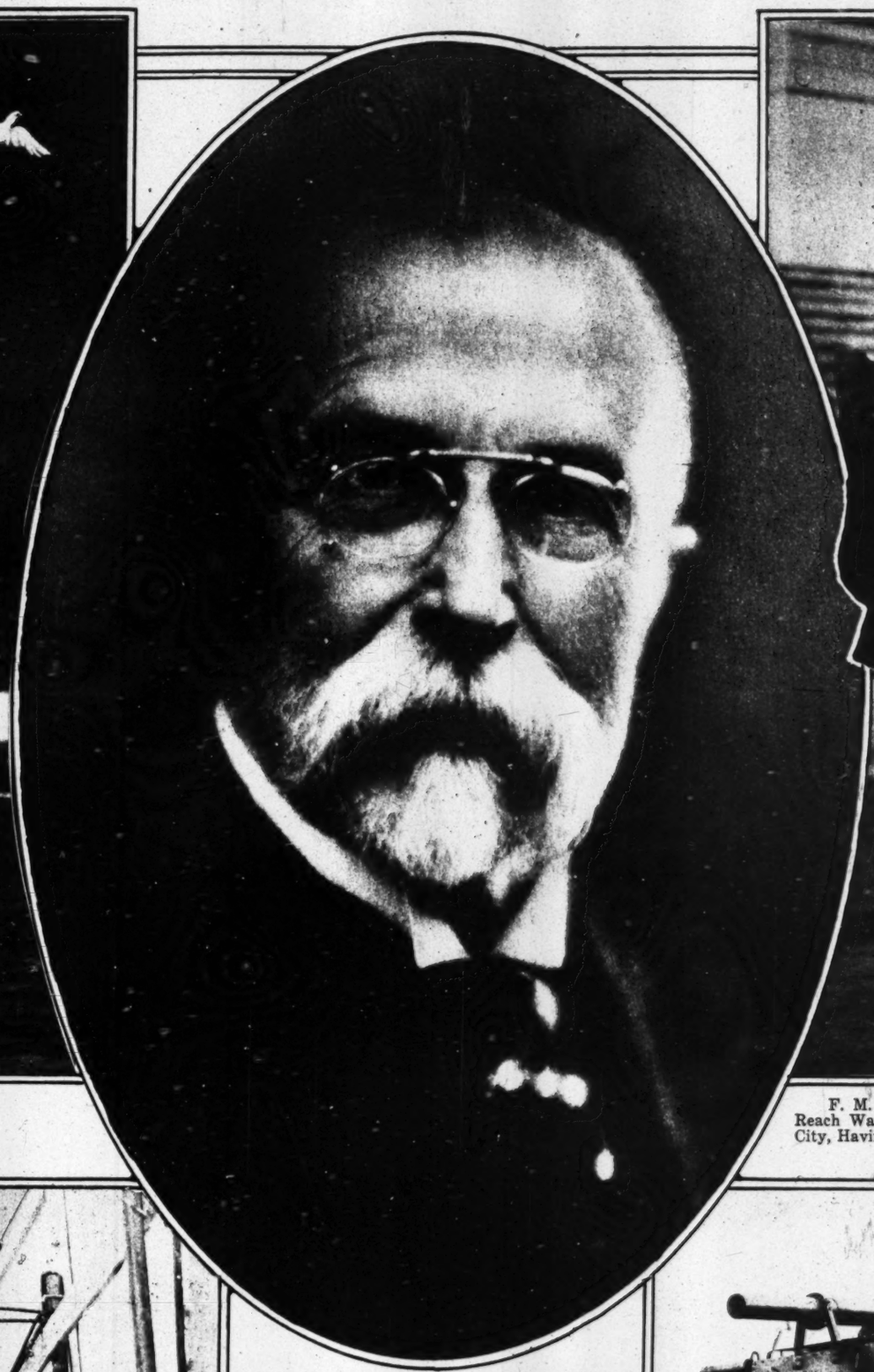
DUTCH CHILDREN PEEPING BENEATH THE GATE AT DOORN TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE EX-KAISER.
(© Keystone View Co.)

DONNA BEATRICE MARCONI, WIFE OF THE ITALIAN INVENTOR, WITH THEIR LITTLE DAUGHTER.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

FORMER PRESIDENT PAUL DESCHANEL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
Who Recently Retired in the Midst of His Term on Account of Ill-Health, Standing With His Wife, Daughter, and Two Sons, and His Private Physician, Dr. Autheaume, in Front of the Malmaison Sanitarium Near Paris, Where M. Deschanel Is Rapidly Convalescing. This Is the Former President's First Appearance Since His Illness.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

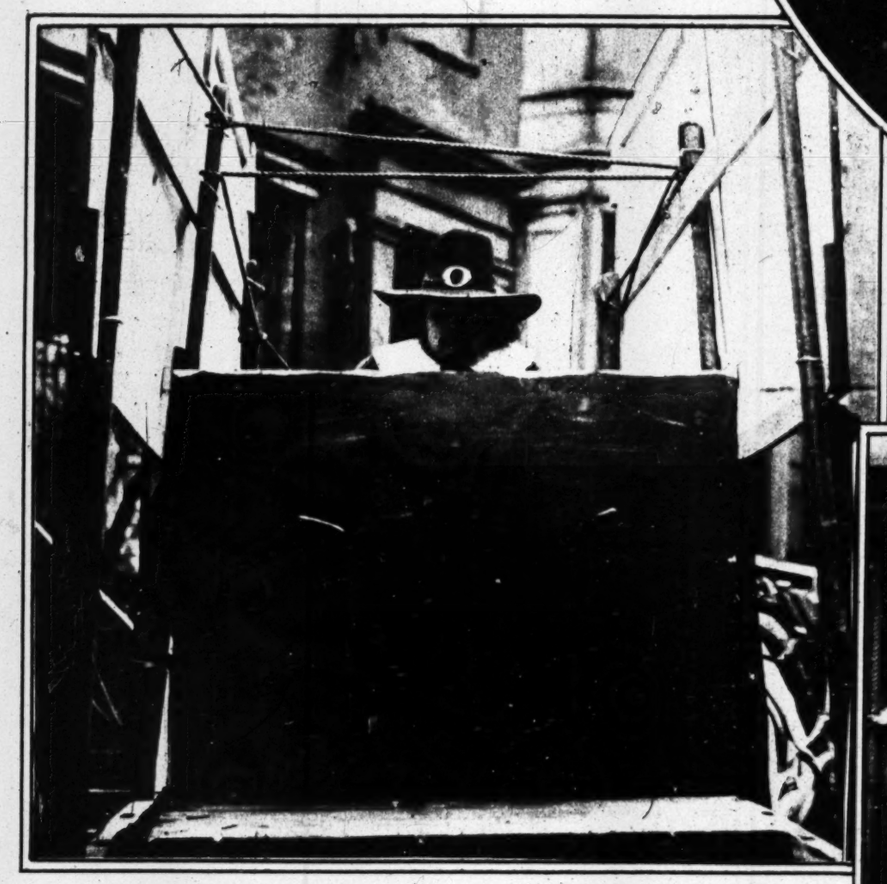
AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL SHOOT: NOTABLES OF FRANCE
Viewing the Result of Their Recent Hunting Trip Near Paris. In the Group May Be Seen Marshal Petain, Marshal Foch and Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE CALL OF THE COLLEEN: "COME BACK TO ERIN."
(By Wilmot Lunt: Courtesy, The Bystander.)

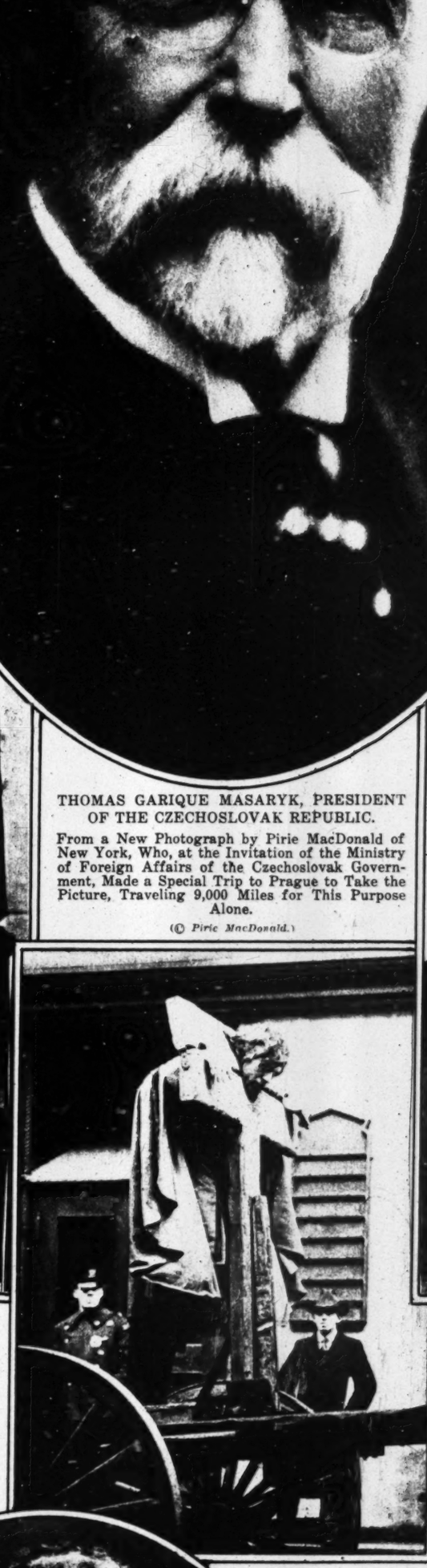


THOMAS GARIQUE MASARYK, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.
From a New Photograph by Pirie MacDonald of New York, Who, at the Invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Government, Made a Special Trip to Prague to Take the Picture, Traveling 9,000 Miles for This Purpose Alone.
(© Pirie MacDonald.)

F. M. RICHARDS OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, AND HIS BRIDE
Reach Washington on Their Honeymoon Hike Across the Continent to New York City, Having Left the Pacific Coast Oct. 30, Walking All of the Way and Supporting Themselves by Such Odd Jobs as They Could Find.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE: "HE KISSED HIS WIFE ON SUNDAY"—
a Float in the Fifth Avenue Parade Staged by the International Sporting Club Depicting Dismal Blue Law Possibilities.
(Paul Thompson.)



"FOR BOWLING ON SUNDAY:" THE PURITAN SUNDAY
Visualized and Derided by the International Sporting Club.
(Paul Thompson.)

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT VIEWING A HILL-CLIMBING DEMONSTRATION
of the New Christy Self-Propelled Caterpillar Mount for a 155-MM Rifle, the Belts Being Removable, Enabling the Mount, on Good Roads, to Travel With the Speed of an Automobile.
(International.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING AND FORMER SENATOR ELIHU ROOT
Leaving the Harding Home at Marion, Ohio, After the President-Elect's Recent Conference With One of the "Best Brains."
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

MISS HELEN TREVOR,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor.
(Aime Dupont's Studio.)

MRS. LYDIG HOYT,
Patroness of the Navy Club Ball Last Week Under the Auspices of the Officers of the Atlantic Fleet.
From a New Photograph.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Admits a Fondness for His "Half-pint" and His "Two-bits," Nicknames for Dow MacLean and Paul Young, Youngest Pages in the House.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH LABOR COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE IRISH SITUATION,
Which Reported to the Government That Cork Was Set on Fire by British Soldiers, Holding Its First Session at the Headquarters in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

(Central News Service.)

LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, "PRINCESS PAT," OPENING A SALE IN PARIS TO AID THE CHURCH OF NEUILLY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A GOLD MINE NEAR PARIS: SCENE IN THE GARDEN at the Home in Gif of a French Peasant Who Struck "Pay Dirt" While Digging a Well.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

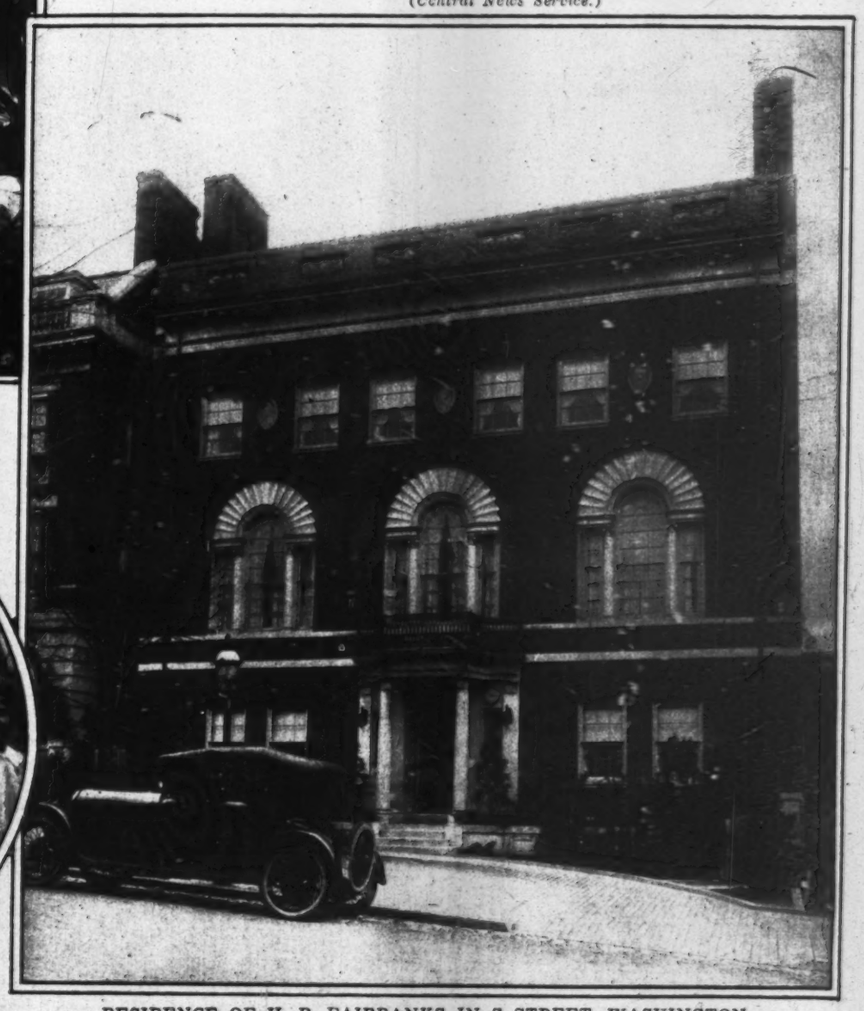
ARTHUR HENDERSON AND W. ADAMSON,
Members of the Labor Commission to Investigate the Irish Disorders, Having a Laugh at the Expense of the Photographers on Their Arrival in Dublin.
(Central News Service.)

RUSSIAN PEASANTS AT THEIR NOONDAY MEAL in a Palace Seized by the Government as a "House of Rest" Provided for Laborers Under the Soviet Régime.

(International.)

A ROYAL GOWN: EVENING DRESS OF WHITE NET
With Glass Beads Shaded From Silver to Black, Designed in Paris for Queen Victoria of Spain.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING GREETING THE WARDS of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children at the Temporary Shelter in Inwood.
(© Pathe News.)



RESIDENCE OF H. P. FAIRBANKS IN S STREET, WASHINGTON,
Purchased by President Wilson, at a Cost of $150,000, for His Home.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A DELICIOUS DESSERT

1 cup Comet Rice; 2 eggs; ½ cup sugar; 3 tablespoons butter; 1 teaspoon salt; fruit as desired. Boil rice with salt, 25 minutes, in 3 cups boiling water. Drain, and add butter (melted), sugar, and beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly. Press into well-greased mold, and set in oven 10 minutes. Unmold, and set aside until cold. Fill center with fruit—fresh or canned. Decorate with sweetened, whipped cream.

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ORDER a package of Comet Rice from the grocer today—be sure you specify *Comet*. Prepare this simple, delicious dessert.

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C Grade....$100 C Grade....$275
B Grade.... 150 B Grade.... 325
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Elegant Platinum Mountings, **$35** up.
Latest Style Hand-Carved Wedding Ring, plain or with our beautiful new designs.

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White or Green Gold, $6.50 to $12.50.
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For the BABY

Imperial Granum is the Food that gives hard, firm flesh, good bone and rich, red blood.

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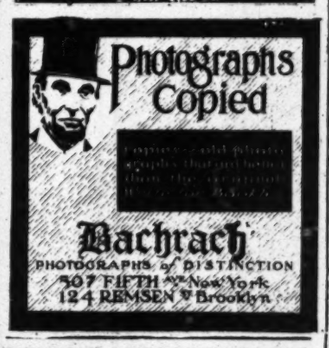

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French Tapestries in petit point from $8.95 to $189.00 each, a wonderful collection just arrived. Columbia and Good Shepherd Yarns.

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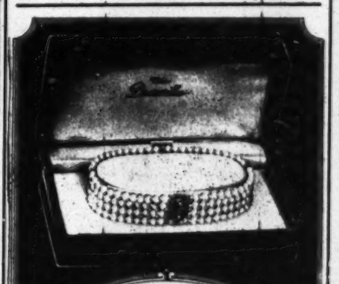

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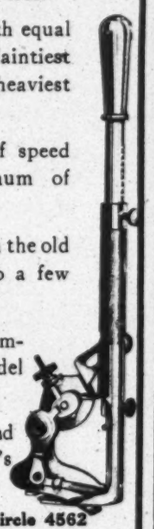

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Conspicuous *Nose Pores*
How to reduce them

Special treatment for this trouble is given in the 20-page booklet wrapped around every cake of *Woodbury's Facial Soap*. For sale at all toilet goods counters.

The Blum Ped-Tonic

Foot Protection and Health

A sensible style shoe for women. Flexible and pliant, yet sufficiently protective for health. A perfect street and dress boot for cold weather.

STYLE 1565
Black vici kid, perforated vamp and lace stay,
9.00

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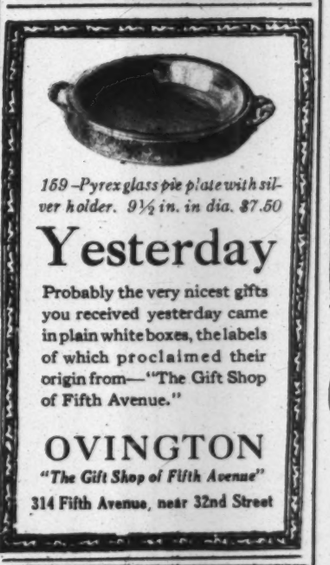
NEWARK STORES
689 Broad St., opp. Military Park.
100 Market St. Men's Shoes Only.

Mail Order Department, 2240 3d Av. Send P. O. Money Order or New York Draft Only. Delivery free to all parts of the world.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d Street.



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Warranted to write right
$1.75
Used everywhere because of its quality and economy $1.75 at all dealers or sent direct

SALZ BROS
HERALD SQUARE—NEW YORK

BLACK BEAUTY

Reduce Your Flesh
by wearing Dr. Walter's Reducing Rubber Garments
For Men & Women

Cover entire body or any part. Send for *Illustrated Booklet.*

Brassiere Price $7.00
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Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter
353 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Billings Bldg., 4th fl.
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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
Fifth Ave. at 37th St.

New Taffeta Gown
Very Specially Priced
55.00

814

814—Misses' winsome evening gown of soft Chiffon Taffeta, cleverly fashioned with draped panels, pointed at bottom and attached to net. Colorful buds and flowers on skirt and waist combine with the crushed bodice and net shoulder straps to beautify this charming gown. Obtainable in Turquoise, Coral, Jade, Orchid or Black. Sizes 14 to 20.

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The Aristocrat of Phonographs

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Just as you *want* them

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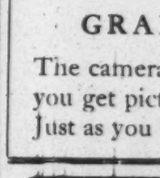

Instantaneous!
Don't add sugar; Don't add Milk
Just Add Boiling Water
Send 10c for Sample
The Maurice Co.,
347 5th Av., N. Y. C.

"We heaped the table with Christmas roses"

It's an experience — this Christmas out-of-doors, by the blue Pacific, with everybody's children testing their new toys along miles of green lawns at San Diego, California.

Then, the dinner table, banked with your own blooms and springtime foliage, and, in the warm dusk, the noble chanting of men's voices from a vine-clad balcony beneath the silent stars.

Life at San Diego means more than elsewhere because, with abundant sunshine, and the zestful tang of the warm sea-breeze, you'll find more time and opportunity for recreation & enjoyment.

Fruit and crops ripening every month in the year — the matchless beauty of ocean, mountains and bay — the advantages of a busy, modern city of 90,000 residents, and 400 miles of superb boulevards along the sea or through upland valleys and mountain passes, all combine to make this the ideal city for your permanent home.

Christmas and cool midsummer — autumn and spring — all are flower garlanded and delightful at

San Diego California

Through Pullman service is operated between San Diego and Chicago over the *new* San Diego & Arizona Railway, in connection with the Rock Island and Southern Pacific "Golden State Limited." A delightful, mild climate trip through Imperial Valley & magnificent scenery.

This booklet tells more about it. Sign the coupon and get it free by return mail.

San Diego-California Club, 253 Spreckels Bldg., San Diego, California.
Gentlemen: Please send me your free booklet about San Diego, California.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

Solid Mahogany
Toilet Table CHAIR
With Cane Seat
Special at
$9.75
Regularly $20

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Chippendale, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, **$275 to $1,200**, regularly $500 to $2,000. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, **$100 to $1,000**, regularly $300 to $2,000. Assortment of living room and upholstered furniture.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $6 up.

Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS.** M'f'rs
668 to 672 Sixth Ave., cor 39th St.

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VISIT our showroom. We do not issue literature, but assist you in your selection from fixtures hung and *illuminated*. This insures satisfaction.

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ONE DOOR WEST OF 6TH AVE.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co
Quality Service Price

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IT SUPPORTS & BINDS THE FRONT ARCH

For All Metatarsal Arch Affections.
Morton Toe, cramping of toes, enlarged little toe joints, sole callouses and spreading of foot. Worn in any shoe.

Any other foot troubles? Write or call.
C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialties,
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Satin Dress, Heavy Silk Floss Embroidery . . **$19.95**

All Wool Velour Coat-Wrap, Opossum Collar **$25.00**

Sale of 400 Silk and Cloth DRESSES
More than 30 Styles in a variety of materials
Values as high as $35 NOW **$19.95**

Sale of 375 Warm Winter COATS
Plain and Fur-trimmed models in 20 different styles
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No Mail Orders, C. O. D.'s, Refunds or Exchanges

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 Fifth Avenue, Near 31st Street

A joy to-day—plus protection for to-morrow.

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Photographer-of-Men
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

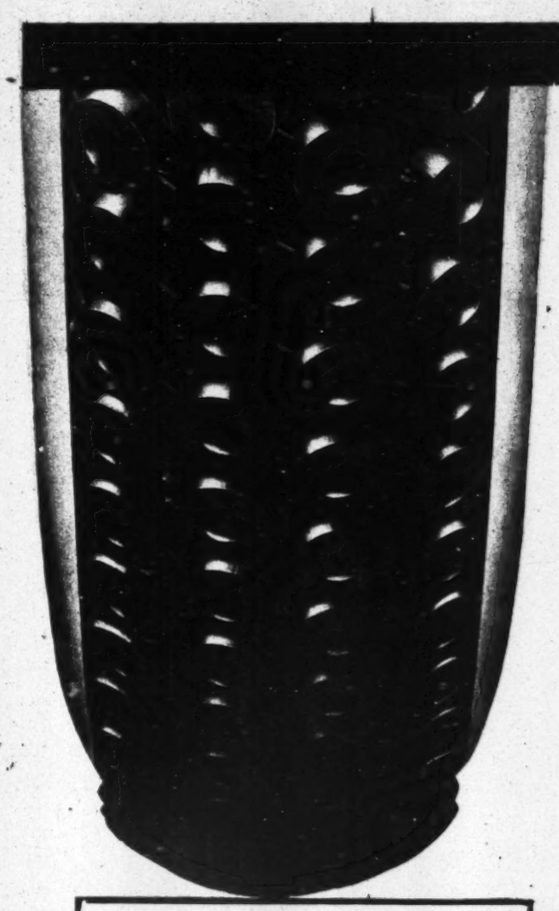
La-May Face Powder

is now used by over a million American women

Bohn Syphon Refrigerator

Call and see the Bohn Refrigerator which went through the fire — nearly burned off the doors, etc.—but the ice did not melt!

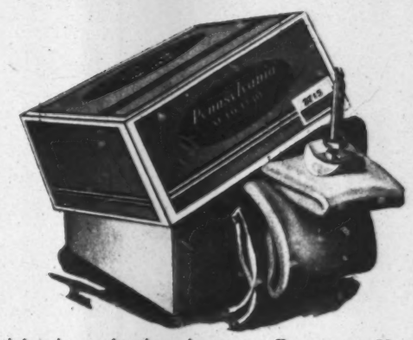
Bohn Refrigerator Shops
53 W. 42d St., N. Y.
913 Broad St., Newark.



On August 25, 1920, at San Francisco, Vacuum Cup Tires *withstood the test of rounding a wet, slippery corner at thirty-five miles an hour* in the Safety First demonstration — the feature event of the third annual convention of the National Traffic Officers' Association.

Think what such non-skid *safety* means to *you* and to those who ride in *your* car!

FREE! for January



Substantial price reductions became effective on Vacuum Cup Tires on November 10, 1920.

Notwithstanding this, we propose to give thoughtful motorists additional opportunity to prove for themselves, in the most economical manner, the fact that

The Vacuum Cup Tread will not skid on wet or greasy pavements!

For the month of January, Vacuum Cup dealers throughout the United States are authorized to give—absolutely free of charge—

One Pennsylvania "Ton Tested" Tube of corresponding size with every regular Vacuum Cup Cord or Fabric Tire purchased!

Start the New Year right. Equip your car with four Vacuum Cup Tires. Know that definite immunity from skidding on wet, slippery pavements which thousands of other prudent Vacuum Cup Tire users enjoy the year round.

If you cannot secure prompt service locally, write to the Factory at Jeannette, Pa., and your order will be filled, carrying charges prepaid anywhere in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. of AMERICA, Jeannette, Pa.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Department, Woolworth Building, New York City

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES

Your Beauty Ideals

You have three beauty ideals: to attain the wondrous charm of a lovely skin; to cherish its beauty in all seasons and all weathers; to maintain its dainty softness and smoothness against the passing of the years.

D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream combines all three of these ideals. This is why famous beauties and social leaders of three generations have relied upon it to cleanse and refresh the skin, to beautify and preserve the complexion.

The greatest charm of all, a radiant, beautiful complexion, may be easily attained and enhanced through the daily use of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. In tubes 12c, 30c, 60c. In jars 40c, 60c, $1.00, $1.65. FREE trial tube sent with our compliments. Address Daggett & Ramsdell, Dept. 664, D. & R. Building, New York.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
"The Kind That Keeps"

DRESSES for LARGE WOMEN at Wholesale Only

prima Donna

Poise—serenity—charm—all these envied attributes are within the reach of every large woman.

The secret lies in dressing *correctly*—which need not mean expensively. It is simply a matter of securing lines that convey an impression of height and dignity.

Try on several Prima Donna Dresses (being sure you are properly corseted), and see how their every detail contributes to this effect. Then select the most becoming.

Write for name of nearest merchant showing new Paris styles for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

BAUM & WOLFF, Inc.
99-103 Madison Avenue
New York

STYLE 920
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE
A frock of
FINE TRICOTINE
Embroidered with Iris Beads

Hat from Guedalia—

HARDMAN FIVE FOOT GRAND

Caruso writes:

"The Hardman is the only piano I have used in my apartment in New York. I also have one in my home in Florence, Italy.

The Hardman is my favorite."

Here, indeed, is Perfect Praise!

Moderately Priced
Convenient Terms

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Founded 1842
138 FIFTH AVENUE . . . NEW YORK
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Represented in all cities

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Women's and Misses' Fashions for Southern Wear in

BLOUSES *and* SKIRTS

29 Bramley CIRCULAR SKIRT OF COTTON HOMESPUN [illegible] orange, French blue, rose or white. 9.75

33 FLANNEL SPORTS SKIRT (superior quality) white, flesh, tan, gray or blue, circular model. 16.75

37 OBLONG CHECK GLOVESKIN VELOUR SKIRT, [illegible] on white ground with black, navy or brown checks. 19.75

41 MANDARIN SILK CREPE SKIRT, in navy blue or black with silver gray stripes, or white with white satin stripes. 18.75

SKIRTS Waist 24 to 34 in.; Length 34 to 40 in.

FEMININE SKIRT SHOP Fourth Floor

31 Bramley BLOUSE OF COTTON HOMESPUN [illegible] rose, French blue, orange, white, collar and cuffs of white linen. 11.50

35 TAILORED OVERBLOUSE of CREPE DE CHINE, [illegible], bisque, navy blue, black or white. 15.00

39 TAILORED SHIRT of CREPE DE CHINE [illegible] gray, bisque or white. 12.75

43 CREPE DE CHINE OVERBLOUSE, flesh color, bisque or white. 18.50

BLOUSES Sizes 32 to 44

FEMININE BLOUSE SHOP Third Floor

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States. Phone 6900 Fitz Roy

In Silken Hose Milady goes,
And where her dainty ankles twinkle,
You'll never see her hosiery
Reveal a fold or show a wrinkle —

Van Raalte Hose
Of Glove or Thread Silk

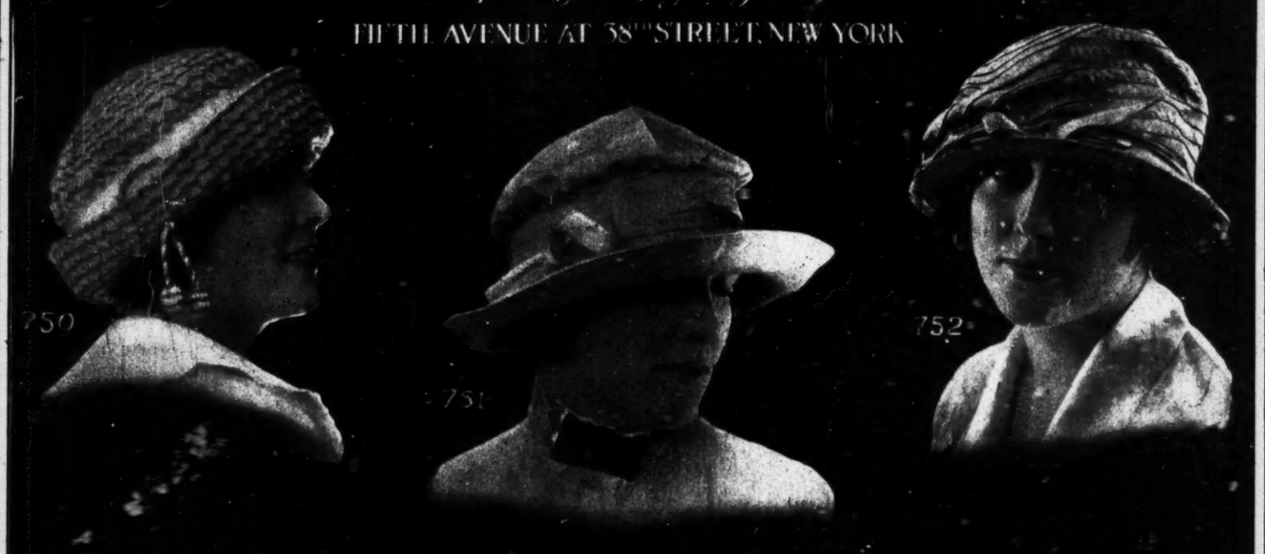
VAN RAALTE
Silk Hosiery

Made by the makers of Van Raalte Veils

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK



SPORTS *and* SEMI-TAILORED HATS

For Southern Resort and Early Spring Wear

753 Faille Silk Hat with feather facing and ostrich fancy at side. In all fashionable shades.

20.00 Tax .50

750 Soft Faille Silk Hat in plain light or dark shades, stitched with gray wool.

15.00

751 Stitched Faille Silk Hat in sports and street shades, soft sectional crown, self band and bow.

15.00

752 All-over Tucked Faille Silk Hat in sports and street shades, stitched to match or with gold and self stitching.

18.50 Tax .35

754 Large Faille Silk Hat in sports and street colorings, faced with silk or self color straw.

22.50 Tax .75

SPORTS AND TAILORED MILLINERY MAIN FLOOR

Every woman should know

TRUHU

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Pronounced (True hue)

TRUHU means WASHABLE SILKS

IN EVERY WEAVE AND GRADE
IN EVERY COLOR AND SHADE
LIGHT OR DARK — INCLUDING BLACK

ALL WASHABLE

"If its TRUHU its washable"

TRUHU SILKS
for
Dresses
Skirts
Blouses
Lingerie
Sports Apparel
Shirtings
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THE NAME IS ON THE SELVAGE
THE LABEL IS ON THE GARMENT

An Art Treasure

With its base of real cloisonne, 20 inches high, and shade of buff-toned parchment, you'll appreciate this harmonious combination of lamp and shade. A reproduction of an antique Japanese art treasure that has its place in almost every room. $22.00

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Lightolier COMPANY
509 BROADWAY
New York City

Lighting Fixture and Lamp Headquarters.

Our showrooms—at the Prince Street station of the B. R. T. Subway—are within easy reach of the heart of the city. Write for booklet "The Secret of Entrancing Light."

Section 6 | DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS

The New York Times.

DRAMA—MUSIC ART STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS | Section 6

X H SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1920. H X

OUR FAULTS AS SEEN ABROAD

Outstanding Accusations Made by Members of Other Nations Against America and Americans

TO see ourselves as others see us is as tonic at times to nations as it is to individuals. The point of view of the outsider may not be just. It may not be true. It may be out of focus. Still it is wholesome to consider it.

In these days when Americans are better known and more talked about in foreign countries than ever before, perhaps it is just as well that the unpleasant things are filtering in along with the compliments. Lindsay Russell, lawyer, has been making a list of the "knocks." Said he the other day:

"The charges brought against the United States are startling. We are accused of practically all of the same national faults and vices which we ourselves impute to others. It is helpful to consider them in series.

"We are charged with being international meddlers. They say that Uncle Sam is a veritable Don Quixote, tilting at every alien windmill. Caustic statesmen say that President Wilson, through his epistle to the Egyptians and his message to the Romans, his support of the alleged oppressed and downtrodden in all countries, has caused more misery, more unrest than any other political idealist.

"The satirical say that the principle of self-determination, if applied to our own country, would disrupt the nation. What about the aspirations of the Filipinos? What about the eight million negroes mostly disfranchised in the United States? What about the three hundred thousand Indians?

"Again, other Europeans say that we want to foist our form of government upon the entire world. Many Europeans do not agree that the United States has developed the best of all forms of governmental organizations. They disagree with our principles. The British think we add fuel to Irish flames. The Japanese think we stir up the Koreans. All around the world it is said that we ignorantly set ourselves up as models of cosmic perfection. They say we are innocent, arrogant, naive and conceited. They say that the Irish here make our Irish policy, the Italians the Italian policy, and that we have no homogeneous point of view.

Our Big Navy Program.

"We are charged with being militaristic. We regard ourselves as a peaceable nation. We think we are probably the most peaceable nation, yet we have the second largest navy in the world and we are expending more money than any other country in the attempt to wrest naval supremacy from Great Britain. The English ask what the big navy program means. Both the English and the Japanese are concerned about this. The island kingdoms depend for food and safety on the possession of adequate fleets. They ask, 'Why should the United States seek to command the seas?'

"We know that our intentions are honorable, but it is charged generally throughout the world that the United States is aggressive. It is said that the character of a nation must not be judged by one administration, but by its behavior throughout a century. It is said that during a considerable period of time we have taken Florida from Spain, the Pacific Coast and Texas from Mexico. We have annexed Hawaii and the Philippines. We fomented a revolution in Panama for the purpose of taking the territory that we desired. We have assumed an overlordship of South America through the Monroe Doctrine. It is said that we entered the World War for the purpose of putting an end to future wars and of relieving the nations of the burden of arms, and that yet today, three years after the war, we are expending for military purposes more than the other great powers.

"We are charged with being capitalistic. Deals rather than ideals characterize the average American according to unsympathetic foreign critics. We went to war, say they, for the benefit of humanity and came out with humanity's gold. They say that we renounced our dollar diplomacy and declined to use the instrumentalities of government to further foreign trade, and that today our State Department is actively engaged in supporting what it denounced a few years ago. The sophisticated refer to Secretary Colby's recent notes regarding the property of other people held in mandate for the League of Nations. They comment not too kindly on the American suggestion that the oil fields are not owned by Great Britain and France, but are held in trusteeship for the United States as well.

Other Unfavorable Comments.

"Our new merchant marine policy has awakened further unfavorable comments. Both England and Norway feel keenly on this question. Both are dependent on their merchant marine. They say that historical development has given them peculiar interest in shipping. They believe their own livelihood depends on their shipping interests. Therefore, when they are told that the United States proposes to monopolize the shipping of the world, they feel that deadly blows are being aimed at their economic well-being. But do not misunderstand me. I am not arguing against the development of our shipping. I am only endeavoring now to report faithfully the feelings of other members of the family of nations toward us.

"We are charged with being egotistic. We attempt to Americanize the world it is said. A foreign writer of importance has asserted that we are attempting to assume the erstwhile rôle of Germany. They say that we have substituted for 'Deutschland Uber Alles' 'America First' and that unless we reform our morals we shall inherit the position of Germany in the family of nations. They accuse us of being intolerant to the nationals of other countries whether we find them here or abroad. 'Swat the Jap' is the vernacular on the Pacific Coast. 'Down with the Wop' is the slogan of others. At the same time they say that we allow other groups who have established themselves here and who have acquired political influence to interfere with other countries—our friends. For example such critics say that the Irish Republic, the Korean Republic, the Indian Republic, the African Republic, to mention only a few, have been organized and financed in the United States. Some humorous Europeans suggest that we exchange the Phillipines for Ireland and thus prevent a war with Great Britain and at the same time raise our own policemen.

The Political Boss.

"We have always been convinced that the United States was a great experiment of democratic progress. In a measure that is true. At any rate I believe it to be true, but the other nations are not at all convinced of the perfection of our governmental plan. Some say we have substituted bosses for ruling class; they do not feel that the political boss is a sure sign of political progress. Perhaps they are mistaken.

"We are charged with being internationally ill-mannered. Some American travelers have always been sufficiently conspicuous to give an unfavorable name to their countrymen. Because of the indiscretions of such it has been thought that all Americans were rich and vulgar. They would buy any kind of art. They were willing to pay absurd prices to gratify silly whims. An interesting thing has happened to this kind of criticism. It has in fact been changed as a consequence of the war. They say that Europe is now itself being Americanized. What they mean is that during the war a new industrial class arose, a class of rich men made rich by manufacturing war materials or by the use of some of the other economic opportunities which were available. The Europeans have found that their own nouveaux riches did the same kind of thing which was previously objected to as American. In Germany, in Austria, in Italy this is especially noticeable. These are minor things, mere superficial aspersions on manners and customs. Very serious charges are, however, brought against us.

Streams of Resentment.

"We are charged with brutality toward immigrants. They say that we invite immigration from all the world and that we exploit in various ways those who come. Here, again, I am not saying that the criticism is well founded. I do not think that it is on the whole. But I am concerned to discover chiefly what other peoples are thinking and saying against us. The papers of many countries have published articles telling of the unjust and harsh treatment accorded their nationals in the United States. That resentment is one of the minute streams which go to make up the full current of international opinion.

"If particular countries are regarded it is possible to hear often contradictory opinions. Some Russians are against us because we failed to intervene when intervention was a popular thought, and others are against us for quite different reasons. The largest amount of criticism comes because of the alleged blockade. It is said that the largest group of anti-Bolshevists now want the so-called blockade lifted because of their belief that regardless of the present Government the next generation of Russians, who are children today, must be safeguarded. It is not necessary to seek the Soviet criticism. That, of course, is inevitable and may be accepted as such. Yet, even in Soviet Russia is found a criticism which, from totally different angles, is echoed in many countries. It is that we are a middle-class country, and that we have a bourgeois outlook. A Russian proletarian says that with as much bitterness as does a Western European aristocrat, and they both mean much the same thing. That criticism, it might be observed, points to our essential strength. The fact that we have a middle class and that the middle class has been prominent has given character to our institutions. But I am reciting hostile criticism and not offering at this place the defense.

"We are charged with being Puritanical. Another criticism arises from our prohibition law. In a sense we are called a 'blue' nation. The Italians feel peculiarly keen about this. The Germans do, too, but under the existing circumstances they feel more constraint about expressing their views. Many Europeans in various countries accuse us of being moralistic, Puritanical, and even hypocritical. Some go so far as to say that we let the rich drink and take away the poor man's wine and beer. There are answers to this as to other charges, but we need not make them now.

Hostile Emotions.

"Nobody who has any knowledge of what is said and thought and felt in Europe or in the Orient can be unaware of the very deep friendship and appreciation which characterize the attitudes of most nations toward the United States. And yet those general feelings of good-will are not enough. They can be disturbed and they often are disturbed by some clash over a relatively small issue. It is, moreover, so very much easier to arouse hostile emotions than it is to cultivate friendly feelings that a nation which has occupied the place the United States has in the family of nations ought to be peculiarly careful to avoid giving real occasion for dislike or offense. I do not for a moment mean to say that the grievances and the criticisms I have cited are the things which necessarily lead to international trouble. Nothing necessarily leads to trouble. But I do say that it is wise to keep our own house in order.

"More than that, those eager to hear favorable comment have only to listen to the praise of the numerous peoples throughout Central Europe and the Near East who have benefited by America's good works. They will find real plaudits for the conduct of the United States toward Cuba. But all of us know the many excellent things which we have as a people and as a Government achieved. The fresh memory of those things is perhaps a sufficient solace to enable us to endure less appreciative comments."

HE GAVE AWAY ALL HIS MILLIONS

Russell H. Conwell, Preacher and University President, Was a Lawyer Before He Discovered His Life Work of Unique Philanthropy

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY.

ONLY the New World could have produced him—this wandering preacher of golden opportunity.

In a way his story is a history of modern America. What he sees and what he has failed to see, what he has done and what he has never thought of doing, what he is and what he is not, tell one chapter at least of the record of our times.

Material success, the accumulation of riches, is sometimes held to be the ignis fatuus, the misleading light, which lures mankind along false paths. But Russell H. Conwell, pre-eminent preacher of the personal opportunity and the individual achievement which leads to such success, has in his own person despised it.

During sixty-one years of active work he has personally acquired a sum which, had it been saved and put out at interest, instead of being scattered in endless gifts, would amount to $11,000,000. Today, at the age of 77, he continues to earn something near $50,000 a year—and he has nothing. For others he has counseled riches; for himself he has chosen relative poverty. To others he has imparted the energy which resulted in wealth, but for himself he has spurned all accumulation. That trait among others has distinguished him from the mass of his countrymen.

Russell H. Conwell was born on a threadbare farm in the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts in 1843. He struggled and suffered as only the spirited child of poverty-stricken parents can when driven to seek the opportunity of education. He paid the harsh price which schools and colleges exact of impoverished youth.

Poor Boy in New England.

The struggles of those days burned deeply. They determine his work today. He left the farm. Success came to him. He was thrown in contact with many of the great figures of the world. John Brown was a familiar guest at his father's home. He knew Lincoln. William Cullen Bryant was a neighbor. Emerson he knew. Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes were his friends. As he freed himself from the limitations of his early environment he got the chance to meet many of the Victorian giants. Garibaldi was his friend and host. Bismarck he knew slightly. He visited the homes of Tennyson and Dickens. As a lecturer he served with Henry Ward Beecher, Robert Ingersoll and John B. Gough. Among writers, Horace Greeley and Bayard Taylor were his companions. He laid the foundations of fortune as a lawyer and editor. Then suddenly he left it all and became a preacher on a pittance, and unexpectedly discovered that his real career had begun.

Today he is the pastor and builder of one of the largest protestant churches in America, the Baptist Temple of Philadelphia. He is the founder and head of Temple University, a singularly interesting institution, which has about 7,000 students. He has established two hospitals and in a considerable measure has himself supported the institutions. But, most noteworthy of all, he has personally aided thousands of young men and women to obtain the college education he himself so eagerly desired in his boyhood.

He has been able to do all this because of his talent for oratory, his genius as a lecturer, coupled with his authorship of a number of highly remunerative books. For forty years steadily, for sixty-one years intermittently, he has spoken to American audiences. During a large part of the year he now lectures five nights a week—210 lectures a year. In addition to this, in spite of his seventy-seven years, he preaches twice each Sunday to audiences which vary in numbers from three to four thousand. During the earlier years his lectures provided some of the essential funds whereby the church and the college were supported. But for a long time the earnings from the lectures have been distributed to students throughout the country.

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell.

Helping Individual Students.

This particular philanthropy marks Dr. Conwell. College students and more particularly college officials write to him concerning the needs of boys or girls who, with assistance, could earn their way through college. Dr. Conwell insists on helping those who are willing to help themselves so far as they can. How many he has aided is not reckoned exactly. From one lecture alone, however, the famous "Acres of Diamonds," 2,660 young men and women have been helped in the last forty years. The total number is estimated at more than 5,000.

Scattered all about the country are men and women whose education was made possible by Dr. Conwell's gifts. Several members of the present Congress were helped through college by him. Three or four bank Presidents in Philadelphia were the beneficiaries of his philanthropy. Who they are is his secret. I traveled with the lecturer from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, where, on one of the stormy nights of this December, he was scheduled to lecture. As a result of that night's efforts on the part of a man 77 years old, a boy in Amhurst received the funds with which to stay at college through the current academic year.

The money is given outright to the students. Dr. Conwell thinks now that a loan fund might perhaps have been wiser. The money returned by students after their graduation would have served again, and a larger number might have been aided. But his custom was established decades ago, and it has not been changed.

A Gift from Rockefeller.

A curious episode occurred in this connection within the last few months. John D. Rockefeller Sr. is an old friend of Dr. Conwell. The oil man thought that the lecturer should have at least a small sum of money against a rainy day. So he sent a check for $1,000 as an emergency fund. Dr. Conwell happened to know of ten students who would be mightily aided by $100 each. He divided the gift in ten parts and wrote to Mr. Rockefeller, telling him about the young people who were benefited by the money. Mr. Rockefeller wrote a note in which he said he was glad that the students were helped, but that he had intended the money for Dr. Conwell. Consequently he was asking his office to make out another check for $1,000, which the lecturer would kindly conserve for his own possible needs!

That quality of doing personally whatever was at hand explains many of Dr. Conwell's achievements. Until he was 37 years old he was a lawyer. Suddenly he decided to become a preacher. One of his clients—he was then Lieut. Col. Conwell, a Civil War veteran and a practicing lawyer of Boston—asked him about the legal methods of disposing of a church. This particular church was situated in Lexington. Its attendance consisted of only five or six persons, and the building was falling to pieces in decay.

Colonel Conwell had been conducting a Bible class of 800 members at Tremont Temple, and he had long suppressed a desire to preach. When he went out to Lexington to consider methods of disposing of the church, he found a few old members of the congregation who were much troubled at the prospect. He decided on the spot to give up his law practice, which was large, and to accept the responsibility for building up the church. On the second Sunday he had a big audience, and part of the church broke under the unfamiliar weight. The next morning, with a crowbar and other wrecking tools, Colonel Conwell began to tear down the dangerous portions of the structure. When he had gone to the church the treasury contained $1.50. The sight of the new minister at work with a crowbar was too much for Lexington. Funds at once became available. A new church was established.

A few months later a decaying church in Philadelphia needed a new minister. Dr. Conwell liked the prospect. He went to Philadelphia, where he found a congregation even poorer, individually, than the one he had left in Lexington. His oratory attracted crowds, and soon it was necessary to build a church. The members of the congregation were poor, so poor that it seemed impossible for them to give the money needed.

A Start With 57 Cents.

Help came in a strange way. A little girl, Hattie Wyatt, wanted to go to the Sunday School. The building was so crowded that she could not be received. She was much distressed, and as it happened a little later she fell sick and died. She had a toy bank which contained 57 cents. That money she told her parents to give toward the building of a new church. Those 57 cents built the church, says Dr. Conwell. For as soon as he got the bequest he picked out the lot he desired on Broad Street and approached the owner. The owner did not want to part with his property. Before the interview was over, however, he had sold the land, and Hattie Wyatt's pennies composed the first payment.

From that start the church grew. It is now called the Temple Church because of its size—more than 3,200 seats and space for 4,000 people on great occasions. Admission is in part by ticket. Two thousand members of the congregation are ticketholders. After they are admitted others may come.

Week in and week out Dr. Conwell preaches to this large congregation. The matter of holding the interest and attention of a large audience is difficult, as many aspiring orators at the national political conventions have learned to their humiliation. The Temple Church has never been able to find an adequate understudy for Dr. Conwell. Consequently, regardless of his almost four score years, he is impelled to continue to preach twice every Sunday. Strangely enough, the preaching does not fatigue him. But he admits that meeting the enormous crowds afterward, shaking hands with fifteen hundred to two thousand people, some times is wearisome after the evening service.

From the church experience and from the memories of his own hardships at Yale, where he supported himself just at the beginning of the civil war, Dr. Conwell got the impulse to found a college. The development was simple. In 1884 Philadelphia had no evening schools. Education, the preacher believed, was the key to opportunity. Young men and women, desperate with the sense of the hopelessness of emerging from the hard industrial and commercial conditions of the decades immediately after the civil war, came to Dr. Conwell for advice and help. He established classes, and out of these classes grew the conception of a city college at which sons and daughters of the poor might get sound instruction and at the same time support themselves.

College for the Poor.

The college advanced under heavy difficulties. It had no endowment and no buildings. The idea itself seemed bizarre and impractical. But in his capacity as a lecturer, Dr. Conwell had a large earning power, and he threw himself into the venture. Students now come in numbers to the institution, which because of its professional schools is termed a university. They come from all parts of the country. Chiefly they are young people who have nothing in assets except the desire to learn. Boys arrive from the South or the West with less than a dollar in funds.

The college authorities have established relationships with business houses of many kinds, and by this agency part time work is found for students. Classes are arranged so that it is possible for pupils to study and to work. The students are employed in small stores and in large plants. The variety of service they perform is exceedingly wide. They pay their own tuition fees, except for a few who have scholarships. During the present semester there are approximately 7,000 students in the institution. About half of them have been placed in jobs by the university, and a large number of others are working. Dr. Conwell does not have to lecture to aid any of the students in his own university. His gifts are all to young men and women at places where it is less easy to be self-supporting.

In addition to a college of liberal arts, schools of law, medicine and dentistry, and a teachers' college are maintained. The founder thinks that all towns of 5,000 inhabitants ought to provide institutions where first grade educational training is available to all. Since he pioneered in this field, the growth of urban colleges and universities has been conspicuous. Many cities have offered higher education to their residents. In few places, however, have the needs of penniless youth been more acutely sensed than in Temple University.

World's Record in Lecturing.

Dr. Conwell probably holds the world's record as a lecturer. He began as a youth. During the first years of the civil war he was a famed "boy orator." He made speeches in behalf of the war and until he was allowed to enlist was used as a recruiting agent. His most famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," is the story of the opportunity which lies humbly at hand. It has been delivered 5,921 times. Probably 10,000,000 people have heard this and other Conwell lectures.

"Acres of Diamonds" was suggested by the Indian episode of the men who went vainly around the world in search of riches, only to learn that on his own small farm acres of diamonds had been uncovered. The lecture was once delivered on the banks of the Jumna River, in India, to English soldiers. It has been given in the enclosure in Jerusalem where Solomon's Temple is reported to have stood, in the Garden of Gethsemane, and in Jericho. The King and Queen of Norway heard it, and again it was delivered in the royal palace at Stockholm. Dr. Conwell has many lectures, but "Acres of Diamonds" has been heard as often as all the others combined.

During all these years he has been first a student and a follower, and afterward an associate, of many great lecturers. He heard Henry Ward Beecher sell a fugitive slave at auction in his church in order to obtain money to buy the slave's freedom. He heard Abraham Lincoln make his Cooper Union speech. The beginning of that speech was a failure, according to Dr. Conwell.

"William Cullen Bryant, our old neighbor, presided at that meeting," recalled Dr. Conwell the other day. "When Mr. Bryant arose to introduce the speaker of the evening, the latter was known to few, seemingly, in that great hall. Mr. Bryant said, 'I can introduce to you the next President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.' Then through that great audience flew the query as to who Abraham Lincoln was. There was but weak applause.

The Stirring Lincoln.

"Mr. Lincoln had in his hand a manuscript. He had written it with great care and exactness, and the speech which appears in his official biography is the one that he wrote—not the one that he delivered as I recall it. Lincoln read three pages of his speech, and had gone on to the fourth when he lost his place and began to tremble and stammer. He finally turned the manuscript over two or three times, threw it on the table and let himself go, as they say in the West. Then the stammering man who had created only silent derision to that point suddenly flashed out. The awkward arms and disheveled hair were lost sight of in admiration of that magnificent address. The immense audience immediately began to follow his thought, and when he uttered that quotation from Douglas, 'It is written on the sky of America that the slaves shall some day be free,' the applause was so great that the building trembled, and I felt the windows shake behind me. I thought of the auction of the night before. Here, too, was a man enlisted in the cause of freeing the slaves. I went home strangely stirred."

Dr. Conwell, then Captain Conwell, knew Lincoln later in the war, when he visited the White House to make a plea in behalf of a boy who had got in trouble in the army. During the years after the close of the war his own reputation as a speaker and writer increased, and he began to travel on the lecture circuit. Beecher and Ingersoll and Gough became his companions. Of all the lecturers he has known—and Dr. Conwell's career is contemporary with the rise of the lecturer in this country—that old advocate of temperance, John B. Gough, stands highest in his appreciation.

"There was more eloquence in the flapping of John B. Gough's long coat tails than there was in the oratory of the best of his rivals," said Dr. Conwell, recalling the phrase of one of the critics contemporary with the Gough period of America.

Dr. Conwell himself carries on the tradition. He is perhaps the last of that coterie of gifted men. In a measure he bridges the gulf between that past and the present. From such associations and from other experiences, harsh and rich, he has built up his philosophy of America.

[Dr. Conwell's recollections of John Brown, his wholesome philosophy of life, his unique charities, his receipt for success and his views on prohibition and blue laws will be the subject of an article next Sunday.]

CRIPPLED BANKER'S SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLES

YOUR subways are a bit confusing, aren't they? Yesterday I got on a train and came straight down here. Today I had to change twice."

There is nothing unusual in this statement. Many visitors to New York have said as much and more. The thing that makes the statement worthy of repetition is the fact that it was made by Michael J. Dowling. To a good many people the name is enough to place this highly interesting personality. Others, however, may not know the facts that have made his career a red letter page in American chronicles of achievements through pluck.

Mr. Dowling, or "Mike," as he is known by his frock-coated confreres, is the able citizen of Olivia, Minn., who, starting in life with the handicap of the loss of both legs, one arm and part of the remaining hand, rose to be a leading banker of Olivia. He was 15 years old when the misfortune on which he built his later success overtook him. He was caught in a Minnesota blizzard; the amputations mentioned were necessary in order to save his life. Few men are now more widely known in his own State than Mr. Dowling, and it is said he might have been Governor of Minnesota but for an honesty and independence of mind that refused to work with the politicians.

Michael Dowling, who wears two artificial legs and an artificial arm and hand, came to New York to attend a meeting of his banking associates. While chatting informally with them about the things that were happening in Minnesota the news of his school for cripples in Minneapolis leaked out. The men were speaking about assets and liabilities, taxpayers and tax consumers. It was then Mr. Dowling made the statement that the real evolution an progress of a State could be gauged by its ability to turn its liabilities into assets, its tax consumers into taxpayers.

"Take, for instance," he said, "the public school for cripples in Minneapolis. That is one way in which the citizens of that State are working out the problem. I'll wager that none of those children attending the school today will ever become a public charge." Mr. Dowling was asked to elaborate. He did in the interview that follows:

"The problem of cripples has always been one very near to me. Naturally. When the war came and the wounded boys began coming back I felt that in spite of the handicap of two artificial legs, one artificial arm and hand, and only part of a thumb and palm of the other in good shape, I could be of some value in fighting the enemy. My work was not to wage war against soldiers, but against the terrifying loneliness, hopelessness and ugly morbidity from which the maimed men suffered.

"I went to our men in the camps and hospitals on this side the waters and talked with them, telling them of my experiences. I went overseas and talked with the men in England and Belgium. The thing to do was to make these men buck up and put into their beings the spirit of fight against odds.

"There is no better material for I. W. W. propaganda than the crippled and the maimed. Allowed to saturate himself with ideas of self-pity, a handicapped individual soon gets to a point where all ideas of self-help and independence go and he relinquishes himself to the thought that there is no need for him to exert himself to overcome his disability because society is responsible for his well-being.

"There was a time when I used to be sensitive when people spoke of my infirmity. I didn't want people to notice that I was any different from normal folks. The war changed that. I didn't mind how many times I repeated my story, knowing full well that some wretched, unhappy lad would gain the courage to face the next day because of it. After a time that work ended, and I went home. The memories of those wounded boys went with me. There seemed nothing more, however, that I could do for them. But there was something that I could do at home for others like them. There were the crippled children who needed help.

"One of the most piteous spectacles, I think, is the sight of some poor, helpless, handicapped child looking out the window watching the other children at their games on their way to school. Investigation proves that the vast majority of these waifs, ranging in age from 5 to 18 or 19, were kept at home, without education or recreation of any kind except that given by the members of the family. 'What happened to them when they grew up?' was the question put to these families. The richer people clenched their teeth and said the families would continue to take care of them for all time; the poorer shook their heads and confessed that they were facing the dread of public institutions.

"Scores of lives were thus being wasted because of lack of proper educational provision for them. These children were growing up in an environment where they constantly felt their handicap, where there was no incentive to emulate any of their own kind. That, after all, is the secret of all human endeavor, emulating a fellow individual.

"Why not a public school for crippled children? This idea was presented to the business men of Minneapolis and they discountenanced it. They thought it an extravagance, the outgrowth of a personal whim or experience. It couldn't be done, they said. The city couldn't afford it. Could the city afford to take care of the cripples who became public charges for all time was the counter-question. The city had always done it, was the answer.

"It is no easy matter bucking your head against a stone wall of that kind. These men were progressive business men. It seemed that if the problem were presented them correctly they would probably respond properly. The oft-repeated tale of my own handicap was told them. Before very long the men were convinced that human liabilities could be turned into human assets, and that the crippled child with proper education and training could be made into a taxpayer and not a tax consumer.

"The school was built. Something like sixty of the children of Minneapolis who had spent their days gazing out of windows were gathered together and brought to the building. They ranged in ages from 5 to 19. Special teachers who could take care of elementary and secondary school subjects were appointed. The school was placed under the supervision of Mrs. Julia McGrew, who is considered the greatest find for this kind of work.

"From the very beginning the value of the school became apparent to all. Little children who were formerly shy and reticent opened up and became happy young human beings. They weren't different any more, you see. They were among their own kind.

"I remember the conversation I held with one of them, a little girl of 5 who was standing about on crutches. She was watching a little boy somewhat older than she, similarly handicapped, running a race with another of his kind. This little one came of a fine family, rather well fixed, who had resented any one taking an educational interest in their child. They didn't want charity, they had said. It had to be impressed upon them that this was no more charity than was the education of their other children who attended the public schools. They were finally prevailed upon to let the child attend.

"There was a look of keen enjoyment on her face. 'Do you like this school?' I asked her. She nodded her head brightly. 'Why?' She leaned against her little crutches for a moment, then shyly, answered. 'Because I can learn how to run like that.' There is the answer in a nutshell, because she could learn how to do things that people who were like her could do.

"The importance of bringing these little crippled children together and teaching them the things that they can do is more important than people appreciate. The crippled child is much more lonely than the person who has been crippled when he attains manhood. He has learned how to make his human contacts. In his formative period he was a part of the great mass of people who are normal. He retains the power of being a part of society after the blow comes. Not so the child who either is born a cripple or becomes one in early childhood. From the very beginning he is different from the members of his family and different from the children he sees on the street. He must perforce shut himself in and live in a world of his own making. It isn't normal and it isn't healthy. It certainly does not help give him the desire of personal independence the normal person desires.

"In Minneapolis today sixty children are for the first time learning what it means to play with other children. The boys on crutches play football, the girls play tag. There is no self-consciousness or embarrassment of any sort. When I was last there I saw a boy with a crippled leg climbing up a rope ladder. That boy would never have essayed that stunt in a school where only normal children were present.

"The purpose of the school is to give the handicapped future citizens of the State the same sort of mental and physical training as is given to the normal. It does not yet include vocational training. That probably will be the next step taken. In order to insure these boys and girls the best physical care during their stay at the school, there are nurses in constant attendance. A doctor reports every day to see that the children are not overexerting themselves. Not the least satisfactory part of the work lies in the fact that owing to his care two of the children may be able to walk without crutches in a short time. Both will be transferred from this school and will attend the ordinary public schools.

"Buses fetch the children to school in the mornings and take them home in the afternoon. Luncheon is eaten at the school. Special apparatus has been installed for massage and other treatments the pupils require. Every effort is made not only to give the child the opportunity to train his mind but to give him the kind of therapeutic treatment that the best homes can afford. Minneapolis will most certainly make these little citizens valuable assets to the community. Owing to the fact that the school was started by some one who could appreciate the needs of the children, the school is called the Michael J. Dowling School."

LABOR CRISIS IN ENGLAND

Succession of Strikes Has Alienated Sympathy of Middle Classes—Jealousies of Ambitious Leaders

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

SECOND ARTICLE:

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1920.

WHILE through the development of the trade unions the workers of Great Britain have acquired formidable industrial power labor as a political force is as yet singularly ineffective. Large numbers of men who are quite loyal to their unions still refuse to vote for the return of men of their own class to Parliament. It would not be an exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of workers will vote in a Parliamentary election for candidates of the employer class although they would be prepared to come out on strike against those candidates in their industrial sphere. The paradox is carried still further. Men who give their vote against the Labor candidate at the ballot box may be found later on supporting "direct action" proposals to secure results which a Labor Government might be able to achieve on constitutional lines. This attitude is the despair of the official Labor Party. If all the members of trade unions, together with women members of their households who are entitled to vote, were to support the Labor candidates at an election a Labor Government in the near future could not be prevented. It seems impossible, however, to secure political solidarity on class lines and this explains why Labor has only sixty-eight representatives among the 707 members of the present House of Commons. In the House these sixty-eight representatives, though having several able leaders, have been singularly impotent as the largest block of a feeble opposition.

The "Ginger Group."

Previous to the revision, two or three years ago, of the constitution, the Labor Party was a federation consisting of trade unions, Socialist societies, co-operative societies, trades councils, local labor parties and the Women's Labor League. Now it is a national political party, membership in which is open to every man and woman who accepts the party's program and agrees with its aims. Under the old constitution it was possible for individual men and women to become associated with the party by joining a local labor party, but in general the principle of individual membership in the local organizations had been practically ignored. The new constitution, in the words of "The Labor Year Book," makes individual membership a cardinal point of the scheme. At the present time the membership of the party is about 3,000,000. The trade union element is much the largest and constitutes the right wing of the party. The Independent Labor Party, which is affiliated, is the left wing, and, while furnishing a small proportion of the funds (its membership is not more than 50,000—it provides the driving force or the "ginger group" of the whole movement. In the past the I. L. P. has also furnished a large number of the candidates backed by Labor Party funds, though the trade unions, and particularly the Miners' Federation, have insisted on men of their own selection for what are looked upon as safe labor seats. At the general election of 1918, while labor increased its representation in Parliament, nearly all the I. L. P. candidates, including J. Ramsay Macdonald, Philip Snowden, F. W. Jowett and the late W. C. Anderson, were defeated, chiefly because of the pacifist tendencies they had shown during the war. As a result of loss of these "intellectuals" the Labor Party in the House of Commons has made a poor show in the last two years. The soundest and best-informed of the elected group is J. R. Clynes, an official of the General Workers' Union and member for one of the Manchester divisions, who during a period when labor came within the Coalition Government held the position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. He might lead labor in the House if it were not for internal jealousies within the party.

Ambitious Leaders.

Jealousies are peculiarly rife both in the Parliamentary Labor Party and the trade union movement. Three members at least of the Labor Party are known to hold ambitions to figure as the first Labor Prime Minister of the country, and this rivalry is not good for the progress of the party as a whole. Clearly and boldly led, the party might develop rapidly, particularly if industrial strife calmed down. As the recent municipal elections have shown, however, the Labor Party has not yet won the confidence of the middle or bourgeois class, without whose votes they can never hope to get a majority in Parliament. The feeling of the middle classes toward the Labor movement is rather one of impatience than of sympathy just now owing to the never-ending succession of strikes and threats of strikes which retard the reconstruction which is essential following upon the war. I have said that a Labor Government within the next ten years is unlikely, and the most level-headed leaders of the Labor movement are not really eager to get into power prematurely. It is in the power of the permanent Civil Service to make or break a Government. The Civil Service, or at any rate the lower grades of the service, is steadily imbibing trade union and Labor ideas, and Civil Service clerks have actually formed themselves into a union, but a decade may pass before the service is ready to help to make a Labor Government a success. A Labor Government at the present time would probably prove an absolute failure.

Disillusionment as to Russia

There is no Communist among the Labor Party members in Parliament at the moment, though ex-Colonel Malone, who was originally returned as a Coalition Liberal and supporter of Lloyd George's Government has developed Bolshevist sympathies in rather a violent form since a visit to Russia. British Labor, so far as it has collective opportunity for expression, is hostile to Soviet ideas. A delegation which went through Russia at the beginning of this year to make an independent inquiry into the industrial, political and economic conditions of the country did not bring back an enthusiastic report. The deputation stated that there were evident signs of illness and underfeeding to be seen in most districts; it was estimated that only 50 per cent. of the food required was supplied and that clothing was very shabby, often ragged, and boots and shoes very bad indeed. Other features were dealt with more favorably, but the report concluded with the following words:

"The Russian revolution has not had a fair chance. We cannot say whether in normal conditions this particular Socialist experiment would have been a success or a failure. The conditions have been such as would have rendered the task of social transformation extraordinarily difficult, whoever had attempted it and whatever had been the means adopted. We cannot forget that the responsibility for these conditions, resulting from foreign interference, rest not upon the revolutionaries of Russia but upon the capitalist Governments of other countries, including our own."

Individual members of the delegation were more outspoken in interviews and published articles and did not hesitate to let it be known that they had been disillusioned. Pro-Bolsheviki were surprised and dismayed by a particularly damaging criticism written by Mrs. Philip Snowden. Soon after the return of the delegates the Executive Committee of the Second Internationale met at the Labor Party offices in London and issued a manifesto signed by, among others, Arthur Henderson, M. P. (Secretary of the British Labor Party), and J. Ramsay Macdonald. In this it was declared: "Socialism means peace. Bolshevism means violence and war. We accuse the leaders of the Third (Moscow) Internationale of demoralizing the workers. They trod the desires of the Russian people in the dust, and in place of democracy they established an armed dictatorship, not of the proletariat, but of a committee. Now they are attempting to impose their will and their decrees upon the Socialist and Labor Parties of the whole world. They belong to the old world of Czardom, not to the new world of Socialism. They have insulted 27,000,000 of organized trade union workers by calling them blacklegs, and have declared their intention to disrupt the trade unions, the organizations of the class struggle of the proletariat. They may have ended wage slavery; they have established State slavery and misery. They have robbed the workers of freedom of movement and of combination and are preventing the creation of economic democracy. Socialism alone can fight exploitation and slavery in every form. Nothing but equal rights, politically and economically for all producers can break the chains which capitalism has forged on humanity."

Few Communists.

Communism or Bolshevism makes few converts among English workers and not many among the more impressionable Welsh or naturally combative Scottish workers. Agitators and fanatics professing the faith of bloody revolution are hectic in their writing and speechmaking, but repel the average man or woman by the very violence of their crusade against society. The Independent Labor Party, which has ideas about evolutionary revolution, though Lenin pours contempt and scorn on its intellectual bourgeois leaders, can command the limited membership of 50,000. Organized Communists at present do not number 5,000. A few months ago the revolutionary organizations of the country, and including the British Socialist Party and other obscure bodies, including an organization run by Sylvia Pankhurst, met to form a communist party which should be affiliated to the Third, or Moscow, Internationale. The conference split on the question of whether the Communist Party should be inside or outside the National Labor Party. Miss Pankhurst's organization broke away and called itself "The Communist Party," but the B. S. P. and other societies ignored this and also formed themselves into "The Communist Party." Communist Party No. 2 applied for affiliation with the National Labor Party, but the application was refused, and in some of the local labor parties communist officials have been removed from their positon.

Numerically weak, and not too well supplied with funds—Sylvia Pankhurst recently reproached Lenin (in a letter found in the possession of a Bolshevist courier arrested in London) with failing to let her have financial support for her journal, The Workers Dreadnought—the communists are active in propaganda and irrepressible in their hopes. The attitude of the Government toward them seems to be that they shall be allowed to say and do what they choose so long as there is no attempt to subvert the loyalty of the armed forces of the Crown or to provoke an actual breach of the peace. The only phase of the movement which might cause anxiety is that by which "rebels" are endeavoring to place workers holding revolutionary views in key positions in workshops and factories, where they could systematically foment trouble. A more amusing side is the Communist attempt to instill revolutionary ideas into children. Socialist or proletarian Sunday schools are held in many cities and are numerous in the Clyde district. The attendances are usually small and one may doubt whether the average child, even of Communist parents, understands the venomous nonsense of the songs, texts and addresses which make up the lessons. Here, for example, are two stanzas from "The Wage Slaves' Marching Song," which is included in the "Proletarian Song Book":

We laugh at kings, lords, dukes and knights, and all the "State" bound band,
We see the parson's cunning smile, the crooks we understand;
The "master class" we'll bury yet in this and every land,
Singing our marching song of unity.

The "Judas" Labor faker "rat," the creeping servile scab,
Who for a "mess of pottage" sold his "class" and all he had;
They have made him big and mighty, now we will make him mad,
Singing our marching song of unity.

Several of these songs were written by Joe Hill, who was executed, and one of them seems more suited to American consumption than the understanding of a Glasgow wean. The verses deal with a "common worker" named Mr. Block, who thought he might be President some day, and there is the following refrain:

"Oh, Mr. Block, you were born by mistake.
You take the cake.
You make me ache.
Go on a rock to your block and then jump in the lake.
Kindly do that for Liberty's sake."

The last stanza of the song reads:

"Poor Block, he died one evening, I'm very glad to state."
He climbed the golden ladder up to the pearly gate;
He said, 'Oh, Mr. Peter, one word I'd like to tell,
I'd like to meet the Astorbilts and John D. Rockefell.'
Old Pete said, 'Is that so?
You'll meet them down below.'"

Proletarian Ten Commandments.

The Proletarian School movement has ten Proletarian Commandments. I quote five of them:

"Thou shalt not be a patriot for a patriot is an international blackleg. Your duty to yourself and your class demands that you be a citizen of the world.

"Thou shalt teach revolution, for revolution means the abolition of the present political State and the end of Capitalism, and the raising in their place an Industrial Republic.

"Thou shalt demand, on behalf of your class, the complete surrender of the capitalist class and all the means of production, distribution and exchange, with the land and all that it contains, and by so doing you shall abolish class rule.

"Thou shalt wage the Class war, by pointing out that the history of all recorded societies is a history of the Class struggle, and that the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery must be brought about by themselves.

"Thou shalt take part at all times in the political and economic struggles of the working class. Thou shalt renounce craft unionism, and work for the organization of the working class into one vast industrial union, to take and hold the means of life."

The tenth in the list is possibly intended for the adult pupils at the schools. It certainly seems too involved to be understood by children:

"Thou shalt remember that the economic structure of society determines the legal and political superstructure, and the social, ethical, religious and intellectual life-process in general. It is not men's consciousness which determines their life; on the contrary, it is the social life which determines their consciousness."

People of other nations find great difficulty in understanding the British worker and the current of his thinking. They have seen and read or so many contradictory manifestations of this character. In the early days of the war the rush of volunteers for the fighting regiment from the mines, and the engineering ships, which are generally regarded as hotbeds of extreme socialism, was so overwhelming that recruiting from these sources had to be stopped, and skilled men later on were returned from the army to the workshop. In cities like Sheffield, men in the armament works toiled seventy, eighty and even ninety hours a week "to deliver the goods." Now the war is over there are strikes and threats of strikes, deliberate curtailment of production and other manifestations of unrest and a desire to kick over discipline.

British Miner Unique Type.

South Wales to some people seems to be dominated by firebrands, but the miners and railwaymen who "down tools" with such readiness are often regular attendants at the Calvinistic little chapels with which the principality abounds. At a strike demonstration in Cardiff several thousand men sang hymns with astonishing fervor. Extreme political and industrial views are widely held and yet one is never quite sure how much is really meant by the outburst. Welsh opposition to the coal settlement was dictated to a considerable extent by a knowledge that the Welsh coal fields are the greatest profit-producers in the industry. Before the war miners' wages rose or fell according to the selling price of coal. Export prices for Welsh coal have been very high, but with Government control and pooling of income and expenditure for all the coal fields the Welshmen have not had a full share of this localized prosperity. Curiously enough Lancashire opposition to the settlement was dictated by entirely opposite reasons. The Lancashire collieries are not very profitable, and output cannot be greatly increased (in many of them. Payment by result would, therefore, be detrimental to the miners if in the future wages came to be determined again on a district basis.

The British coal miner is an interesting character. He is a different type from other working men. In him the British love of sport is more highly developed than in any other Englishman who works with his hands. It is a very common thing for a miner to keep a racing dog, called a "whippet," the cost of which is about fifty pounds. The miner will take care of his whippet before he takes care of himself. The whippet is often fed on eggs and brandy by an owner who doesn't mind stinting himself in order to provide this luxurious fare for his dog. Miners will shirk their work any time for a football game, which is the favorite sport among them. After the miner has satisfied his desire for food he is willing to cut his supply of clothes down to the minimum—he often goes barefooted, and the children almost always do so. The typical miner is fond of taking a chance on anything, and a group of miners tossing coins on the street is a familiar sight. With this sporting spirit there goes great kindness of heart. Their family relations are usually most kindly and affectionate. The occupation of coal mining in England passes from father to son; there may almost be said to be a mining caste. The caste cannot be classified either as rural or urban. The typical miner—although performing a grimy service—has the tastes of the country gentleman. Their peculiar qualities made them fine soldiers; and no other labor made a better record in the war. Naturally, such a people are little amenable to the influences of public opinion. They look at things from their own angle, and academic or broad considerations do not appeal to them.

"Forgotten"

VIVID SCENES OF FAMINE RAVAGES IN CHINA

FAMINE of a kind more terrible than that suffered in the most badly devasted regions of Europe is today sweeping over China, but it is evident that the extent of the horror in the Far East has not been grasped by the American public.

In a series of articles published in the Japan Advertiser, copies of which have just reached New York, Nathaniel Peffer, an American correspondent, paints the picture of the barren land and the dying populations. The dispatches are dated October. According to cablegrams recently received from China, conditions today are no better than those described in Mr. Peffer's articles.

Starving China, sections of which have seen no more than two inches and less of rainfall throughout the past year, is brought to extremes in an endeavor to keep life going. Children are being sold; sometimes for the money they bring, sometimes to assure them the chance to live. Whole villages are emigrating to the cities in the hopes of begging the means of subsistence from more fortunate neighbors only to find conditions there are just as bad; inhabitants of cities are emigrating to the country expecting there to find a bit of green that can be turned into a soup. Many of the wanderers return to their homes in despair, prepared to die and be buried among their ancestors.

The despatch written at Huo Chiu, and which appeared in the Tokio Advertiser of Oct. 10, reads in part as follows:

"From Kao Yi eastward the aspect of the country is progressively worse. For a stretch of five or six li there will be wells. There the crop is not a complete failure, but even there the kaoliang is thin and but five or six feet high, the wheat will give a light yield, the corn is retarded, such farmers as are fortunate enough to own land irrigated by wells will, however, be able to retrieve themselves partly from the increased price of grains.

"In Ning Ching Hsien and the adjoining hsien, Chi Chow, one finds conditions at their worst. Here there is unrelieved despair. In almost every field are women and children with baskets over their arms gleaning a harvest that in good years is the food of animals. One cannot go a li without passing a wheelbarrow laden with a few household effects and perhaps a few children. In every village are empty houses left vacant by those who had given up all hope and fled from the ills they knew to what could not at any rate be worse.

Sale of Children.

"The tragedy of such cases is the fate of the children. Many of them have to be dropped along the way, sold where possible, given away if not, left on the roadside if there is no alternative. Less tragic only by a degree is the lot of the very old. They, too, are left behind. If one would sense the full tragedy of these days one must go to the fairs which are held in the market towns every five days. There, it is rumored the trade in children thrives. Whether true or not, I cannot say as I have not seen, but I have been shown a letter from Tamingfu further south telling of a market in which there was a designated stand for the sale of children. Certainly everything else but children is sold. To the fairs those who have reached their last straits bring their extra clothes, disposing of them at a few coppers per garment and trudging back to their native places.

"Twelve li east of Ning Ching city is Meng Chi Ts'un. I was told that the population was four hundred families. It is probably more like three hundred. At any rate three or four groups of villagers with whom I talked agreed that there were not more than thirty that had enough to live on. The others eat the usual chaff, cotton seed, leaves and weeds. This is in the form of either a soup or thin porridge of leaves and weeds with a bit of grain for flavor and sometimes a hard and sometimes a soggy cake of chaff and cottonseed mixed with dried leaves to hold it together.

"One man to whom I talked had just come back from Ning Ching. He had taken there five pieces of clothes. He had sold them for a dollar. He had left only what he was wearing, blue coat, trousers and shoes. The dollar was all that stood between him and his starvation and there were five in his family. He had not yet, however, sold his furniture, he admitted.

Tell of Cholera.

"Here one hundred have died from the usual cause, cholera, brought on by underfeeding and lowered resistance. Here I may say in passing that there is not a village which has not paid its toll of cholera. I should estimate the mortality at not less than 5 per cent. and possibly even 10. Since the rainfall the cholera is passing, but that some other epidemic will come is inevitable.

"From this village one hundred have gone. Some have sold their children and some have not. It is hard to get any accurate figures on this. Few care to sell their children in their native places. They start off with them in the dim hope that something will turn up along the way. It is when they are weary with trudging and empty of stomach that they decide it is better to part with the children than to carry them a little further and bury them.

"I asked one group with which I talked about this. I asked how many children of the village had been sold. Not so many, they said. They didn't want to part with their children. Then one old man on the edge of the circle spoke up. Had I come to buy children? he asked. I replied in the negative, but he added that he had two and if I could feed them I could have them."

In another dispatch the correspondent describes conditions in Shia Chuang, in the province of Shantung.

100 Per Cent. Crop Failure.

"One of the worst stricken villages I have seen," he begins, "is that called Shia Chuang.

"At Shia Chuang, however, there were the inevitable accompaniments of famine. I saw babies with the faces of old men, children whose ribs showed stark under bluish skin. Several children, I was told, had already died. From the looks of those still living I can believe it. Here too, there has been a 100 per cent. crop failure and previous year of drought with a diminished yield. From here all those who could go have gone. Those that are left have been forced by extreme poverty, helpless families or similar circumstances to stay and meet their fate.

Cheng K'e, the port on the canal, is the market for the belongings of the inhabitants of this village. There most of their belongings already have gone for the price of a few days' thinned out rations, as their homes attest, homes bare of all but the barest necessities. To the natural hopelessness of such circumstances there has been added the tragedy of those who have gone out in search of other homes or work to tide over the Winter, have found nothing and returned.

Ninety Families Are Left.

"So parched has the soil been for more than a year that in Spring it was not even possible to plant. It would not have been worth while. They have now therefore nothing to expect. For two to three months they have been living on the diet that has become the food of millions—two parts of grain to eight parts of kaoliang chaff, leaves, clover or weeds. They have sold their land in many cases—of the five men to whom I talked four had sold their land—they have for the most part sold most of their clothes and much of their furniture. Now they have had to break up their families, for while they are away those they leave behind will starve unless help comes from outside.

"'Why don't you take your families with you'? I asked them.

"For reply they took out what looked like slabs of baked mud. Each man had seven or eight of those. They were made on the recipe described above. That was what they expected to live on while they walked 300 miles, spending the nights in whatever old temple was handy or under the heavens.

"Can little children and women of seventy and eighty do that? They asked in the rhetorical question form of argument that is so habitual to the Chinese peasant.

"These men can be said to stand for so many thousands that I have detailed their situation at great length. Probably ten families in one hundred have been broken up in this fashion."

The Chinaman long ago acquired the reputation of being a fatalist. To the question of what will he do when his bit of wheat goes he, as described, answers that he will die. The thought of Government relief, it is asserted, never enters his head. When a stranger mentions it he is looked upon as a senseless being.

Far from giving relief the Government, as reported by the correspondent, is today driving many Chinese over the abyss by insisting on its usual quotas of taxation.

"The land tax is payable four times a year," writes Mr. Peffer in his story, "three times in cash, and, it seems, once in grain.

Meals of Chaff and Leaves.

It seems to come to about 30 cents a year per mu in all, though there is some vagueness among the farmers as to this. I asked whether there had been any relenting with respect to the tax in a year so bad as this. For answer they called the ti feng, or village headman. He had just returned from Kwen Hsien, the hsien seat, where he had been thrown into a cell and beaten. Others had been notified the same would happen to them. In another village I talked to five or six who had not paid the assessment due in this month, the Eighth Month, and had been ordered to do so or forfeit their land. These people were eating one meal a day, one-third of chaff and two-thirds of leaves and wild roots.

Looking to Relief Organizations.

"The poorer, the great mass, have only ts'ur ts'ai. In a few weeks, when the frost comes, they will not have that. They will have only what the relief organizations now so painfully coming into operation will be able to give them. If those organizations give them nothing they will starve by the thousands. That is the famine problem in a sentence, here as everywhere.

"From Ta Ming Fu I started northwest toward the Peking-Hankow Railway for the purpose of seeing the famine at its worst. It was merely a random choice, for I was told that the two hsiens just to the south, Nan Lou Hsien and Ch'ing Feng Hsien, each with a population of around 400,000, were just as bad."

The series of articles ends with this paragraph:

"Every train that passes carries two or three flatcars, one grade in comfort below the cars for cattle and horses, on which are crowded as tight as humans can crowd refugees by the hundreds, men, women, children, bedding and furniture all piled indiscriminately, and it is a commentary of the pathos and the hopelessness of it all that as many are going in one direction as in another. Those in the south go north in the vain expectation of finding temporary homes, those in the north go south. Both will have to return to their own homes or starve along the way. Probably they will do both, and possibly starve in the end in any case."

The last dispatch tells of the coming of rain and the hope it had brought with it. The hope, according to the writer, is, however, a very distant one. The wheat that is being planted today will not be ready until June or July.

To what extent the Chinaman is driven to get the seed for planting is the subject of this article. Excerpts from it are given below:

"I have just come by cart for two days 180 li across a country where the drought has been so severe that no crop was even sown last Spring. The previous crop also had been a failure for the same reason. For a year, then, there has been little or no food raised—among a people dependent from day to day on what the soil has yielded for the day. This part of Southern Chihli is as sorely afflicted as any I have seen in more than two weeks' journey, as sorely afflicted as a country can be.

"Up to two weeks ago this was a parched desert. There had been no rain for nearly a year. Only the hardier weeds survived. Since then there have been several soaking rains. They have changed the whole aspect of the country, psychologically as well as physically. Before there had been the deepest of despondency, a foreboding of awful death. Now there is hope, and the poorest peasant is cheered again. The fields again show green. In every corner and by every farmer who could raise a few strings of cash by the sale of his last remaining bits of clothes, his last few sticks of furniture, his children, even, to purchase seed, wheat has been planted, and it is coming up gloriously."

THE OPEN SHOP SPREADING

MANY have been the echoes from the assertion of William H. Barr at the recent annual convention of the National Founders' Association in this city that the open shop on a wide scale was sure to come—that, in fact, the fight had already been won at the bar of public opinion. In an interview obtained since he goes further, and asserts that the main meaning of the national election was the repudiation of union labor's demands, and adds that on its record "the usefulness of the union to the worker has passed." As the President of the National Founders' Association and the leader in the fight for the open shop Mr. Barr's elaborated views are of interest.

"The average citizen went to the polls that day to vote for the defeat of organized labor," he said. "That's the real reason for the landslide. The 'great and solemn referendum' of that election was precipitated on this country on the day that Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor, endorsed Cox. The public decided that there must be a catch in the Democratic platform if union labor supported it—and that was enough for public opinion.

"The League of Nations was an academic issue, but this was the thing that was making the coal bill high and the Fall suit high and the rent high and the loaf of bread high. Ten years ago, if prices went up, public opinion blamed Wall Street. That's why we have a Sherman law and that's why we have interstate commissions.

"Now public opinion lays the blame at union labor's door. I'm not discussing whether either blame is fair. But, remember, that whom public opinion blames it penalizes. And that's why we're going to have a law which enforces the incorporation and capitalization of every union that does collective bargaining, so that the corporation can be sued for damages when a contract is broken—yes, and made to pay them, too.

"How do I know that these results will come? Labor knows it, now—in fact, has been pulling in its horns since the election. Why did Gompers less than two weeks after the election announce that the American Federation is 'not opposed to increased production or improved methods, when the very by-laws of the individual unions limit production'? And, by the way, tell that to the woman who can't get the plumber to bring out the proper tools from the shop, no matter how accurately she describes the leak over the telephone. And tell that to the man who has watched the output of the average bricklayer descend under union regulations from 1,800 to 400 bricks a day.

"Why would Gompers make such a statement were he not convinced that his cause has been condemned at the bar of public opinion? Why has the American Federation of Labor reduced Foster and Fitzgerald from office and replaced them by conservatives? Because it fears that the open shop is at hand. Unionized labor is simply getting rid of its radicals to coax back the public opinion that it knows in its heart is the real balance of power, instead of force.

"Ernest Bohm, President of the Federated Unions of New York, has announced that the A. F. of L. will raise $20,000,000 from its 4,000,000 members to fight the open-shop menace. All right: people don't canvass for $20,000,000 for their health. When do organizations raise millions? Only when the very life of that organization is in peril. That's when America raised millions of soldiers in a hurry. And organized labor is right here: its life and its power were never in greater danger. When you hear the fire wagon passing there's apt to be a fire. Ernest Bohm's announcement put it that 'This sum is being raised to fight an organized fight of the manufacturers backed by millions.'

"Fiddlesticks! Nothing could be further from our intentions. We'd be killing the goose that is going to lay us a golden egg by nightfall. And, if any one knew of such a movement, it would be I.

"Fact is," Mr. Barr continued, "the time has now passed for manufacturers to organize for this purpose, with the public more than ready to do the job for us. And I assure you that, if we took the job from the public's hands, we'd be risking its support, and any campaign fund that we raised now would prove a boomerang. I have been approached by a number of manufacturers in other industries to head such a movement, and have usually convinced them with this same argument that we would make a mistake. The few short-sighted ones that still think such a campaign advisable haven't been able to get a strong man to lead them. Yes, I can state authoritatively that there is no such movement afoot.

"But meanwhile the movement for the open shop moves forward of its own volition. There are 1,300 cities of this country whose Chambers of Commerce have recommended the open shop. That means that the association of important business men of 1,300 communities have investigated and discovered that the cities like Detroit, where the open-shop system prevails, have grown more rapidly than where the unions rule.

"That means, too, that the merchants of these 1,300 cities have discovered that there is more money in circulation when the workers are non-union men. All the millions we could collect for propaganda (buying out the capitalistic press is, I believe, the way the unions express it) couldn't have bought that cold-blooded recommendation of self-interested merchants.

"The entire truth is that the manufacturer wants non-union labor, not because it is cheaper, but because it is more efficient. And he'll gladly pay higher to get it. I'll give you an example. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is going to have its cars repaired by outside open-shop car repairers—simply can't get the work done properly in its own unionized shops. What sort of efficiency can be got out of any worker who'll be expelled from his union if he turns out more than a specified amount of work a day? Everybody's heard the story of the needle workers who have to rip out stitches to bring down their output, because they simply don't know how to put in stitches as slowly as union regulations require.

"As for the economist and the savants who stop to consider the problem of international trade, they know that our position in international trade is menaced by the restriction on output of the closed shop.

"Why, Great Scott! Do the labor leaders that enforce restricted output think that a foreign worker is no menace to their prosperity and no rival, until he becomes an immigrant? Those workers on the other side are going to have to work and work hard. They are driven by force of necessity. With not enough money to jingle on a tombstone, there'll be no talk there of ripping out stitches. This country and the labor of this country is going to have to face the most difficult competition in history. That's my answer to the critics who declare our defensive fight for the open shop unpatriotic.

"Moreover the sweatshop and the low wage have gone forever, because they are poor business. To my personal knowledge the foundries where the closed shop system prevails have poorer plumbing, poorer ventilation, lower wages, as well as lessened output. Why? Because, if they were up to date they would use the up to date, open shop system—and, because they are not up to date, they don't realize that better working conditions and better salaries mean the pick of the skilled workmen. I don't mean that there aren't plenty of unscrupulous manufacturers that would exploit their employes, if given a chance. I just mean that such manufacturers wouldn't last long in the present economic condition of the world—because the best of the labor would go to a rival concern."

Mr. Barr referred to Lockwood investigations. "Any organization which has leaders that have the power to sell them, as we now know that the laborers were sold by their leaders, has passed its period of usefulness. It is the system that is wrong—and not the laborers.

"For never forget that unionized labor does not represent American labor. There are 40,000,000 workers in this country, and the A. F. of L. itself does not claim but 10 per cent. of them. But that 4,000,000 are keeping the 36,000,000 from the opportunity to learn a trade by restricting apprentices. They are holding up the output of the manufactories of this country. They are calling strikes at the expense of the 36,000,000 and of the public. And the public has had enough of it. Even the sentimentalists have lost interest in the striking laborer and his starving wife. I have not seen a magazine story about them in three years. Mark my words. The open shop is coming by acclamation."

THE DRAMATIC SEASON AT THE HALFWAY MARK

Second Thoughts on First Nights

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

IN this busiest of seasons, the coming to town late in the week of two such significant and distinguished plays as "Deburau" and "Mary Rose" leaves space and time here and now for only a word in résumé of the reception which was accorded the latter when, after much preliminary hoopla, it was revealed at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday night. In "Mary Rose" we have an eerie and uncompromising play which, in appeal and in craftsmanship, must stand with "Peter Pan," "A Kiss for Cinderella," "The New Word," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" and "The Twelve-Pound Look" among the best things Barrie has written for the stage. In vision and in honesty it leads all the rest.

The recommendation that all lovers of the theatre should put "Mary Rose" on the list of the plays they must see this Winter can be made only with the clear warning that many of those who do see it will come away hotly resentful, some hurt, some antagonized, some merely befuddled—befuddled, that is, either by imperfections in the performance or, possibly, by imperfections in themselves. It is true that some of the first-night comment was hilariously reminiscent of the fine contempt heard in the same quarters when a play by the same author—it was called "Peter Pan"—was presented at the same theatre fifteen years ago.

But in this instance an essentially difficult utterance, shyly and reticently made, has been sorely muddled by an ordinary and often painfully inferior production which forfeits now and again some of the genuine beauties in the script which Barrie turned over to his American friends. He wrote it, by the way, with his left hand, which may explain why many find it so baffling. Of course they find it even more so when they try, with earnestness and profundity, to detect medicinal values in what is its negligible sugar-coating.

In "Mary Rose," Barrie draws the picture of a dewy, roselike young Madonna, surrounded in her quiet, sunlit English home by all the love he can imagine for her. From that household, from her fond, sheltering father and mother, from her devoted young husband, from her adored baby boy, he takes her suddenly away. Then, after the passing of twenty-five years, he shows this same home again, older and different, yet sunlit still, with its once poignant and intolerable grief almost forgotten, so nearly forgotten, at least, that months of preoccupying and cheerful routine slip pleasantly by without any one even thinking of Mary Rose. To such a serene and mercifully altered world a miracle brings her back, unchanged in any way and unaware that she has ever left it. She is not happy here, nor can she be. And she is not welcome. There is no place for her, no kinship between her and her people. They do not know what to say to her. For her sake, and for their own, they ask in their hearts if she should have come back at all. The last scene brings Mary Rose face to face with the son she had left crawling about the floor and who is now a rough-hewn fellow, scarred by the wars and stained by every dive from Marseilles to Singapore. He is monstrously, tragically different from the man she had dreamed he would be. The reunion between him and the young mother who bore him is better left to the imagination, and for the most part Barrie does just that.

Thus, to all grieving mortals he gently gives the message that somehow time heals all wounds, that somehow happiness does keep breaking through. To those who would blindly reach out across the borderland he tells—well, he tells the story of Mary Rose.

Errata.

THIS "Samson and Delilah," which is being glorified by the acting of Mr. Ben-Ami, is a fair-to-middling play, quite awkwardly put together, with its symbolism festooned on it like tinsel on a Christmas tree and with its natural force weakened by an uninspired and occasionally abominable translation. For instance, all of the rôle of Meyers, which is creditably managed by Mr. Haines, is made almost insuperably difficult for him by the translator's lack of suppleness. And as a shining example of how a poor translation can be detected even by one cheerfully unfamiliar with the original, consider the scene where Samson, in the rehearsal, bids Delilah lead him to the couch. She starts rather to drag him there, and he checks her by some such phrase as this: "With tenderness. With ineffable tenderness." Only the translator, ignorant of even such familiar nuances in our speech, describes that tenderness, not as something beyond words, but as something beneath words, as one would describe a degratation or a Turk—with the word "unspeakable."

The timid suggestion made here recently to the effect that Barrie's plays would probably outlive Shaw's in the répertoire of the English theatre continues to be treated by correspondents as if it had been a ringing statement that Shaw was the greater playwright—which is quite another matter. The injected bit of culture which carelessly referred to Stevenson's celebrated lament on the Shavian women met its deserts in the form of a refreshing shower of bricks from William Lyon Phelps, H. E. Dounce and others. Mr. Dounce, for instance, gives forth this utterance:

> It wasn't the first Shaw comedies over which Stevenson shroke in anguish, "I say, Archer, my God, what women!" It was "Cashel Byron's Profession." And it wasn't the South Seas he shroke from, but Saranac. He did it in the Winter of 1887-88; at that time, on Shaw's own showing, none of the comedies existed even in manuscript, probably excepting the trial trip of "Widowers' Houses" as a collaboration with Archer, and possibly the beginning of "The Philanderer."
>
> The only aspect that matters at all is the great difference between the she-automata in "Cashel Byron" and *Homo sapiens Shavii* as the female of that remarkable subspecies finally appeared upon the stage, alive with a life of her own. Of course the Stevenson shriek does also apply somewhat to her. Shaw knows and studies women as an amateur ichthyologist knows and studies fish, i. e., through plate glass and from a different medium, reinforcing his observations with references to other people's demonstrations and charts of their inner workin's.

Much commotion was made here and elsewhere about the unfortunate casting of Ethel Monticue in "The Young Visiters," but it seems probable that even perfectly played that engaging trifle would have been short-lived. The trouble was largely one of substance. It was as though you had been invited cordially to dinner and your host had smilingly served you with one piece of lemon meringue pie, just that and nothing more—delicious beyond words in itself, but to one accustomed to more, a somewhat scanty and unsubstantial meal. This same impression of short-weight dealing was conveyed by the late "Charm School" and, to a much less marked degree, by "Bab". These last two might profitably have been combined into one entertainment, according to the idea advanced by J. V. A. Weaver, the Ring Lardner of American poets—and not a bad idea at that.

The action of "Mary Rose" dips back and forth through more than thirty years, so that Tom Nesbitt can play both father and son and the decorators must turn to the volumes of Punch for which Du Maurier drew to support Barrie's memory of the way folks dressed and looked at about the time he was writing "The Little Minister." In the American production it seems to an inexpert eye that in the costuming of Mary Rose herself account is taken even of the four-year interval which marks the separation of the first and second acts. In London this was ignored, and when Barrie was taxed with the negligence he merely grinned and said, "Well, she was in Scotland."

In the rush of a first night, the appreciative but hurried reviewers who have noted this or that good work in a minor rôle, and want to give it honorable mention, have been known, on occasions, in snatching at the name in the program, to emerge, gracious but confused, with the one next to it. Such a burst of applause was intended for Harmon MacGregor after his admirable performance in "Mixed Marriage" at the Bramhall. But it went astray.

It is Mr. MacGregor who plays the Fenian—putting exaltation and humility and devotion into the sensitively written character of the little Fenian, who tries so hard to bring the warring Irish together in the common cause of freedom.

The program of the Tagore matinees at the Garrick proclaimed them as having been given to promote "The Union of East and West" and the performances rather tended to strengthen the conviction that Kipling was right.

Recommended.

IN this week of the year, which finds so many strangers in our town, it is customary to print some handy guides to the theatres. Here, then, are a dozen of the new pieces that, for one reason or another, are worth seeing—a list that does not touch the musical comedies or by any means exhaust the dramatic successes now current:

The First Year.
Heartbreak House.
Samson and Delilah.
Enter Madame.
Mary Rose.
The Woman of Bronze.
Mixed Marriage.
Little Old New York.
The Bat.
Mecca.
Rollo's Wild Oat.
The Bad Man.

Incidentally, it would be possible for an impassioned playgoer to see all of these in the one week, thanks to the outbreak of special matinees—theoretically possible, that is. Of course he could not get seats.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:

As a follower of the drama for many years, I wonder why, in the usual output, the list of revivals is confined almost wholly to musical comedies. I've heard it said that musical comedy is for the frivolous; drama for the serious.

The first play I ever attended was at the old Bijou Theatre in Pittsburgh, the offering being none other than Mrs. Fiske in "Tess." A book salesman told me yesterday that Hardy's "Tess" is still going fast as a seller, and runs close to Mark Twain. I've wondered, during the intervening years since I saw "Tess" played, why Mrs. Fiske did not revive this play.

Nobody nowadays hears of a Clyde Fitch play on Broadway. Since "The Climbers" and "Lovers' Lane" a new generation has arisen which has not seen these plays. Their successful revivals would, therefore, be assured.

And what has become of "A Message from Mars," a play with a human appeal, which Charles Hawtrey acted? William Faversham might cast his eye in that direction when in need of a play. And are we never again to see some of Belasco's earlier successes revived—such as "The Girl of the Golden West," "The Rose of the Rancho," "The Darling of the Gods"?

Unlike books, plays must be seen to be remembered. A book can always be referred to; but plays are ephemeral. And it is a pity.

W. R. REVELL.

New York, Dec. 19, 1920.

To the Dramatic Editor.

Is it too late for me to enter my typewriter in your Yale vs. Harvard controversy about the English dramatists?

"Barrie's imagination," playing "on the things which are common to all men in all ages," may have produced prettier plays than Shaw's, and for beauty and romance he may be said "to have made the greatest contribution to the English drama since Sheridan"—but not for the things which seem to matter so much to the present generation. Shaw's every word is a challenge to the mental, not the sentimental. His contribution to this impoverished world can hardly be denied by the most academic. If he is a greater thinker, teacher, satirist and philosopher than Barrie and uses the drama as a medium of expression, can he not be said to be a greater dramatist than Barrie?

Stevenson's protest about Shaw's women does not seem to be weightily authoritative, for, charming as he was, Stevenson could not write about women himself, but, of course, he did not know that. Whether or not Shaw's women are real is still a troublesome matter, for a garrulous person sitting behind me at "Heartbreak House" muttered from time to time, "These people ain't real," "Who would have cared if all of them had been killed?" "High art, I suppose it is, but it is not acting," "Same thing in 'The Jest'—the people ain't human."

K. E.

New York, Dec. 17, 1920.

THE HOLIDAY HIP.

The Hippodrome, New York's most hospitable playhouse, takes on an added interest and importance during the Christmas season, and the customary Hippodrome crowds become even larger. This year an unusually elaborate feature has been added to the show by way of holiday greeting—in the form of a realistic reproduction of the Belmont Futurity of a year ago. Ten horses—real ones, of course, for there is no synthetic entertainment at the Hippodrome—race head on toward the audience, but happily never reach it. They add one more thrill to "Good Times."

Paying Her Triennial Visit to New York at Present, This Time in an Entertainment Called "Lady Billy."

MARGARET · WYCHERLY

Following on Her Jane Clegg of Last Season, Miss Wycherly Is Now Playing the Belfast Mother in Another St. John Ervine Play, "Mixed Marriage," at the Bramhall.

THE NEW PLAYS

HOLIDAY is the word, and the theatres will try to cater to the holiday spirit with three new productions, in addition to the many old ones. Two of the newcomers will be musical and the other not so.

MISS LULU BETT—*Tomorrow night at the Belmont Theatre.*

The bringing forth of "Miss Lulu Bett" as a theatrical offering is an event of unusual interest. The book, as practically everybody knows or ought to know, has been widely hailed, and the dramatization has been made by Zona Gale herself. The piece is the second managerial venture of Brock Pemberton, who entered the lists last August with "Enter Madame."

Carroll McComas will play the title rôle, and Louise Closser Hale is cast for the grandmother. The jesting Dwight will be played by William Holden, and the company will also embrace Catherine Calhoun Doucet, Beth Varden, Lois Shore, Brigham Royce and Willard Robertson.

HER FAMILY TREE — *Tomorrow night at the Lyric Theatre.*

This is a musical comedy, and will bring Nora Bayes back to Broadway once more. The piece, which has been on tour for several weeks, is the work of Al Weeks, a Detroit dramatic critic, and Arthur Baer, the local spoofer at the universe. The lyrics and music are by Seymour Simons. Like "As You Were," "Her Family Tree" skips through the ages, being a tale of reincarnation.

Julius Tannen will be prominently present, and Miss Bayes's cast will also include Al Roberts, Frank Morgan, Florence Morrison, Una Fleming, Alan Edwards, Almeda Fowler, Thelma Carlton, Tom Bryan, the Randall Sisters, and others.

HAMLET—*Tomorrow nigh tat the Lexington.*

Fritz Leiber, after many years of association with Robert B. Mantell, will achieve his Shakespearean stardom tomorrow night. With Mr. Mantell and Miss Marlowe Mr. Leiber has spent about fifteen years in Shakespeare. His opening play will be "Hamlet"; Tuesday night, "Macbeth"; Wednesday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "Macbeth"; Thursday night, "Hamlet"; Friday night, "Julius Caesar"; Saturday afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday night, "Richard III."

A full week, assuredly, in which for Mr. Leiber to prove himself.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1921—*Wednesday night at the Winter Garden.*

The Winter Garden will come back into its own with the new "Passing Show," numbered 1921 instead of 1920, for 1920 has mysteriously passed on while the Winter Garden was otherwise occupied. Willie and Eugene Howard—particularly the former—will be elevated to stardom in the new show, after touring the country for three years in one of the old ones. Harold Atteridge and Jean Schwartz are once more the authors of the entertainment.

In addition to the Howards, the cast will include Marie Dressler, Harry Watson, Tot Qualters, Cleveland Bronner, Janet Adlar, Sammy White, Zamboundi and O'Hanlon, Frank Ridge, Grace and Berkes, J. Harold Murray, Dolly Hackett, Mollette Sisters, Cortez and Peggy, Stone and Hayes, Ingrid Solfong, Emily Miles, Ina Hayward, May Devereaux, Francis X. Mahoney, Harry C. Bannister, Irving O'Hay, Anthony Jochim, Bob Gilbert, Jack Rice, Mels and Hiles, William H. Pringle, Gene Martinette, Joseph Toner, Perry Askam, Joseph Schrode, Grace Keeshon, Juliet Strahl, Mildred La Gue and others.

There will be a pair of enterprises designed to entertain the children this week. At the Longacre Theatre tomorrow and Tuesday afternoons there will be matinees of three plays under the auspices of the Professional Children's School, an organization which undertakes to look after the education of the youthful actor and actress and which already has several hundred pupils. On their program will be "The Princess Winsome," by Annie Fellowes Johnston; "The Dancing Doll," by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman; "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," by Anthony Hope, and several tableaux posed by Ben Ali Haggin.

The Apollo Theatre will be the scene of three performances for children tomorrow, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, under the auspices of the Young People's Theatre and the direction of Mme. Alberti. On the program will be "Nevertheless," by Stuart Walker; "The Doll's Adventures," a pantomime, and "Three Pills in a Bottle," by Rachel Lyman Field.

After five seasons downtown the Provincetown Players will invade Forty-second Street tomorrow, although only for a series of matinees. It is Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones" which has brought them uptown; this play, with Charles S. Gilpin still in its leading rôle, will be acted on the stage of the Selwyn Theatre tomorrow, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. On the same bill will be "Tickless Time," a short play by Susan Glaspell and George Cram Cook.

The program at the Palace during the holiday week will be headed by Harry Carroll and company in a revue, with Franklyn Ardell also prominently present with a new turn, said to be just as humorous as his last one. Still others will be Joe Cook, the one-man vaudeville show; Bob Hall, O'Donnell and Blair, &c.

There will be numerous matinees in the theatres this week in honor of the holidays—so many of them, in fact, that it is quite impossible to list them. The eager playgoer who is desirous of attending the theatre twelve times during the coming week will find it possible to do so, but he is referred to the advertisements for the details.

The reception accorded Shaw's "Heartbreak House" in Vienna, where it was presented shortly after the Guild production, is thus described by an English correspondent:

> "It fell to the enviable lot of the Viennese theatregoer to attend the initial performance of Shaw's 'Heartbreak House,' which survived its première, handicapped by a large but dubious audience, at the Burg Theatre.
>
> "The audience was, I believe, disillusioned. Up to the beginning of the second act the spectators had obviously expected that Shaw was about to tell them a story. They swiftly realized, however, that the only consecutive narrative running through the drama is the imminent marriage de convenance between the poetic Ellie and the prosaic Mangan. As soon as the audience discovered that plot was conspicuously absent from the theme they laboriously concluded that it must be an allegory they were witnessing. But Shaw's symbolism evaded them. There was applause, somewhat tenuous, and the immaculate director, Herr Reimers, expressed the author's gratitude. The audience left, perplexed and groping. Shaw's house, from which they had, perhaps, anticipated something less English and more cosmopolitan, left them heartbroken."

"Clare Eames, Princess Elizabeth in 'The Prince and the Pauper,' proved to be a niece of Emma Eames, famous grand opera artiste."—The Press Agent.

In fact, Miss Eames practically gave up and admitted it last season, after it had been pointed out extensively during her long engagement in "Déclassée."

SOME PROSPECTIVE PRODUCTIONS

FROM a calendar standpoint the first of January divides the theatrical season rather arbitrarily in half—although patently not from the point of achievement, since the first five months of the season (assuming that a season now runs from Aug. 1 to May 30) bring considerably more than half of that season's productions. Gazing on into the second half of the current season, there is no reason to expect any change in the established proportion this year—if anything, in fact, the next five months will bring something less than their due share. The house shortage has somewhat discouraged the producers, but for all that it is possible to name about twenty-five or thirty of the forty or fifty plays which will make up the contribution of the second half of the season.

There is, for example, Mrs. Fiske in "Wake Up, Jonathan," something of which is told in another column. Mr. Harris expects to bring this play to town in about four weeks, at which time somewhat easier booking conditions are looked for. In Atlantic City tomorrow night, also, Mr. Harris will offer still another new one in Rachel Crothers's comedy "Nice People," with Francine Larrimore in its leading rôle. Barring accidents, it is the intention to bring this play also to New York this season.

During the week of Jan. 3 there will be at least four productions in the Broadway theatres—two new plays and two not so new. There will be Arthur Byron and Margaret Lawrence in "Transplanting Jean," a comedy from the French of Caillavet and de Flers, which vastly delighted Chicago early in the season. There will also be Grant Mitchell in a play called "The Champion," in which Mr. Mitchell, as a prize-fighter returned to his native England, dispenses what The Boston Transcript refers to as "the humors of contrast." Thomas Louden, the actor, was the original author of this opus; the more experienced A. E. Thomas has since done it over.

The long-promised revival of "Erminie," with Francis Wilson in his old rôle and De Wolf Hopper as his accomplice, will come to the Park a week from Monday. On the following afternoon, at the Cort, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn will bring "The Yellow Jacket" back to life.

George M. Cohan, in Baltimore tomorrow night, will launch a new piece entitled "Love and Learn," the work of a new playwright named Vincent Lawrence, aided a bit by Edgar Selwyn. Wallace Eddinger will have the principal rôle in this piece, which Mr. Cohan will bring to town immediately if it appears promising. The same Vincent Lawrence is the author of a play called "The Ghost Between," flatteringly received out of town recently when it was played by Taylor Holmes and others. This piece also is likely to come to town soon, although it is said that Mr. Holmes will drop out of the cast.

A comedy hit hitherto known as "Dear Me," but probably to be called merely "Me," will be offered at the Republic Theatre sooner or later—when "Daddy Dumplins" ends its run, to be specific. "Dear Me" has a song or two and is a sentimental tale about a slavey who writes letters to herself. It has been on tour for a year or so, with Grace La Rue as the Slavey and Hale Hamilton as the hero. It will be presented under the Golden Rule.

There is, of course, the Shuberts' promised spectacular melodrama, "In the Night Watch," to be produced at the Century Theatre on the night of Jan. 24, with a star cast, much gold braid and plenty of scenery. And, although it hardly belongs in the same paragraph, there is Mr. Arliss in William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," coming to the Booth in about a month. This will be Winthrop Ames's production, with Mr. Arliss as an Indian rajah.

E. Ray Goetz is sponsoring a musical comedy called "Vogues and Vanities," which, despite the fact that it has been having its troubles in Boston latterly, is seemingly scheduled to open the Shuberts' new theatre in Forty-ninth Street, the Ambassador. Musically speaking, there is also Anselm Goetzl's "The Rose Girl," now being recast after being rewritten and probably recomposed. And Mr. Woods, Mr. Hammerstein, Mr. Sennett, Mr. Harbach and several others are hard at work making ready "The Mack Sennett Revue," or "Wild Waves and Wild Women," or something like that.

Mr. Woods, further emerging from his state of innocuous desuetude, is producing a melodrama by Michael Morton called "Woman to Woman," which, according to present calculations, will come to town in about three weeks, if it proves worthy. It will open in Stamford on New Year's Eve. The Selwyns are still holding George V. Hobart's "Sonny," and probably will offer it at the Selwyn Theatre in February, which is when Frank Tinney and "Tickle Me" will move out.

William Harris has set Guy Bolton to work, adapting "The Bronx Express," so presumably that piece will be coming along before long. Mr. Harris also has several Drinkwater biographies up his sleeve, but a few of the less credulous are beginning to think that they are being saved for another season. Mr. Hopkins, in addition to reviving "The Deluge," is going ahead with plans for something else, but to date no one has been able to find out about it.

John D. Williams will present Lionel Barrymore in "Blood and Sand," the script of which is now being finished by Edward Sheldon, but apparently Mr. Williams has abandoned the Fannie Hurst play, "Back Pay." Another report, however, has it that Mr. Belasco and Morris Gest will produce this play jointly. Richard Bennett will be coming along in Louis K. Anspacher's play, "The New House," which is "Our Children" once more, and Mr. Skinner is still on tour in "At the Villa Rose," and probably will show it to New York before long. Alexander Carr also still is to be heard from in "The Dreamer," now being rewritten, and Mr. Brady, the sponsor of this piece, has several others in preparation.

News and Gossip of the Rialto

ALTHOUGH ties in the theatre have been neither conspicuously dull nor exceptionally good during the last few weeks, something of a record for low receipts has been scored by a play housed in a theatre in the very centre of the theatrical district. The play in question has been guaranteeing the theatre owners $4,000 weekly, and, beginning tomorrow, it will be required to play to weekly receipts of $10,000 in order to retain the house. This sum, it might be added, is somewhat less than the average business of a successful play in these times.

During a recent week, however, the receipts for the first five performances were exactly $1,003.75, which means, almost certainly, that the receipts for the week could hardly have been more than $2,000. Even veteran showmen were astounded at these figures—in fact, they were more astounded than any one else—for the house in question is so located that it should attract a hundred or more passers-by nightly. George M. Cohan once estimated that the weekly drop-in, or accidental, patronage at the Cohan Theatre was in the neighborhood of $2,000, an amount equal to the week's receipts of the play in question, and at a house hardly less advantageously located.

The fact that Alphonz Ethier, the bandit of "The Broken Wing," was finishing work in a film at the time that the Aborn play opened here threatened for a time to compel a postponement of that piece, and finally cost its sponsors $1,000. In other words, this amount was paid to the Metro so that Ethier might appear in the play during the opening week here. The Metro was in need of him for certain scenes which could not be taken between performances of "The Broken Wing"; the producers of the play felt that Ethier was essential to their opening—and hence the thousand. Paul Dickey, one of the authors of the piece, acted the rôle during the second week of the run, the while the finishing touches were being put to the Ethier film.

Mrs. Fiske's new play, "Wake Up, Jonathan," had its première during the last week in Atlantic City, where it was extravagantly hailed. The piece is the work of Elmer Rice, who, as Elmer Reizenstein, wrote "On Trail," and Hatcher Hughes, for some years a lecturer on the drama at Columbia University. It is described as "comedy woven of essentially tragic strands into a design of charm and finish," and The Daily Press tells the story of the play in these words:

> "The first act reveals the home of Marion Blake (Mrs. Fiske), whose husband, a king of finance, has been gone world roaming for ten years, after he had failed to make his wife subordinate all the finer instincts of her heart to his ideas that money alone is the god of gods. On Christmas Eve a telegram has come to Mrs. Blake that Jonathan Blake will be home after his long absence. She goes to the station to meet him, after warning the children that they may be disappointed in their ideas about him.
>
> "Fate sends Adam West and his little ward into the Blake home while she is gone. His charm of manner wins over the children, and when he discovers it is the home of his lost sweetheart that he has invaded he prepares to go, but not until he tries to influence Mrs. Blake's daughter not to court the same destiny with her two lovers that befell him as her mother's rejected suitor. The children refuse to let him depart, and Mrs. Blake returns and encounters him.
>
> "In the second act Blake arrives, a blustering, boastful multi-millionaire, who knows so little of his children that he insists there are but three instead of four, and is dumfounded when little Jean bobs into view.
>
> "In the third act ensue some strong contrasts between natures—the sneering, contemptuous rich man, and West, who has always been a dreamer. Mrs. Fiske fences with her imperious mate, and the children refuse to believe he is their father. One by one the rules he followed in moneymaking fail to win over his children, who cling to West. Even his gold at last is returned to him.
>
> "In the end his regeneration has begun. This, roughly, is the skeletonized plot. 'Wake Up, Jonathan!' is one of the milestones on this year's theatrical circuit."

Charles Dalton, in the rôle of Jonathan Blake, is said to have opportunities even greater than those accorded Mrs. Fiske. The piece has been produced by Sam H. Harris, who is at present feverishly hunting a New York house for it.

It appears that Walter Hampden is not exclusively committed to Shakespeare, after all, for in Boston last Monday night he and his Shakespearean company acted Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House." Mr. Hampden, of course, was the Manson.

The return of another "Passing Show" to the Winter Garden calls attention to the fact that these entertainments have been veritable theatrical gold mines, both at the Winter Garden and on tour. The Howard Brothers, for example, have been touring in the 1918 edition for three seasons, and although they now return to the Winter Garden the show will go right ahead without them. The 1919 show, also, is continuing to huge road receipts, although there is no one of any great consequence in the cast. With the reopening of the Winter Garden, accordingly, there will be three of the "Passing Show" series in existence. The first of the string, incidentally, was "The Passing Show of 1912," which boasted a cast including Charlotte Greenwood, Harry Fox, Shirley Kellogg, Adelaide and Hughes, Jobyna Howland, Charles J. Ross and Sidney Grant—most of them before the days of their greater glories. Miss Kellogg is now Mrs. Albert de Courville, and a London favorite; Harry Fox, who had not even a song of his own in the 1912 show, is a vaudeville headliner; Charlotte Greenwood has been a star for several seasons, and Jobyna Howland, after her success in "The Gold Diggers," would certainly scoff at a Winter Garden engagement today.

Willie and Eugene Howard, incidentally—they were Eugene and Willie until recently, when it became evident that the comedian was the more valuable member of the team—first appeared at the Winter Garden at a Sunday night "concert" in 1912. They were vaudevillians at the time, and when they went back to the vaudeville office on Monday, following their Winter Garden appearance, they found that their contracts had been canceled because of it. Since then they have been with the Shuberts.

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAY.	PREMIERE.
Lightnin'	Aug. 26, '18
The Gold Diggers	Sept. 30, '19
Irene	Nov. 18, '19
Good Times	Aug. 9, '20
Ladies' Night	Aug. 9
Enter Madame	Aug. 16
Spanish Love	Aug. 17
Tickle Me	Aug. 17
The Bat	Aug. 26
The Bad Man	Aug. 30
Greenwich Village Follies	Aug. 30
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic	Sept. 9
Honeydew	Sept. 6
The Woman of Bronze	Sept. 7
Little Old New York	Sept. 8
Welcome, Stranger	Sept. 13
The Tavern	Sept. 27
Pitter Patter	Sept. 28
Three Live Ghosts	Sept. 29
The Mirage	Sept. 30
Mecca	Oct. 4
Hm Jam Jems	Oct. 4
Tip-Top	Oct. 5
Meanest Man in the World	Oct. 12
Bab	Oct. 18
Mary	Oct. 18
The Skin Game	Oct. 20
The First Year	Oct. 20
The Prince and the Pauper	Nov. 2
Just Suppose	Nov. 2
Afgar	Nov. 8
Heartbreak House	Nov. 10
Thy Name Is Woman	Nov. 15
Jimmie	Nov. 17
Samson and Delilah	Nov. 17
Daddy Dumplins	Nov. 22
Rollo's Wild Oat	Nov. 23
The Broken Wing	Nov. 29
Cornered	Dec. 6
Lady Billy	Dec. 14
Mixed Marriage	Dec. 14
Sally	Dec. 21
Mary Rose	Dec. 22
Deburau	Dec. 23

Kathlene Martyn of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, from an Etching by Paul Helleu.

SCREEN PEOPLE AND PLAYS

STRAND — "Nineteen and Phyllis," with Charles Ray, from a story by Frederick Stowers, directed by Joseph De Grasse, a First National picture; "Edgar's Little Saw," a Booth Tarkington-Goldwyn comedy.

RIVOLI—"The Charm School," with Wallace Reid, adapted by Thomas J. Geraghty from the comedy by Alice Duer Miller, directed by James Cruze, a Paramount picture; "One Best Pet," a Chester comedy.

CAPITOL—"The Girl With the Jazz Heart," with Madge Kennedy, from a story by Robert Shannon, directed by Lawrence Windom, a Goldwyn picture; "Heidi of the Alps," with Madge Evans, in Prizma colors.

RIALTO—"The Rookies Return," with Douglas MacLean and Doris May, from a story by Archer M. McMackin, directed by Jack Nelson, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, a Paramount picture; "The Slicker," a Sunshine comedy.

BROADHURST—"Over the Hill," moved from the Lyric, opened Sept. 17.

CRITERION—William De Mille's "Midsummer Madness," opened Dec. 5.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET—D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East," opened Sept. 3.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow, "The Life of the Party," with Roscoe Arbuckle; Tuesday, "The Girl from Montana," with Blanche Sweet; Wednesday, "Rogues and Romance," with June Caprice; daily change of program.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, D. W. Griffith's "The Love Flower"; Wednesday and Thursday, "For the Soul of Rafael," with Clara Kimball Young; Friday and Saturday, "The Mollycoddle," with Douglas Fairbanks.

THE success of "Passion" at the Capitol Theatre lends interest to the report that Associated First National Pictures, Inc., which brought the film to this country, has purchased the American rights to two other German pictures made by the same company, with Pola Negri as the star of each. They are adaptations of "Sumurun" and "Carmen."

The last of the series of twelve Edgar comedies which Booth Tarkington undertook to write for the Goldwyn company as his first venture in working directly for the screen has been completed, and the popularity won by those which have been released has encouraged the company to continue the contract with Mr. Tarkington. So Edgar, in the person of Johnny Jones, with his family, friends and enemies, will not end his young life on the screen—though he seems to have been rather shy of late, for only five of the twelve comedies made have been seen hereabout. The sixth is due at the Strand this week.

Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld's season of Christmas matinees for orphans and poor children began yesterday morning, and will continue through the week. At 10:30 each morning the Rivoli is to be filled with 1,000 young folk selected by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, who has charge of the distribution of tickets among the charitable institutions of the city. Special programs consisting of motion pictures, music and pantomime have been arranged by Dr. Riesenfeld.

Joseph L. Plunkett, managing director of the Strand, is also giving morning entertainments to children this week, and on Wednesday morning the children will receive boxes of candy purchased for them with a contribution of $500 from Mrs. Julian Goldman. The program will include "Nineteen and Phyllis," with Charles Ray, and Booth Tarkington's "Edgar's Little Saw."

The promised motion picture translation of "The Devil," with George Arliss, of course, in the principal rôle, is coming to the Strand for the week of Jan. 16. Lucy Cotton and Sylvia Breamor are also in the cast, and the production was directed by James Young for Associated Exhibitors, Inc.

The feat of being twice in the same place is not uncommon with motion-picture stars in these days of double photography, but it's a bit unusual for one to be twice in the same place and twice in another place at the same time, as Madge Kennedy will be this week when she appears in twin rôles in her stage play, "Cornered," at the Astor Theatre, and in another pair of parts in her latest photoplay, "The Girl With the Jazz Heart," at the Capitol.

Motion pictures are to enter Upper Montclair for the first time, according to a report in The Newark Star Eagle, in which it is set forth that the Montclair Commissioners have decided to issue a permit to Edward D. Ring to operate the theatre, provided Mr. Ring erects "a suitable building complying with all the requirements of the building code."

German papers report the organization in Bucharest of the "Industria Romana Cinematographica," with a capital of 2,000,000 lei, under the direction and participation of the German Decla-Bioskop Company, for the purpose of producing and exchanging films and buying theatres in all of the main cities of Rumania. Rumanian financiers are reported as being interested in the new organization.

Betty Blythe, who had the leading feminine rôle in "Nomads of the North" and is now working in "The Queen of Sheba" for the Fox Film Corporation, will appear as the star of "The Truant Husband," which is to be the first production of the Rockett Brothers. It will be distributed over the Hodkinson route.

J. Stuart Blackton will sail for England on the 29th to start work on the pictures in which Lady Diana Manners will appear under his direction. Accompanying him will be Mrs. Blackton and Chester A. Clegg and Felix Orman of his staff.

"Appearances," a photoplay by Edward Knoblock, with David Powell in the leading rôle, has just been completed at the London studio of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. Donald Crisp directed it.

Recently recommended in the bulletin "for young people and adults" were "The Romance of Promoters," with Earl Williams; two of Carlyle Ellis's productions dealing with women in industry, "When Women Work" and "From Whistle to Whistle"; "The Big Idea," from the Educational Films Corporation; "The Woman God Sent," with Zena Keefe; "The Charm School," with Wallace Reid; "Edgar's Little Saw," a Booth Tarkington comedy; "Number, Please?" with Harold Lloyd; "Park Your Car," with Harry Pollard, and "Christmas Greetings," a Ford-Goldwyn picture.

Fred White, one of the makers of Outing-Chester pictures, has just returned from an Arctic trip on The Bear, a United States Coast Guard vessel which makes an annual journey to the upper end of the North American continent. His pictures include "The story of the seal from pup to muff," scenes of gold mining near Nome, a photographic record of a trip across the Arctic Ocean, glimpses of life in the Aleutian Islands and an account of the King Islanders who, it is said, cross the Behring Straits to work the Nome gold fields and then are ferried back through the ice to their homes. The pictures will be released by the Educational Films Corporation.

The next Reginald Barker production for Goldwyn will be "Snow Blindness," from a story of the same name by Katherine Newlin Burt, author of "The Branding Iron." Mahlon Hamilton will have the leading rôle.

Thomas J. Geraghty, one time on the staff of The New York Herald, and recently active as a scenarist, has been made supervising director of the Eastern productions of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

John Wenger, art director of the Capitol Theatre, has opened a studio in the Rodin Building, 200 West Fifty-seventh Street.

BROUGHT INTO FOCUS

MAKING motion pictures is one thing, selling them is another. This is a fact faced by many a director who has wanted to make pictures according to his idea of what they ought to be, but has had to make them according to the distributor's idea of their salability. The two ideas often fight, and that of the distributor usually wins, so far as results may be measured in finished film, because the director knows in advance that he must dispose of his picture to the distributor and that he cannot do so unless the distributor thinks it will sell. The distributor must sell it to the exhibitor, and that brings him into the problem. Some directors blame him more than the distributor for placing obstacles in the way of original, spontaneous pictures which the public would like if it had a chance to see them.

However this may be, it is true that distributors or exhibitors, or both, as a rule rate a picture by its "selling points"—"action," "punch," "class," &c.—high lights that may be glaringly advertised and are likely to be talked about, but are not indices of a picture's worth as entertainment for intelligent people. It is probably true that photoplays sold by the "punch" are the easiest to sell to the public, and are therefore most attractive to the middlemen, but it is equally true that they are not the only pictures that may be made profitable. If there were a larger percentage of distributors and exhibitors using adequate intelligence and taste in their judgment and handling of pictures, the pictures the public gets would be better than they are. It is admitted that good pictures do reach the public now, and it is by no means maintained that all pictures which fail to meet market requirements are good, but it is asserted as self-evident, or sufficiently evidenced, that pictures are not nearly so good as they would be if more distributors and exhibitors were better equipped for the part they play as middlemen.

Testimony to this fact is not lacking, and often it comes from those who have demonstrated their ability to make good pictures and also pictures that will sell. One of the latest to speak is Maurice Tourneur, who confessed to the writer recently that he had never felt free to follow his own ideas in picture-making because he had never been able to get away from the fact that he would have to submit his work, not to the public, but to distributors looking for "punches" and caring for little else.

"I should like to make pictures that dealt simply in humanity," said Mr. Tourneur, "but I always hear the distributor asking, 'What's the big punch in your picture?' or 'Has it got a ballroom scene in it, or somewhere else that will get 'em?' He wants to catalogue my picture in his mind, and if I try to tell him that none of his labels will describe it, but that it reflects human life, I talk in language he doesn't understand.

"Usually a man has two motives in making a picture; he wants to earn money and to satisfy artistic, or creative, instinct. Most of the time he has to sacrifice the latter for the former. There are directors who try to put money in their pockets and contentment in their hearts at the same time, but they make a lot of trouble for themselves. It's much easier just to make money.

"But the fault is not with the public. I have much faith in the actual, and more in the potential, capacity of the public for good works. This faith is justified by my experience. The difficulty is in getting the good pictures to the public, and the motion picture director's difficulty is greater than the playwright's. The man backing what he believes is a good play may obtain a try-out for it without staggering expense to any one. But a picture is completed before it is submitted for trial. Its total cost of production has been reached before it can be judged. And the final judgment of the public cannot be delivered until after a great deal of money has been spent on its distribution. So the distributor must anticipate the judgment of the public in determining whether he will risk his money on the picture, and his judgment, not the public's, determines the fate of the photoplay. It is the fact that his judgment is based on considerations that do not take the real quality of the picture into account that makes the trouble. He sees the picture, if at all, in the projection room and looks for 'punches' which he believes are needed to sell it. If he doesn't find them—there's cold storage for the picture. The projection room has been the tomb of many a good picture, and many a picture that might have been good has been cheapened so that it might come out of the projection room with a chance for life."

Mr. Tourneur added that he and others had formed the Associated Producers, Inc., to deal directly with exhibitors and so go around the distributors and come nearer to the public. He does not yet hope to get everything he wants before the public, but he does hope, he says, to get better results from his practice of making pictures with only essential "selling points" and at the same time expressing his own ideas in them as far as possible.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS—DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT.

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Opening Wednesday Night, Dec. 29
MESSRS. LEE and J. J. SHUBERT Announce THE LATEST WINTER GARDEN PRODUCTION
THE Passing Show of 1921
Presenting WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD
And MARIE DRESSLER and HARRY WATSON With 200 Others
AND THE PICK OF NATURE'S BEAUTIES
STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN
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CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. and Central Park West. Phone Columbus 6800.
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10—OTHER STAR ACTS—10
800 SEATS AT $1.00
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LYRIC THEA., 42d ST., W. OF B'WAY. Phone BRYANT 5216. EVES. 8:15
TOMORROW NIGHT!
HERSELF presents
Nora Bayes
in A FANTASTIC MUSICAL PLAY
"HER FAMILY TREE"
A BRILLIANT COMPANY OF 60 AND A DARN LIKELY LOT OF GIRLS.
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
Music & Lyrics by SEYMOUR SIMONS
Book by AL WEEKS & BUGS BAER
4 MATS. THIS WEEK | WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY

BROCK PEMBERTON Announces the First Performance of ZONA GALE'S
MISS LULU BETT
To-morrow night at 8:15 o'clock sharp at the BELMONT THEATRE In Forty-eighth, East of Broadway
Also that Gilda Varesi and Norman Trevor will pass their 165th performance and give a series of Daily Holiday matinees of
ENTER MADAME
at the FULTON THEATRE In Forty-sixth, West of Broadway

BOOTH THEATRE, 45TH ST., W. OF B'WAY. Evenings 8:30. Matinees at 2:30.
5 MATINEES THIS WEEK—TUESDAY WED., THURS., FRI. and SAT.
Direction LEE SHUBERT
WILLIAM Faversham
in MARK TWAIN'S Romantic Comedy Dramatized by Amelie Rives.
THE Prince AND the Pauper

Century Promenade Above Century Thea. 62d St. Central Pk. W. Ph. Col. 8800.
THE NEWEST LATE HOUR SHOW
The CENTURY MIDNIGHT REVUE AT 11:30
Opens at 10:30 for Dining and Dancing.
MAKE NEW YEAR'S EVE RESERVATIONS EARLY.

BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVE., DEC. 29
ARTHUR HOPKINS OFFERS AT THE GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE MR. NIGEL PLAYFAIR'S LONDON PRODUCTION OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA," BY GAY, ADAPTED BY MR. ARNOLD BENNETT AND NIGEL PLAYFAIR, WITH NEW AIRS BY FREDERIC AUSTIN.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

Plymouth—Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY
'A thought for to-day'
SEE
LITTLE OLD NEW YORK
BY RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG
"The Gayest Play in Town"
MANAGEMENT SAM H. HARRIS.

CASINO 39th St. & Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20
MATINEES THIS WEEK
4 WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY 4
BECAUSE EVERYBODY WANTS TO SEE The Sparkling Musical Comedy
HONEYDEW
WHERE EVERYTHING IS GAY AND MERRY
MATINEES THIS WEEK
4 WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY 4

Shubert-Riviera 97TH ST. & B'WAY. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Evgs. 8:15. Good Orchestra Seats $1.00
One Week Beginning Tomorrow Night
CECIL LEAN In the Snappy, Catchy Whirl of Melody and Fun.
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
With the Radiant CLEO MAYFIELD
American Beauty,
Original Production From 44th St. Theatre.
Week Jan. 3 ..... EAST IS WEST
Today, Sunday Concerts, Continuous 1:30-11:30.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S Theatres & Successes
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'y Evs. 8:30 Mts. Daily 2:30
MARY NASH
IN
"Thy Name Is Woman"
BY CARL SCHONER & BENJAMIN F. GLAZER
Staged by JOSE RUBEN
DAILY MATS. THIS WEEK
POPULAR PRICES (EXCEPT SAT'Y)

Shubert Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'y Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The BOHEMIANS INC. Present
Greenwich Village Follies 1920.
Devised and Staged by John Murray Anderson.

CENTURY
62d St. and Central Park West.
Direction Lee and J. J. Shubert.
Eves. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
LAST 4 WEEKS
Entire organization and company of 100 people will leave by special train for Chicago on Jan. 23d to fill contract made a year ago with the Chicago Opera Association.
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present the World's Largest and Most Beautiful Production
MECCA
A Musical Extravaganza of the Orient By Oscar Asche. Music by Percy Fletcher.
POP. MAT. WED., 50c to $2
Holiday Mat. Next Saturday
Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2
SEATS NOW FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES. LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY SAT. JAN. 22.

ELTINGE THEA. W. 42nd St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
A. H. WOODS presents
LADIES NIGHT
IN A TURKISH BATH
by CHARLTON ANDREWS and AVERY HOPWOOD
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

CENTRAL THEATRE 47th & B'way 3rd Month
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
F. RAY COMSTOCK AND MORRIS GEST Present
(by arrangement with Charles B. Cochran) the Sensation of London, Paris & New York,
DELYSIA "The Toast of the Town"
"She has taken New York by storm" —Eve. Telegram.
In the Famous London and Paris success, "The Chic-est" show in N.Y.
"AFGAR"
ONE YEAR AT THE LONDON PAVILION
Costumed by Paul Poiret in Paris.
POP. MAT. EVERY WED., 50c to $2.

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees, Wed. (Pop.) & Saturday at 2:20.
EARL CARROLL presents
"DADDY DUMPLINS"
with MACLYN ARBUCKLE

CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
THE HOLIDAY WONDER SHOW
"GOOD TIMES"
By R. H. BURNSIDE
Music by Raymond Hubbell.
AT THE HIPPODROME
'XMAS WEEK SPECIALS
THE RACING SENSATION
Man O' War's Triumph
"THE MOST REALISTIC HORSE RACE EVER STAGED."—TELEGRAM.
MARGARET McKEE —Queen of Whistlers—
ELEPHANTS BALL GAME
100 NOVELTIES
1,000 PEOPLE
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES
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BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat.
7TH AND LAST BIG WEEK
GEORGE BROADHURST'S Production of the Romance of the Big Woods
THE STORM
By LANGDON McCORMICK.
Staged by Mrs. TRIMBLE BRADLEY
JAN. 3rd
DAVID BELASCO Presents the Entire Original Empire Theatre All-Star Cast in "Call the Doctor"

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Dec. 27
GUS EDWARDS' "SONG REVUE OF 1920"
Headed by the Popular Composer-Producer, GUS EDWARDS Himself, and His 1920 Crop of Newly-found Proteges.
Scanlon, Denno Bros. & Scanlon
MARGARET YOUNG | BEN BERNIE
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2 SEPARATE PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE
at all B. F. KEITH Theatres
First at 7.30. Second at 10.30.

MAJESTIC Matinees Wed. & Sat.
Week Beginning Tomorrow Eve.
DIRECT FROM WINTER GARDEN, NEW YORK
3 HOURS OF GREAT JOY
Embellished with Beautiful Figures.
GEORGE Le MAIRE'S
BROADWAY BREVITIES
GREATEST CAST OF THE YEAR, WITH
BERT WILLIAMS
Geo. Le Maire, Geo. McKay, Ula Sharon, NELSON & CRONIN and 50 WINTER GARDEN BEAUTIES
2—KEITH SUNDAY CONCERTS—2
NEXT WEEK "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK." With Paul Gordon and Adda Gleason.

MARK STRAND
BROOKLYN
Fulton St. and Rockwell Pl.
GREETINGS 1921
May recollections of the many happy hours spent be a gentle reminder of the many big things planned for the glad New Year.
First Time Anywhere
CHARLES RAY
in
"Nineteen and Phyllis"

Teller's Shubert BROOKLYN Evgs. at 8:15 Matinees Wed., Sat., 2:15.
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
KISSING TIME
with WILLIAM NORRIS AND EDITH TALIAFERRO
JAN. 10 OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
IN HER NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LINGER LONGER LETTY

5th MONTH NEW YORK'S BIGGEST HITS!
WAGENHALS & KEMPER present
Maxine Elliott's 39 St. nr. B'way Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY
Spanish Love
By Avery Hopwood and Mary Roberts Rinehart
"HOLDS AUDIENCE BREATHLESS." —Eve. Sun.
MOROSCO 45 St. W. of B'y Evs. at 8:30. 4 MATS. THIS WEEK
WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT.
The Bat
By Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood.
"KEEPS STANDEES ON TIPS OF THEIR TOES."—World.
SEATS FOR BOTH PLAYS NOW ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD

HOLBROOK BLINN AS A LOVABLE, LAUGHABLE BANDIT IN THE BAD MAN
COMEDY THEATRE WEST 41 ST. MATINEES THURS. & SAT.

GOOD SEATS FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE. NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE OF ALL 3 THEATRES.
SELWYN W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mts. W'd. & S't. 2:20
HAMMERSTEIN'S Ten Strike
FRANK TINNEY
IN A MUSIGIRL COMEDY
"TICKLE ME"

APOLLO W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mts. W'd. & S't. 2:30
HAMMERSTEIN'S Supreme Bid
FRANCES WHITE
IN A MUSICOMEDY
"JIMMIE"
with BEN WELCH and Star Cast
by Otto Harbach, Oscar Hammerstein II., Frank Mandel. Music by Herbert Stothart (Authors of "Tickle Me.").

Times Sq. W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
FLORENCE REED
In EDGAR SELWYN'S PLAY
"THE MIRAGE"
Extra Matinee Fri., Dec. 31st

VANDERBILT West 48th St. Phone Bryant 134 THEATRE
The Musical Comedy Hit
2ND YEAR
"IRENE"
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS AHEAD.
EVS. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.

SELWYN THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
SPECIAL MATINEES THE
MONDAY — TUESDAY — THURSDAY and FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 28, 30, 31, at 2:30
PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS IN
Management ADOLPH KLAUBER
THE EMPEROR JONES
by EUGENE O'NEIL
and a one act comedy
"TICKLESS TIME"
by Susan Glaspell & George Cram Cook.
PRICES: 50c to $2.00. Seats Now.

LONGACRE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK
PITTER PATTER
The Reigning Musical Comedy Success
WITH ERNEST TRUEX
A BRILLIANT COMPANY AND THE FAMOUS RAINBOW CHORUS
OPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 3
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, DEC. 30.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
GRANT MITCHELL
in a new comedy
"THE CHAMPION"
By Thomas Louden & A. E. Thomas.

MARGARET ANGLIN
FIFTH MONTH
The WOMAN of BRONZE
FRAZEE THEATRE, West 42d St. Phone Bryant 31.
Evgs. at 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
4 SPECIAL FRIDAY MATINEES 4
JAN. 7-14-21-28.

NORA BAYES THEATRE
44th, W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MAX MARCIN Presents
3 LIVE GHOSTS
A SCREAMING COMEDY
By Frederic W. Isham.

"Over The Hill"
Produced by WILLIAM FOX
by Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millard
Moves Today 3:30 8:30
TO THE
BROADHURST Theatre W. 44th St.
Thereafter Twice Daily.

LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee every day this week.
MATINEE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK AT 2:30
John Golden Presents Winchell Smith Directs Frank Craven Writes and Plays in
The 1st YEAR
A Comic Tragedy of Married Life.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
(In Association with Reandean, London)
The SKIN GAME
By John Galsworthy
4 MATS. THIS WEEK
Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
POPULAR PRICES (EXCEPT SATURDAY)

"DRAMATIC SENSATION." —Journal.
ASTOR THEA., B'WAY & 45th ST. EVS. 8:25. MTS. WED. & SAT.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
MADGE KENNEDY
(HERSELF)
in "CORNERED"
A NEW COMEDY DRAMA by DODSON MITCHELL
"OVERWHELMING POPULAR APPROVAL."—Telegram.
Popular Matinee, Wednesday, 50c to $2

DON'T MISS THIS HOLIDAY TREAT

Jingling Sleigh Bells
Bobbing for Apples
Fireside Games
Gay Barn Dances
Merry Sledding Parties
Snow-balling

Please don't miss it! It will carry you back to those dear old days of the long ago. Back to the forgotten scenes of your youth. Back to the little girl with the checkered apron and the simple, sweet smile of faith and love. Back to the snow-covered hills of your old home town.

There never was anything so fragrant with the perfume of romance, with the real Holiday Spirit, as D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East" at the 44th Street Theatre.

Please, please, don't miss it! You can go this afternoon or this evening. You can go any afternoon or evening, including Sundays, at 2:15 or 8:15. There is special music and McPherson's New England Singers with their wonderful rendition of "Love's Old Sweet Song" and other melodies you never have forgotten.

NOTE: Owing to the tremendous demand for seats, there will be TWO EVENING PERFORMANCES of "Way Down East" on Friday, Dec. 31 (New Year's Eve)—the First at 7:45 sharp, and the Second at 10:45 sharp. Seats now on sale for both performances.

To those of you who have found any pleasure in my productions of the past, I recommend BEN-AMI in "SAMSON AND DELILAH" at the 39th St. Theatre.
ARTHUR HOPKINS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Fitzroy 1522. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
The THEATRE GUILD Presents
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
A Comedy by Bernard Shaw
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK: TUES., THURS. & SAT., AT 2:15

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MUSIC

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATION

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

MENTION was made in this place a short time ago of the proposed new edition to be published in England of the works of the English school of lutenist song writers, intended to be a complete collection of their remarkable productions. The first volume of this projected publication has now appeared, edited by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes and published by Winthrop Rogers, Ltd., of London. It contains ten songs of John Dowland and is to be followed by others till the series is complete.

The series is curiously short. The school of lutenist song writers, as Mr. Fellowes says in his preface, stands by itself as something which has no parallel in the contemporary schools of music in Europe. It shone brilliantly in a very brief period. Beginning with the publication of Dowland's "First Booke of Songs or Ayres" in 1597, it practically ended with the same composer's "A Pilgrim's Solace," published in 1612, though John Attey's volume, which appeared in 1622, is regarded as an isolated and final example of the same class of compositions.

During this period of fifteen years some thirty volumes or sets were issued, of which copies have survived to the present time; but many of them are among the rarest of bibliographical rarities, for of several no more than a single copy is known to exist. Thomas Campian, Robert Jones, Thomas Morley, Philip Rosseter, Thomas Ford, William Corkine and Francis Pilkington are among the most prominent of them.

In these volumes music of a characteristically English kind is united to some of the finest verse of one of the finest periods of English literature. These lutenist composers set these words with a true appreciation of their poetic value. Their purpose was, as Mr. Fellowes says, "To enhance the beauty of the recitation of such lines through the medium of simple musical expression, as opposed to any idea of elaborate device." It is their success in carrying out this special purpose, thinks Mr. Fellowes, that placed this group of English song writers in the highest rank.

This edition gives each song in two versions. In the first the melody is reproduced with the lute tablature as it stands in the original editions, with a literal transcription for piano of the lute part in modern notation. This transcription is not ineffective for use on the piano; but for those who wish a freer sort of accompaniment, Mr. Fellowes has given a free version of the lute part more in accordance with the idiom of the piano. These have modern key signatures and expression marks, which do not exist in the original editions. No time signatures at all are given. The Elizabethan composers used none, in our sense. They were in the habit of introducing rhythms of 4-4, 3-2, 3-4, 6-8 and others more complex without hesitation and without markings, the only indication of them being found in the true accentuation of the words. Hence it is necessary, so Mr. Fellowes points out, that a singer should acquire perfect facility in dealing with sudden and frequent changes of rhythm in interpreting Elizabethan music.

No complete edition of the lutenist songs has ever been issued since the original editions appeared, more than three hundred years ago. None of the four books of Dowland's eighty-four airs, of which this first volume of the new edition contains ten, has ever been reprinted in complete form except the first, which was issued to members of the Musical Antiquarian Society of England and has long been out of print.

It says on the title page of this first book that the songs are in "foure parts so made that all the parts together, or either of them severally, may be sung to the lute, orpherian, or viol de gambo." But, as the editor points out, it was in the form of solo songs that the composer sang them, to his own accompaniment on the lute, of which he was one of the most expert players of his time, and this form without doubt took precedence in his mind over the alternative version designed for four voices.

***

Some four years ago Miss Lorraine Wyman and Howard Brockway published a collection of twenty-five folksongs from the mountains of southern Kentucky. They have now gathered twenty more from the same source, which are published by the Oliver Ditson Company in a volume entitled "Twenty Kentucky Mountain Songs." The words were collected by Miss Wyman, the tunes by Mr. Brockway, who has also added the piano accompaniments. The volume is dedicated to the memory of William Creech, the founder of the Pine Mountain School, a native of the mountains, whose letter, let it be said here, stating his idea of the need of such a school and signifying his intention of giving his property for that purpose is one of the most touching, distinguished and significant documents ever produced in this country.

Miss Wyman reminds readers of the book that with few exceptions the origin of each song can be traced to its English, Scottish or Irish source. Preserved as they have been by oral tradition alone for well over a century, both the words and the tunes have been invested with a characteristic charm of their own. This the editors have made every effort to retain, without remodeling the tunes or changing the texts, except in a very few instances. Mr. Brockway has written the accompaniments for the most part with skill and judgment. It is not an easy task to write accompaniments for folksongs. They are sung by the folksingers generally without accompaniment. Any accompaniment put to them necessarily brings more or less change and sophistication in their character. To make this change suitable and such as shall fit the music and the sentiment is work for a skillful and sympathetic musician. Such Mr. Brockway has shown himself to be in this volume. It may be that here and there he has been too much attracted by the opportunities for elaborating in harmony or figuration, but not often.

Among the songs that will appear most familiar to students are "Lord Thomas and Fair Ellinder," "Little Matthew Grove or Lord Daniel's Wife" and its variant, "Lord Orland's Wife or Little Matthew Grew"; "Come All You Young and Handsome Girls," "The Toad's Courtship" (the toad is more commonly a frog), &c. In several of them the old modal effects are well preserved.

***

An interesting edition of Grieg's concerto for pianoforte or orchestra, as edited by Percy Grainger, is published by G. Schirmer in Schirmer's Library. It is the arrangement with the orchestral accompaniment arranged for a second piano. Mr. Grainger spent some time with Grieg in his home in Norway just before he died, preparing to play the concerto: from the composer he then obtained what he calls "A priceless body of experiences" as to Grieg's intentions regarding the performance of the concerto; these he has incorporated into this edition. They include expression marks written into the score by Grieg, changes of notes, phrasing and dynamics. Mr. Grainger has also put in fingering and pedal marks, including an elaborate system of indicating the "sostennto pedal." He has carefully distinguished in the score the changes made by Grieg himself, those suggested to him by Mr. Grainger and approved by the composer, and certain technical improvements made by Mr. Grainger on his own responsibility.

Mr. Grainger in his introduction—no, of course not introduction, but "foreword"—gives some reminiscences of Grieg's playing. He was "nothing if not extremely virile and dynamic as an interpreter of his own works." As a rule, his tempi were faster than those usually heard in performances of his works; the "enthralling wistfulness and poetic appeal of his renderings knew no trace of sentimentality or mawkishness. Strong and sudden accents of all kinds and vivid contrasts of light and shade were outstanding features" of his interpretations. The note of passion that he sounded was of a restless and feverish rather than of a violent nature. There were extreme delicacy and exquisiteness of detail; and though the frailty of his physique prevented him from making great displays of rugged force as a pianist, he demanded them of others when occasion required. Mr. Grainger remarks that Grieg eschewed all muddiness or turgid obscurity of tonal effect, and his interpreters should aim for the bright, clear and clean sonorities that he desired.

Obviously, this is the final and authoritative edition of Grieg's concerto, the one that those who play it must resort to.

***

One of the most delightful of recent musical collections not only to the ear but also to the eye is entitled "Refrains de France," edited by Gustave Ferrari, published by G. Schirmer. It comprises twelve French folksongs, "all of which," says Mr. Ferrari, "handed down through centuries either orally or in writing, have dwelt on the soil and in the hearts of the French for generations, and will dwell there as long as the beautiful language of France shall endure." They have been harmonized suitably by Mr. Ferrari in piano accompaniments. Each one is provided with a charming full-page title, a headpiece and a tailpiece, by Daubigny, Steinheil, Blanchon, Trimolet and Pinot. They include some of the most familiar and well-beloved ones: "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre," "Sur le pont d'Avignon," "Au clair de la lune," "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," &c. It is an "édition de luxe."

***

That brilliant and ingratiating "concertino" for piano and orchestra by John Alden Carpenter that Percy Grainger played here a short time ago with the New York Symphony Orchestra is published by G. Schirmer in two forms. One is the orchestral score; the other is an arrangement in which the orchestral part is reduced for a player on a second piano, the instrumentation being well noted in the second piano part.

Mr. Carpenter in a note that was printed in the program of its performance here mentioned the "light-heartedness" of the piece and compared it to a conversation between two friends, a little garrulous, in which rhythms, American, Oriental and other, are discussed. "The rules of polite talk, as always between friends, are not strictly observed—often in animated moments they talk both at once, each hearing only what he himself says. Presently the moment comes, always between friends, when no conversation is necessary, a relaxed moment, when Friendship itself takes them in hand, and they have nothing to say. But the reaction is quick and strong; there is still so much that presses to be said, on a pleasant night, with youth in the air between friends—"

This is a pleasant way of describing what must be considered one of the most successful attempts yet made in America to write in the form of the piano concerto. It is indeed "light-hearted," as Mr. Carpenter suggests, but there is not only skill in the manipulation of the solo instrument and of the orchestra, in the use of syncopated rhythms that are "ragtime." There is a fullness of musical idea, of musical gayety and ebullience. The concerto is in three movements, simple in form, though the solo part requires an accomplished pianist and the orchestra a full selection of percussive instruments.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and see again." —Times.
"The latest delightful product of J. M. Barrie's genius." —Post.
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CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
RUTH CHATTERTON
(by courtesy of HENRY MILLER)
In the New Play
MARY ROSE
by
J. M. BARRIE
"The haunting beauty of 'Mary Rose' is felt after the theatre has been left miles behind." —Eve. World
"A spellbound audience." —Telegram
"Barrie at his best." —Telegraph

Belasco Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
"Immeasurably the finest play which has come to our stage from France since 'Cyrano de Bergerac'."—Times.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
LIONEL ATWILL
in "DEBURAU"
By Sacha Guitry
Adopted by Granville Barker.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50
NO HIGHER
I desire to express my grateful appreciation to both press and public for the enthusiastic welcome accorded to my latest production, presenting Marilyn Miller and Leon Errol as co-stars in the new musical comedy "Sally," staged by Edward Royce.
F. Ziegfeld, Jr.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

LYCEUM THEATRE W. 45 St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
INA CLAIRE 2nd YEAR in "THE GOLD DIGGERS"
Avery Hopwood's Sparkling Comedy.

GOVERNOR
AL. SMITH
says:
"'WELCOME STRANGER' is immense. Just the kind of a show I like."
COHAN & HARRIS
THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 31.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
TODAY Pop. Mat., 2:15 CONCERTS Night 8:15
BIG B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE BILL
NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF—NEW
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

BRAMHALL 138 E. 22 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:30
MIXED MARRIAGE
by ST. JOHN ERVINE
WITH
Augustin Duncan, Margaret Wycherly, Rollo Peters, Angela McCahill, Barry Macollum, Harmon MacGregor
(Staged by Augustin Duncan.)

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 | LAST WEEK
NEW YORK'S BIGGEST LAUGHING AND MELODY HIT
Jim Jam Jems
By the Authors of "LISTEN LESTER"
Music by JAMES HANLEY
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST
MON., JAN. 3
MARGARET ARTHUR
LAWRENCE AND BYRON
IN THE COMEDY
"TRANSPLANTING JEAN"
SEATS TOMORROW

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 West 43d St. Tel. 7416 Bryant. Nights at 8:20; Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20
"A Veritable Gem."—Eve. Post
PATRICIA GOLLINGE
in A. E. Thomas's New Comedy
JUST SUPPOSE
"An unforgetable cast."—American
DIRECTION OF A. L. ERLANGER.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Every Day This Week.
MATINEE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK AT 2:30
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
FRANK BACON in
LIGHTNIN'

MANHATTAN
OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:20, also TUES., WED., THURS. EVGS., and NEW YEAR'S (Sat.) MATINEE. FIRST PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF FRANZ LEHAR'S NEW VIENNESE OPERETTA, "WO DIE LERCHE SINGT" (Where the Lark Sings), WITH COMPLETE ENSEMBLE, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND SCENIC ENVIRONMENT.
FRI. NIGHT (NEW YEAR'S EVE) and SAT. (NEW YEAR'S NIGHT), Revival of LECOCQ'S Delightful "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."
Seats 50c to $2.50. Now Selling.
TO-MORROW, TUES. and WEDNESDAY MATINEES at 2:30, "SCHNEEWITTCHEN UND DIE SIEBEN ZWERGE" (Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs).
THURSDAY and FRIDAY MATINEES at 2:30. "ASCHENBROEDEL" (Cinderella).
Prices 35c to $1.00.

PUNCH & JUDY THEA., 49th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
Friday & Sat. Mats. at 2:30.
CLARE KUMMER'S Best Play.
ROLLO'S WILD OAT
ROLAND YOUNG'S Best Work.
EXTRA MATS., WED., DEC. 29. THURS., DEC. 30.

MATS. ONLY CORT THEATRE WEST 48 ST.
THE YELLOW JACKET
Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in association with Marc Klaw, Inc.
JAN. TUESDAYS, 4-11-18-25
FRIDAYS 7-11-21-28
The Cast includes: Juliette Day, Howard Kyle, Schuyler Ladd, Arthur Shaw, Antoinette Walker, J. Arthur Young, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and others.
Mail Orders Now to Marc Klaw, Inc., 1451 Broadway. Tickets $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00. Boxes (seating 6), $18, $15, plus war tax.

FRED STONE
WISHES YOU THE SEASON'S COMPLIMENTS AND HOPES YOU ARE
"TIP-TOP"
3 MATS. THIS WEEK: EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Globe Theatre

GEO. M. COHAN'S 3 BIG HITS
4 Matinees This Week
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
At All 3 Theatres
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'y. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Management of Mrs. Henry B. Harris
The Meanest Man in the World
100th TIME TUES. JAN. 4
MR. COHAN
In the Title Role.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'WAY. 43rd ST.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30.
THE MYSTERY MASTERPIECE
THE TAVERN
ARNOLD DALY
As the Vagabond
KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY. 38th ST.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Comedians
IN
THE GREATEST MUSICAL HIT OF THE AGE
MARY
"Isn't It a Grand Old Name?"

"COMIC AND INCOMPARABLE" —Globe.

LIBERTY
WEST 42 ST. EVE. 8:30.
Pop. 50c to $2 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Presents
MITZI
IN "LADY BILLY"
Books and Lyrics by ZELDA SEARS—Music by HAROLD LEVEY
Staged by JOHN McKEE—Dancing Numbers Staged by JULIAN ALFRED
"BEST THAT MUSICAL COMEDY CAN PROVIDE" —Herald

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE. LAWRENCE J. ANHALT, Sole Lessee and Manager. Evgs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. | LAST WEEK BAB WITH HELEN HAYES
By Edward Childs Carpenter. From the stories of Mary Roberts Rinehart.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JANUARY 3
The Supreme Event of the Season!!
FRANCIS WILSON AND DE WOLF HOPPER
IN A NEW AND WONDROUS PRODUCTION OF "ERMINIE" THE MOST FAMOUS COMIC OPERA OF MODERN TIMES.
WITH A BRILLIANT COMPANY OF ARTISTS, INCLUDING
Irene Williams, Madge Lessing, Rosamond Whiteside, Warren Proctor, Alexander Clark, Jennie Weathersby, Alice Hanlon, Adrian Morgan, Robert Broderick, Richard Malchien,
AND THE FINEST SINGING ENSEMBLE IN AMERICA.
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW, MONDAY, DEC. 27

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS
125th St. Park & Lex. | Hugh Herbert & Co., Raymo & Rogers, Earl Gates & Co., Princess Nai Tai Tai, Jim Doherty, Armand & Hasel, & "The Jack-Knife Man." Cont. 1-11.
58th St. Near 3d Av. | Dotty Claire & Co., Ben Smith, Doyle & McGee, Nathan & Shaw, The Demotts, Ethel Clayton in "The City Sparrow," others. Cont. 1 to 11.
23d St. Near 6th Av. | AL MAMAUX & JIMMY RULE, Rice & Ward, Wilcox Lacroix & Co., others, and ETHEL CLAYTON in "A CITY SPARROW." Cont. 1 to 11.
5th Ave. B'y, 28th St. | Henry Santrey & Band, Pop Anson & Daughters, Diamond & Brennan, The Great Lester, Foster Ball & Co., Raymond & Schramm, Libby & Sparrow

Sight Seeing Royal Blue Line
Seeing New York, up town, down town, over the Great Bridges to Brooklyn, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Chinatown, New York After Dark, 8 P.M. Luxurious glass roof heated automobiles. Distinctive Service. Ask at hotels for our free map and guide.
ROYAL BLUE LINE CO. OF N.Y.
Office Starting Point, Hotel McAlpin.

LEXINGTON THEA., 51 St. and Lex. Ave. Phone Plaza 5020. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

FRITZ LEIBER
in the Plays of Shakespeare
COMMENCING TOMORROW AT 8:30
HAMLET
TUES. ..... JULIUS CAESAR
WED. MAT. ... MERCHANT OF VENICE
WED. NIGHT ..... MACBETH
THURS. ..... HAMLET
FRIDAY ..... JULIUS CAESAR
SAT. MAT. ..... ROMEO AND JULIET
SAT. EVE. ..... RICHARD III.
POPULAR PRICES 50c TO $2.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149TH STREET, EAST OF 3D AVENUE
POP. PRICES. MATS. WED. and SAT.
BEGINNING TOMORROW EVE.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
"CALL THE DOCTOR"
By JEAN ARCHIBALD.
ALL-STAR ORIGINAL CAST.
Week Jan. 3rd.. | "THE STORM" | Seats on Sale Tom'w.

OPERA TICKETS PHONE FITZROY 4189.
TOSCANINI and LA SCALA ORCHESTRA
Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Subscriptions, Season, alternate or single performances, BOUGHT, SOLD or EXCHANGED. SEATS FOR ALL SUCCESSES. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Hotel Normandie, B'way & 38th St.

Jonas Ticket Office, Woolworth Bldg.
Seats New Year's Eve. Mat.-Night.
Telephone 7791-7792 Barclay

BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
BURTON HOLMES IN FIVE | TUESDAY EVES. AT 8:15 | WEDNESDAY EVE. AT 8:15 | New Motion Pictures
PHOTO STORIES OF TRAVEL
Constantinople ..... Jan. 4-5
Jerusalem ..... Jan. 11-12
Garden of Allah ..... Jan. 18-19
Spanish Cities ..... Jan. 25-26
Venice (Italian Lakes) ..... Feb. 1-2
Course Tickets Evs. $3, $4, $5, $6. Mats. $2, $3, $4, $5
Single Tickets on Sale Dec. 28.
Now on Sale Institute Box Office

"ICELAND" ICE SKATING
BROADWAY-53D ST. ADMISSION 75c.

COLUMBIA
47th & B'y. Now Show Every Wk.
"The Home of Burlesque de Luxe."—N.Y. Times
Now starting its 12th happy New Year! Happy, because it has made millions happy by its clean, jolly, enjoyable shows.
2 Big Concerts TODAY at 2:15 & 8:15 All Seats Res'd
Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon
WATSON & COHAN
IN GIRLS DE LOOKS
Big Company of Lively Funmakers, Singers, Dancers, Vaudeville Specialists and Show Girls. Superb Scenery, Costumes & "Effects." Twice Daily—Moderate Prices—Seats Two Weeks in Advance—EXTRA MIDNIGHT SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE, BEGINNING AT 11:30. Seats Now.
Week Jan. 3, GOWERY BURLESQUERS, With Harcourt & Foster.

Loew's New York Theatre & Roof
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FATTY ARBUCKLE "The Life of the Party."

WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU & MUSICAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA announce
CARNEGIE HALL TODAY AT 3
HIPOLITO LAZARO
MARCEDES PADROSA, Spanish pianist.
HECTOR CABRAL, Peruvian Violinist.
(STEINWAY PIANO)

CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28, at 8:15
AMERICAN DEBUT
VIRGINIE MAURET
IN A PROGRAMME OF DANCES
Choreography by Michel Fokine and Virginie Mauret—Symphony Orchestra—Erno Rapee, conducting. Tickets at Box Office.
Mlle. Mauret not only interprets music from its standpoint of melody but endeavors to interpret it according to its phrasing, its character, and the manner in which its creator intended it to be understood.

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMOR'W AFT. at 3
GUIDO AGOSTI
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway)
AEOLIAN HALL Tomor'w Eve., 8:15.
MARTHA (Joint Recital) OSCAR
BAIRD—NIGASTRO
PIANIST VIOLONCELLIST
Seats at Box Office. (Mason & Hamlin)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 3
LAMBERT MURPHY
SONG RECITAL. (Mason & Hamlin)
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 3, 8:15
JOSEPH FUCH
VIOLIN RECITAL (Steinway Piano)

AEOLIAN HALL, MONDAY AFT. JAN. 3d, at 2:30
YOLANDA MERO
PIANO RECITAL STEINWAY PIANO
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFTERN'N, JAN. 15, at 2:30
JOSEF HOFMANN
PIANO RECITAL. (Steinway Piano.) SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.
For purely artistic reasons there will in future be no seats on the stage at any of Mr. Hofmann's recitals.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR
AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY AT 3.
A Midsummer Night's Dream
SHAKESPEARE
with Music by MENDELSSOHN
DAVID BISPHAM
will read the play, assisted by
RACHEL MORTON HARRIS, Soprano.
Chorus of Women's Voices from the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., JAN. 1
Symphony Concert for Young People
Soloist RACHMANINOFF
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tickets at Box Offices.
Historical Cycle at Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 30—Fri. Eve., Dec. 31.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
ALBERT COATES
GUEST-CONDUCTOR
(From the Royal Opera Covent Garden, the London Symphony Orchestra and Royal London Philharmonic Society)
British Program including
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS'
"London Symphony"
AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., JAN. 2
Soloist RACHMANINOFF
ALBERT COATES: Guest-Conductor
George Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC
CARNEGIE HALL, Fri., Dec. 31, at 2:30
DIRECTION OF JOSEF STRANSKY
Mahler, First Symphony; Hadley, "Culprit Fay," conducted by the Composer; "Fingal's Cave," "Tannhauser" Overtures.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3
"New World" Symphony, "Till Eulenspiegel," JOAN MANEN, Assisting Artist
Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnol" for Violin and Orchestra. Felix F. Leifels, Manager.

THANIS
CARNEGIE HALL, JAN. 4th, 3P.M.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., JAN. 12, 8:15.
Schola Cantorum
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
A Program of Russian Music.
New Works of RACHMANINOFF. (First Performance).
Choral Works from the Operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Folksongs.
Soloist, NINA KOSHETZ, Soprano.
Russia's Foremost Liedersinger.
Seats at Box Office (Knabe Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. AFT., JAN. 5.
SPECIAL CONCERT OF THE
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI ..... Conductor
SOLOIST, GUIOMAR NOVAES
Tickets on Sale at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tuesday Eve., Jan. 4, at 8:15
BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION
with the following artists
GAUTHIER ZIMBALIST, HUTCHESON KORTSCHAK, SYKOWSKI, WILLEKE
Tickets Box Office and of Miss Helen Love, 1 W. 34

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Eve., 8:15. Sat. Aft., 2:30. Jan. 6 & 8.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX ..... Conductor
Tickets at Carnegie Hall Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, WED. AFT., DEC. 29, AT 3
SONG RECITAL BY NEVADA
VAN-DER VEER
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFTERNOON, JAN. 8
PIANO RECITAL BY MARIE-MAGDELEINE
DuCARP
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., DEC. 28, at 3
PIANO RECITAL BY ERNESTO
BERUMEN
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. AFT., DEC. 30, AT 3
GRIFFES GROUP
Edna Thomas, Mezzo. — Olga Steeb, Piano.
Sascha Jacobinoff, Violin. Knabe Piano.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Catharine A. Bamman.
AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., JAN. 4, AT 3
SONG RECITAL Marguerite D'Alvarez
Management Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7
Song Recital Marion Armstrong
Assisted by Coenraad V. Bos.
Mgt. Annie Friedberg. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Evg., Jan. 6, at 8:15
GERVASE ELWES
ENGLISH TENOR
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE
466 GRAND STREET TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1171
TONIGHT, and Tues., Wed., Thur. and Fri. Eves.
"THE MOB"
by JOHN GALSWORTHY
Cast includes Ian Maclaren, Deirdre Doyle, Whitford Kane, Frederick Lloyd, Harold West, Annie Hughes and Lionel Glenister.
ORCHESTRA, ONE DOLLAR BALCONY, FIFTY CENTS
SAT. AND SUN. EVES., JAN. 1-2
TWO SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCES
for the Club and Class Work of Henry St. Settlement.
Twenty Unusual and Interesting Dance Numbers
and
"La Boutique Fantasque"
(The Magic Shop)
A PANTOMIME BALLET IN THREE SCENES. MUSIC BY ROSSINI
ALL TICKETS—FIVE DOLLARS.

Announcement
MICHEL FOKINE
Creator of Modern Russian Ballet, will establish or about January 1, 1921, a
DANCE STUDIO
at 226 West 72d St. Interviews daily, 2 to 4 P. M., at above address or at Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th St. and Broadway, 10 to 12 M. Phone Columbus 2740.

BROOKLYN.
Loew's METROPOLITAN Smith, Livingston and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn.
Mon., Tues., Wed., Dec. 27, 28, 29.
ROSCOE (FATTY) ARBUCKLE
in "The Life of the Party"
J. K. EMMET, MARY E. RYAN & CO.
In a Gripping Playlet "The Test"
"FADS AND FROLICS"
Musical Comedy—9 People
Fraser & Bunce and others.
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2
VIOLA DANA
in Luther Reed's Fantasy
"CINDERELLA'S TWINS"
(A Loew Metro Picture)
"PAST and PRESENT"
A Musical Revue of Songs and Steps Old and New and 4—Others—4
BUSTER KEATON
In a Metro Comedy, "Convict 13."

N. Y. HIPPODROME
TONIGHT at 8:15
BOX OFFICE OPENS AT 12 NOON.
ANNUAL HOLIDAY CONCERT IN AID OF
THE CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS
Greatest Program of the Year
FRANCES ALDA
FRITZ KREISLER
MISCHA LEVITZKI
RAFAELO DIAZ, TENOR | GUTIA CASINI, CELLIST
FRANK LA FORGE, Pianist.
CLARENCE DICKINSON, Organist.
NORMAN TREVOR
MASTER OF CEREMONIES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MON. SP'L MAT. at 2 ($1 to $3). BLUE BIRD. Easton, Gordon, Sundelius, Ellis, Delaunois; Rothier, Chalmers—Wolff.
MON. 8:15, PAGLIACCI. De Lima, Caruso, Amato—Moranzoni. CARILLON MAGICO. Galli—Papi.
WED. at 7:45, TRISTAN. Matzenauer, Gordon; Sembach, Whitehill, Blass—Bodanzky.
THURS. at 8:15, TOSCA. Farrar; Gigli, Scotti, Malatesta, Ananian—Moranzoni.
FRI. MAT. at 1, PARSIFAL. Easton, Gordon, Sundelius; Sembach, Whitehill, Rothier, Ditur, Gustafson—Bodanzky.
FRI. at 8, MANON LESCAUT. Alda, Telva; Martinelli, De Luca, Paltrinieri—Papi.
SAT. at 2, PROPHETE. Sundelius, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Mardones—Bodanzky
SAT. at 8:15 (Pop. Prices), LUCIA. Garrison, Chamlee, Amato, Martino, Bada—Papi.
TO-NIGHT Concert at 8:30. Tse to $2.50
EL M ZIMBALIST VIOLINIST
PERALTA, Soprano PERINI, Contralto
ZEROLA, Tenor MARDONES, Basso
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA. COND. HAGEMAN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
TUES., Dec. 28, at 8, ZAZA. Farrar, Howard; Martinelli, De Luca—Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ARTUR BODANZKY COND'R
CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT at 8:15
MOISEIWITSCH
PROGRAM: Gluck, Iphigenia in Aulis; Gliere, Sirens; Rachmaninoff, Concerto C minor; Wagner, Prelude, Mastersingers.
Tuesday Afternoon, Dec., 28, at 2:30
Sun. Eve., Jan. 2 (Benefit, Babies' Hosp.) 8:15
KREISLER
PROGRAM: MOZART, Overture "Marriage of Figaro"; MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; R. STRAUSS, "A Hero's Life."
NOTE:—These will be Mr. Bodanzky's last concerts until the end of March.
Special Announcement Tues. Aft., Jan. 11 First Appearance
MENGLEBERG
Program: Weber, Overture, Oberon; Debussy, Afternoon of a Faun; R. Strauss, Don Juan; Berlioz, Fantastic Symphony.
Tickets at Box Office. S. K. Macmillan, Mgr.
THE KNABE IS THE OFFICIAL PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL
Thurs. Eve. December 30 at 8:15
Only New York Recital by MAURICE
DAMBOIS
'Cellist
COMPOSER—PIANIST
Steinway Duo-Art Piano Used.
Also Duo-Art Recordings by PADEREWSKI AND HOFMANN
Tickets 50c. to $2. Now at Box Office.

HIPPODROME, SUN. EVE., JAN. 2
FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL
KUBELIK
JOINTLY WITH ALFRED MIROVITCH
Tickets $1.00 to $2.50 (10% War Tax Extra.)
On Sale To-morrow at Hippodrome. (Chickering.)
HIPPODROME, SUN. EVE., JAN. 9.
FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE
SELMA KURZ
EUROPE'S FAMOUS SOPRANO, with NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 100 MEN
Tickets $1 to $2.50 (No War Tax). Mail Orders Now. Mgt. S. Hurok's Music Bureau. (Chickering).
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, TONIGHT
8:15. Tickets 25c to $2.00. Now at Box Office.
MALE SYMPHONY BAND
MISS SOLLER, Conductor
FRANZ KALTENBORN ..... Violin
LEAH LEASKA ..... Soprano
BERTA RIVIERRE ..... Mezzo
NILLO PICCO ..... Baritone
SERGEI RADAMSKY ..... Tenor
DIRECTION JULIUS HOPF
CARNEGIE HALL SATURDAY EVE., at 8:15 JAN. 1ST
VIOLIN RECITAL BY TOSCHA SEIDEL
Tickets Now at the Box Office.
Mgt. Metro. Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.
CARNEGIE HALL WEDNESDAY EVG., at 8:15 January 5
ONLY N. Y. RECITAL—FRIEDA HEMPEL
Seats at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
TOSCANINI CONCERTS
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Tues., Dec. 28
SEATS, ALL LOCATIONS, $1.50 to $3.00
JACOBS OPERA TICKET OFFICE
NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
PHONE FITZROY 4189-4190
CARNEGIE HALL, MON. AFT., JAN. 3, AT 2.
SONG RECITAL—JOSEPH SCHWARZ
RUSSIAN BARITONE
Presented by Alex. L. Fischer.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Academy of Music
THIS AFTERNOON, DEC. 26TH.
First and only Recital in Brooklyn.
LUISA Tetrazzini
Hardman Piano Used
Saturday Evening, Jan. 1st
ARTURO Toscanini
La Scala ORCHESTRA
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE NOW.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MONDAY, December 27th, 8:15 P. M.
"MUSICAL ENGINEERS" Concert by Massachusetts Institute of Technology Combined Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs.
Tickets 50c to $2.00. Academy Box Office.

MUSIC CONCERT AND OPERA NOTES

Continued

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA," sung in 1728 New York over a century and a half ago, is coming to town under extraordinary circumstances, as remarked in this newspaper last Sunday, and will be seen and heard on Wednesday evening, at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

This new arrangement of John Gay's ballad opera was presented last Spring in London, at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, where it became one of the successes of the British capital. It had then been adapted with additional scenes by Arnold Bennett and Nigel Playfair and with new settings of the airs and additional music by Frederic Austin.

The revival was staged by Mr. Playfair, who has now come to America to present the piece for Arthur Hopkins. Both the cast and production have been brought oversea. The members of the company include Arthur Wynn, Charles Magrath, Percy Heming, Alfred Heather, Arnold Philbeam, Pitt Chatham, Lena Maitland, Sylvia Nelis, Dora Roselli, Nonny Lock and Edith Bartlett.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

TEN performances, of which three are operas not previously in the season's list, will fill to overflowing the seven days of the Metropolitan's seventh week. The first is tonight's "opera concert," with Zerola, Peralta, Perini, Mardones and Efrem Zimbalist.

"The Blue Bird" will be sung tomorrow at a popular price matinee for children and their elders, with Delaunois, Elois, Easton, Berat, De Luca, Rothier and many others heard last year, led by the composer, Albert Wolff.

"Pagliacci," with Caruso, followed by the ballet in "Il Carillon Magico," will be a double bill tomorrow evening, when Amato makes his first appearance this season in Leoncavallo's prologue.

"Tristan and Isolda" will be repeated Wednesday evening, with Matzenauer, Gordon, Sembach, Whitehill and Blass.

"Tosca" will be performed on Thursday evening, with Farrar, Gigli and Scotti.

"Parsifal" on Friday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock has Easton as Kundry, with Sembach, Whitehill Rothier, Didur and Gustafson.

"Manon Lescaut" on Friday evening, with Alda, Marian Telva, Martinelli, De Luca, and Papi conducting.

"Le Prophete," with Caruso, will be the New Year's Day matinee on Saturday, with Matzenauer, Sundelius, Mardones, Rothier, and Bodanzky at the baton.

"Lucia" will be repeated at the popular price performance on New Year's night, with Garrison, Chamlee and Amato.

"Zaza," with Farrar and others, will be sung on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

COATES TO CONDUCT HERE.

ALBERT COATES, conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, occasionally of the London Philharmonic as well, and a leader in the recent Royal Opera season at Covent Garden, has arranged with Walter Damrosch the varied program of British composers that he will present as guest of the New York Symphony Orchestra in its historical cycle at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 30 and 31.

"The Purcell suite," said Mr. Coates, "will, I am sure, please you; each number is a gem. Also I am hoping that this particular suite, which I have put together myself, will be new to your public. The 'Enigma' variations of Elgar are, I know, done a great deal in America. I have, however, put them in for two reasons: first, they form a good link between Purcell and the modern 'London Symphony,' and, secondly, I have always found that the public likes to hear a new conductor do, at all events, one work that his hearers know well."

Mr. Coates, who has now arrived here, was born in Petrograd of English parents and sent to England to school. He received musical training at the conservatory of Petrograd under Rimsky-Korsakoff, and at Leipsic, in 1904, joined the conducting class of Nikisch. From a junior conductor of the Leipsic Opera he became conductor at the Opera in Dresden, and in 1910 senior conductor at Petrograd.

His first public apearances in London were made at Covent Garden in the Wagner season of early 1914 and the Summer season of the same year. Returning to Russia as artistic director of the Opera, and later conductor of the Imperial Concert Orchestra, he remained through the revolution.

Of his serious plight in Petrograd he has said it was not uncommon to learn that a musician missing from his orchestra at rehearsal had starved to death. Coates himself underwent a severe breakdown and Mrs. Coates induced the authorities to permit her to remove her husband. In May, 1919, after two months at a sanitarium in Finland, they arrived in England.

"A LONDON SYMPHONY."

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, whose "A London Symphony" will be performed for the first time in America this week, is a Gloucestershire man. Born in 1872, he was educated at the Charterhouse School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied music at the Royal College in London. When his symphony was selected for New York, he wrote to Mr. Damrosch some facts concerning it.

"The title might run, 'A Symphony by a Londoner,'" said Dr. Williams, "that is, various sights and sounds of London may have influenced the composer, but it would not be helpful to describe these. The work must succeed or fail as music, and in no other way. Therefore, if the hearers recognize a few suggestions of such things as the Westminster chimes, or the Lavender Cry, these must be treated as accidents and not essentials of the music."

"A London Symphony," first produced in London in 1914, was later revised by the composer and performed at a congress of the British Music Society there last May by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Albert Coates. Recently the work was played again just as Mr. Coates was leaving for this country; "wonderfully played," said The London Times of Dec. 7, "the scherzo particularly, and at the end the composer was called to share the general enthusiasm."

"Each of his four movements shapes an impression emerging as it were out of the mist and fading back into it again. Sometimes we can recognize a sound as belonging to the London streets—the chimes of Westminster, the mouth organ, the jingle of a hansom cab. More often the sounds are not like anything we hear in the streets. One might listen long for one strain of those innumerable modal tunes which crowd his score. Still, it is they, rather than the scraps of realism, which build up the structure and create the several moods, now of mystery, now of reckless, blatant gayety, but most of reflection leading in the end to a feeling almost of awe."

The criticism recalls G. K. Chesterton's appreciation of the "London fog" chapter in "Bleak House" as symbolic mist, a passage contained in his preface to the Everyman's Dickens.

ORCHESTRA PROGRAMS.

THREE orchestra leaders, one a British musician new to this country, another a returning Hollander and the third a former opera favorite bringing his own players from Milan, will mark the "peak" of New York's orchestral activities in the next few days.

The coming week's eight programs include four by the Symphony Society. Walter Damrosch today conducts Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music at Aeolian Hall, assisted by David Bispham, Rachel Harris, Myrtle Leonard and a chorus of women from the Oratoria Society.

Bodanzky and the National Symphony at Carnegie Hall tonight repeat Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gliere's symphonic poem "The Sirens," Rachmaninoff's pianoforte concerto No. 2, in C minor, with Moisseiwitsch, and Wagner's prelude to "The Master Singers."

Fritz Kreisler will play Mendelssohn's concerto with the National Symphony on Dec. 28 and Jan. 2, when Mr. Bodanzky will take his "au revoir" by reviving Richard Strauss's "A Hero's Life" for the first time in some years. The Strauss work has been in preparation for several weeks past, and the concert of Jan. 2 will incidentally be a benefit for the Babies' Hospital.

Toscanini's program for the Scala Orchestra's first Metropolitan appearance on Tuesday night includes Vivaldi's A-minor concerto for strings, Beethoven's fifth symphony, Debussy's "Iberia," Respighi's "Fountains of Rome" and the prelude and "Love's Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolda."

Albert Coates, conductor of opera at Covent Garden and of the London Symphony and Philharmonic orchestras, will introduce himself here as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra in a suite for strings by Purcell, arranged by Mr. Coates, which heads his program for the pair of concerts in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 30 and 31, the other numbers being Elgar's "Enigma" variations and, for the first time in America, the "London Symphony" of Vaughan Williams.

Sergei Rachmaninoff will be soloist at the third of the Symphony Concerts for Young People to be held in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 1.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

December.

26—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Hipolito Lazaro, tenor, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—National Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Kreisler and Alda, evening, Hippodrome.
26—Zimbalist and others, evening, Metropolitan.
26—Millo Picco and others, Madison Square Garden.
27—Guido Agosti, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall
27—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Martha Baird, Oscar Nicastro, Aeolian Hall.
28—National Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Ernesto Berumen, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Scala Orchestra, evening, Metropolitan.
28—Virginia Maurel, dances, evening, Carnegie Hall.
29—Nevada Van der Veer, contralto, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Griffes Group, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—B. Besler, soprano, afternoon, Princess.
30—David I. Martin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Maurice Dambois, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.

January.

1—Young People's Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—Lambert Murphy, tenor, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
1—Toscha Seidel, violin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
1—Francisca Catalina, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.

Elwes to Give Recital.

Gervase Elwes, the distinguished English tenor, who has been in this country for a couple of weeks, will give his first song recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Jan. 6. He will introduce on that occasion a number of new songs by English composers that are little or not at all known here.

Mr. Elwes will be remembered by New York music lovers as having twice before appeared in New York, and especially for his remarkably fine interpretation of the tenor part in Elgar's oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius," which he was the first to sing in England, and in which he is regarded in that country as having hardly an equal.

He is also most highly regarded as a singer of songs. He has been especially successful in Brahms. Mr. Elwes filled many engagements in England before he sailed for this country.

To Sing "The Messiah."

The Oratorio Society will give its ninety-fifth Christmastide performance of Handel's "The Messiah" tomorrow evening in Carnegie Hall, assisted by Frieda Hempel, Mabel Beddoe, Judson House and Royal Dadmun, together with the orchestra of the Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch. The conductor has announced that a chorus of 500 voices will make of this occasion a gala event, as it is also the only one in which the society will engage before its second Spring music festival, from next March 29 to April 4, when 1,500 persons will take part.

Free to the Public.

A program of Ukrainian music is announced by the Music League of the People's Institute in the hall of Cooper Union this evening, the second of a series of fifteen concerts there. The artists taking part are Sonya Yergin, soprano; Boris Saslawsky, baritone, and the Balalaika Orchestra.

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DUCK HUNTING THRILLS

How "Floating Coffin" and "Sink-Box" Are Used—Season Now at Height

By C. S. PEARSON.

IF the banker, broker, professional or business man is a duck hunter, he faces his daily work these frosty mornings with a feeling of unrest. He is grouchy, and regards his work, on which he generally starts with zest, as extremely onerous.

As he rests, musing for a moment, he has a vision. He sees stars scintillating in a sky as hard as steel, the air about him seems to take on a tang before unrevealed; he shivers with the chill of it. To his ears comes the murmur of surf breaking on a sandy beach; he hears far off, growing plainer each moment, a familiar quacking noise, perhaps a deeper "honk, honk," and soon after a whistling of wings which makes him sit erect, breathing heavily. The light appears to grow stronger as the gray dawn comes, showing a pearly sky, with a number of flying dots in it, above a waste of sedge-fringed, surf-beaten shore.

Duck fever? That's it. He is afflicted with the ailment which is prevalent, almost epidemic, among many Manhattan residents at this season. What renders it so widespread is the fact that few cities are so favorably situated as is New York for indulging in the sport. A comparatively short ride out of Brooklyn, by auto or railroad, will take one to a natural ducking-ground almost unsurpassed in this country.

Somebody has said that if such a landing and feeding place for migratory waterfowl had been made to order, it could not have been bettered. This would seem to be the case. For almost four score miles, along Great South Bay, Moriches Bay and Shinnecock Bay there is a succession of bays and inlets, sandy stretches covered with sedge, and half-inundated marshes which delight the hearts of ducks and geese, and kindred feathered creatures. Great South Bay alone is sixty miles long, and from two to five miles wide. Peconic Bay, which is inland, affords good shooting. It may be said that this is true for many points along, or near the coast, clear from Amityville to Quogue and Good Ground on Shinnecock Bay. Besides these stations on the railroad which parallels the coast, there are a number of other rail points which sportsmen make their headquarters in starting on quest for ducks. These include Bay Shore, Bayport, Patchogue, Center Moriches, East Moriches, Westhampton and East Quogue. Guides with complete outfits for attending to the wants of the visiting duck hunter can be found at all, or most of these places mentioned.

No Sport for Mollycoddles.

While the season for ducks, coots, geese and gallinule opened Oct. 16 on Long Island, hunters report that the weather for the first few weeks was too warm. But more recently the ducks have been arriving from their northern haunts in constantly increasing numbers. This is explained by the fact that ducks—and this includes all varieties—are pleasure-loving, albeit somewhat slothful, and if Summer lingers longer than usual in the northern latitude they see no reason why they should disturb the even tenor of their ways for a departure to a warmer climate. Once the weather turns cold, then they are on their way.

Duck hunting, at least so far as Long Island is concerned, is certainly not a sport for mollycoddles. It is carried out under conditions distinctly unfavorable for the hunters, as they must of necessity be prepared to withstand cold, which at times is intense, and, among other discomforts, wet clothes for the greater part of the time. The season lasts far into the Winter.

On Long Island the methods adopted for duck shooting are from shore "blind," "sink-box" or "battery" rowboat or punt, and of these the "sink-box" seems to be the most popular. Shooting is banned by law from power or sail boat, or from floating device towed by either. For New York State the limit is twenty-five ducks in a single day; eight geese.

It may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated that the "sink-box" is simply a narrow compartment let into a raft or platform which floats, and whose deck is flush with the water. The bottom of the box is several feet deep. The occupant can not only seat himself in it, but can at times stand upright, if he chooses, relieving his cramped position.

The platform, or deck part of the "sink-box," is usually painted a dull gray, which blends with the water. Often, also, the deck is covered with sedge grass, which helps as a camouflage. This box is towed out in the water and anchored, when the decoys are properly located, as is the "battery." They are anchored up and down the wind.

A "battery" may be described as a "floating coffin," and is so termed by the old hands at duck hunting. Unlike the "sink-box" it is intended only to contain the body of the occupant or occupants—sometimes the "batteries" are double—lying at full length, and on the back.

Around the rim of the "coffin" a platform about two feet broad is attached, "wings" being hinged to each side of the platform. These "wings" are made of canvas-covered boards, and can be spread out or folded up.

Advantages of the "Battery."

To the end of the "battery," which is intended to lie toward the wind, or what may be designated as the head, is a fender. This is as broad as the entire "battery," about eight feet in length, and is constructed of canvas, reinforced with pieces of board. By means of the boards the fender is kept spread out while remaining flexible, and through the fender and wings the "battery" is rendered fairly seaworthy. It requires an unusually heavy sea to overcome the protection afforded by these.

The advantage afforded to the hunter in placing the "battery" in the direction the wind is blowing is a great one. This is due to the fact that a lighting the ducks swing around so as to get the wind under their wings, "back pedalling," as a hunter succinctly explains. They do this "back pedalling" to check their headway just before they drop into the water. As the hunter is lying to the wind, at the instant the ducks hang poised, with their wings spread, feet extended, their entire bodies are exposed. It is the skilled shooter who delivers his load at this moment.

"Plug 'em in the fusilage just as they're stepping out of their planes and getting ready to shake hands with the decoys. Then you've got 'em," was the way an adept duck hunter expressed it.

A duck shot at when flying headway at full speed, hunters assert, even if hit the feathers will shed the pellets almost as if they were drops of water. At least this is the opinion of experts at the sport. Unless hit directly in the head, the duck continues its flight.

The only disadvantage in using the "battery" is the fact that the occupant's view is extremely limited, owing to the prone position assumed. A little practice, however, enables one to "sense" the right moment to rise and deliver.

"Blinds" are simply screens built on the shore near the water, where the hunter conceals himself to wait for the game. Rowboats used are covered with grass fore and aft, as are "punts," which are poled along in the water.

Decoys play a large part in the sport of duck hunting. Often they are live birds, trained by the guides to lure their wild brethren within reach of the guns of the hunters. The decoys are anchored in a leeward position to the "sink-box" or "battery" for the reason before given, and within gunshot distance. No little knowledge is necessary for the proper disposal of decoys, since the wild duck is most discerning. To the coming visitors the feathered captives send a welcome which often induces them to alight.

"If I can manage to get hold of a wild duck which has been disabled, but not too badly, I want no better decoy of any kind," said a veteran Long Island hunter. "The duck is tethered out like the tame decoys, and lets everything for a long distance around know that it is in trouble. One of the chief characteristics of a wild duck is its curiosity. While flying over, the wild ones hear the wounded one's squawking, and say to one another, or presumably do, 'What's that fellow making all that noise about? Let's drop down and investigate.' They do so, and pay the penalty."

Guides with Power Boats.

In addition to live decoys, there are others fashioned of wood, canvas and iron. The two former kinds are anchored or tethered out in the water, the same as the live ones. The iron decoys may be placed on different parts of the "battery." If the water is "choppy" artificial decoys appear extremely lifelike, but are not so effective in attracting game if there is little or no movement. Guides often call ducks to the guns.

When New York sportsmen desire to go duck hunting, they inform one of the many guides who find occupation along the south shore of Long Island, of the fact. Some of the guides have telephones. If the guide is not already engaged, an appointment is made for a certain day.

The chances are that the guide will meet the visitors at the railroad station on the afternoon, or evening, before the day of the hunt, and take them direct to his house to spend the night, or part of it, at least.

Some of the guides have power boats with cabins large enough to contain bunks where the sportsmen sleep. These boats, it may be stated, are generally fitted with sails.

If the sportsmen have taken quarters at the home of the guide, or at a hotel near the shore, the guide assumes the responsibility of awakening his charges the next morning at an early hour, and getting them located on the shooting grounds by sun-up—the "crowded hour" for the ducks. They are most active at dawn.

"It sure does prove that the sport is fascinating when I'm ready to pile out of a good warm bed at such an early hour," declared an ex-service man who was "over there" for many months. "I don't know anything comparable to it but going over the top.

By starlight the guide takes his visitors aboard the boat and, with his "batteries" or "sink-boxes" towing behind, moves out into the bay, stream or inlet. Arrived at the location selected, the "boxes" or "batteries" are anchored, the decoys placed and the hunters, with their guns, ammunition and bottles—thermos bottles these days—take their places. All preliminaries complete, the "mother boat" moves away, but within signaling distance, so that game that is killed may be picked up out of the water when desired.

Now is the time for which the hunters have waited. Even before it is light enough to shoot, faint quackings and swish of wings overhead tell that the game is a-wing. The decoys, if live ones, are doing their bit. Suddenly the east brightens, almost immediately there is a concerted "Boom! Boom!" up and down the shore line in every direction. Feather fly, ducks fall. The day's sport has begun.

On the Long Island shore hunters say there are more coots than any other variety of birds. They make good shooting but bad eating. Broadbills are fairly plentiful; there are some "blacks," some redheads and mallards, while occasionally a canvasback, which is a cousin of the redhead, drops down on its way to the Susquehanna River or Chesapeake Bay. Other kinds are seen. Wild geese are scarce.

Down along Great South and other bays duck hunting is rather an expensive proposition. A broker who, at intervals, spends three days hunting, figures that it costs him $25 a day, everything included.

A first expense is a gun, which must not be larger than a 10-gauge. An average price would be $75. Then there is the hunting suit, &c., on which another $75 could be easily expended. Ammunition costs heavily nowadays. If most hunters get one duck to every ten shots they are satisfied.

A schedule of prices as given by a guide is as follows:

Live geese and duck decoys, with rig—One gunner, per day, $8; two gunners, per day, $10; three gunners, per day, $12.

Live duck decoys, with rig—One gunner, per day, $5; two gunners, per day, $7; three gunners, per day, $9.

Double battery and rig—One gunner, per day, $10; two or more gunners, per day, $12.

Board, each, $3; no extras.

CONFEDERATE MONEY

OLD and new issues of Confederate currency are being passed throughout the Baltic States as current American dollars, according to the Red Cross Bulletin of Riga. Many natives have bought these valueless issues from foreigners recently returned from the United States.

Many Russians have come into the American Red Cross offices in Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania with stage money, cigar and cigarette coupons which they had bought as American greenbacks.

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This luxurious suit has cane backs and sides. Seats and cushions covered in fine Damask and Velour. Mahogany finish frames. Soft upholstered. *Reduced to* 266.67 Cash or Credit.

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$475	AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period Design, 4 pieces. *Reduced to*	357.49
$40	BRASS BEDS, four patterns to choose from—all perfect in every detail. *Reduced to*	29.89
$520	JACOBEAN OAK DINING ROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period Design, 4 pieces. *Reduced to*	391.98
$350	DAMASK AND VELOUR LIVING ROOM SUITS, three pieces. *Reduced to*	266.67
$80	CHINA CLOSETS in genuine oak, golden finish. *Reduced to*	59.24
$30	DINNER SETS, 95 pieces; service for 12 persons. *Reduced to*	22.95
$3.75	SCRIM CURTAINS, three pieces, ready to hang. *Reduced to*	2.98
$22	TABLE LAMPS, mahogany finish, with shade. *Reduced to*	16.67
$500	AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS, Adam Period Design, four pieces. *Reduced to*	382.29
$40	GENUINE OAK BUFFETS, golden finish four patterns to choose from. *Reduced to*	29.98
$16	WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, guaranteed perfect and from our regular stock. *Reduced to*	11.87
$180	TAPESTRY LIVING ROOM SUITS, mahogany finish frames, three pieces. *Reduced to*	139.98
$130	AMERICAN WALNUT CHIFFOROBES, in Period designs, handsomely made. *Reduced to*	96.67
$620	AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period Design. *Reduced to*	466.89

Prices Reduced 30% On These Items

$66	FUMED OAK BUFFETS, choice of three patterns. *Reduced to*	43.24
$747	MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period Design, four pieces. *Reduced to*	523.24
$16	CUTLERY SETS, three pieces, with horn handles. *Reduced to*	9.67
$35	COMFORTABLES, full size; sateen lined. *Reduced to*	24.98
$50	VELOUR PORTIERES, handsomely finished in an assortment of desirable colors. *Reduced to*	35.79
$52	SEWING MACHINES, guaranteed 10 years; made by the New Home Co. *Reduced to*	33.68
$4	SHEETS, size 81x90; excellent quality. *Reduced to*	2.98
$25	ELECTRIC LAMPS, hand painted panels. *Reduced to*	14.98
$800	MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITS, Chippendale Period designs; four pieces. *Reduced to*	559.98
$6	GENUINE OAK SEWING ROCKERS, golden finish. *Reduced to*	3.97
$300	GENUINE LEATHER LIVING ROOM SUITS, Mahogany finish frames, three pieces. *Reduced to*	208.59
$120	AMERICAN WALNUT CHIFFOROBES, Handsome Period designs. *Reduced to*	83.34
$40	DINNER SETS, 52 pieces; service for 6 persons. *Reduced to*	23.95
$225	TAPESTRY LIVING ROOM SUITS, mahogany finish frames; three pieces. *Reduced to*	157.49

Prices Reduced 40% On These Items

$50	LIVING ROOM SUITS, fumed oak; three pieces, Table, Rocker and Chair. *Reduced to*	29.49
$300	GENUINE OAK DINING ROOM SUITS Colonial Period Designs, four pieces. *Reduced to*	169.37
$60	FUMED OAK SETTEES, imitation leather seats. *Reduced to*	29.98
$75	DRESSING TABLES, choice of mahogany or American walnut. *Reduced to*	37.49
$30	SERVING TABLE, choice of Mahogany and Jacobean Oak. *Reduced to*	14.98
$420	JACOBEAN OAK DINING ROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period design, four pieces. *Reduced to*	249.89
$45	SETTEES, Mahogany finish, imitation leather, choice of several patterns. *Reduced to*	22.49
$100	AMERICAN WALNUT DRESSING TABLES, choice of several handsome patterns. *Reduced to*	49.49
$40	AMERICAN WALNUT SERVING TABLES. Choice of two patterns. *Reduced to*	19.97
$5	GOLDEN OAK CHAIRS, Cobbler seats, substantially made. *Reduced to*	2.98
$32	IVORY SANITARY WOOD BEDS, full size only. *Reduced to*	19.98
$320	MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITS, Queen Anne Period design; four pieces. *Reduced to*	189.49
$140	AMERICAN WALNUT CHINA CLOSETS. Handsomely made and finished. *Reduced to*	83.34
$10	CUT GLASS, dozens of articles to choose from. Handsomely cut. *Reduced to*	4.98
$50	GENUINE OAK BUFFETS, Golden finish. *Reduced to*	29.98

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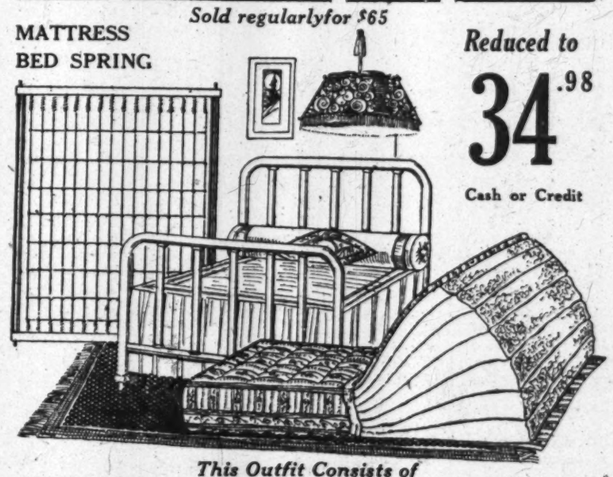

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FASHIONS HOUSE GOWNS

THE fashion creation de luxe of the Winter season is the gown intime, or the robe d'interieur. The gown intime is that robe which a woman wears about her own home for the afternoon tête-a-tête, at the supper for friends only, or at any occasion when her own home is the setting. Everything is in her favor. Always supposing that her rooms show her own personality, then it is only a short step to the place where her gown shall become but a part of the whole scheme—a salient and harmonious part, to be sure. If she allows herself to be out of the picture, or a jarring note in it, she is in error, and to avoid this failure many more women are giving attention to them than ever before. In the robe d'interieur, a woman finds free latitude for the display of her very own tastes without laying herself open to undue notice. With almost any other of the articles of her outer wardrobe this is not entirely the case, for she has to appear before the general public on most of the other occasions, and there are certain standards and restrictions to be taken into account. The designers are throwing themselves into the creation of these newly evolved garments with great interest. And the reason for their zeal is that they, too, appreciate the wide lines of latitude allowed them in this direction. They turn to the costumes of all nations and all eras for the purpose of gaining ideas for their modern adaptations, and the results show graceful, flowing lines and colorful fabrics and embroideries combined in totally unconventional ways.

Then, for these house gowns are used all the new soft and beautifully woven fabrics; there is a material to express every varying mood. The colors, too, are pure and beautiful; the range of their tones seems to be unlimited.

The batik makers are at their best when it comes to these house gowns, for in the flowing folds of robes of this sort one finds plenty of broad spaces where design and color arrangements may have a possibility of showing to their best advantage. Then, in the Batik gowns it is possible to obtain soft blues and greens and yellows that shine, but do not shriek. Yem batik is surely at its best right here for the house gowns, and many are the women who have taken advantage of the chance to posess gowns piece of this art of dyeing. Some of the designers prefer to use batik on chiffons, putting the dyed material over miscellaneous layers of other hues and tones of the same material. Then there are others who like best to use the soft silks and to make their designs rather more clear cut and brightly colored than it is possible for them to be on the thinner and more transparent fabric.

A clever batik maker dyed a robe that had for the solid part of its color just masses of dull black. Then there was a border of shades of green from the most vivid of tones down to ones that were almost gray in effect. The border running all around the robe was about twelve inches in width, and the manner of its dyeing was so well done that there showed not a trace of one color pressing its way upon the precincts of any other. The work was perfectly done, and, needless to say, its price entirely kept pace with the beauty of the gown itself.

Some of the designers have had great success with the laying of batik designs on velvet, and in this medium wonderful things have been accomplished in robes d'interieur. The most beautiful of them show bordered designs of one color or two colors set on contrasting colors in the fabric. One of these was made in a straight piece of the velvet (dull red with dyed patterns in soft tones of green and yellow), and the back length of the material was longer by fifteen inches than the piece that made the front. The back, of course, trailed for a space upon the floor. There were no sleeves—just long, graceful slits with heavy gold tassels where they ended under the arm—and the neckline was cut in one of those straight lines from shoulder to shoulder that are so delightfully becoming to the sort of head and throat that can set them off.

There are other batik velvet gowns in

One of Newer Robes d'Interieur Imported From France, at Left; an Example of Batik Used on Gown Interne, at Right.

all the colors that this material comes in, and the designs that are their only trimming are, in most cases, really captivating in the artistic expression that they carry with them.

Embroidery is another embellishment of the day that finds its best place in combination with the gown intime, for it is here that the hand work can be laid on in broad, straight strips with no ulterior interruption to spoil the brilliance of its effect. There is a late importation that shows at the waistline a wide strip of Hungarian embroidery in the colors which the peasants of that nation love—yellow and red and white. From below this brilliant color note hangs a straight skirt of accordion pleated tissue in a sort of dull creamy white, and over it, for a suggestion of a bodice, there flows a shimmering piece of silk gauze in the palest of yellow. The strips of material that make the sleeves are finished on their corners (two corners each) with long, silky black tassels. That makes a gown that is worn by a brunette, and there could be nothing more lovely imaginable.

A house gown of velvet, in a pale green shade, is embroidered with motifs scattered with careless discrimination over its entire surface. These are hand embroidered in threads of gold and silver, and the gown itself is lined with a soft piece of silver gauze. It is a gown to make a fairy envious and yet so simple of construction and so inconspicuously accomplished that it fits into its place with the most delightful ease.

The printed chiffons which this country has produced in such beauty have been used with the utmost success for the house gown. Those with all-over patterns are particularly attractive when they are accordion pleated and made up into gowns of ample and flowing folds. They need no trimming—just enough to edge them, and this of something that is quite inconspicuous. One of these was a print done in tones of blue and red and yellow and green, in an all-over pattern which, when the pleating had been accomplished, left just a faint suggestion of a mass of bright colors beautifully blended. The gown was made on straight lines of the slip-over variety of dress. It had faint little sleeves, hardly worthy of the name, and a belt of gold cord. There were edgings at the neck and sleeves of a very narrow gold braid. This was particularly lovely, as it was worn in a room decorated in all neutral tones of gray, with touches of gold and one or two bright colors about it. The dress was the centre of interest, and a remarkably arresting one at that.

The one-piece, slip-over dress, in fact, has done extra service this season in the way of gowns to be worn only in the privacy of one's home. There is the straight frock made of black velvet, with the chiffon scarf of some bright and glowing color tied about a low or a high waist line and its ends allowed to droop to the bottom of the gown's hem and below it. This frock has been successful on many occasions, but especially on those intimate ones that take place among friends. The metal brocade frocks, too, made over the same entirely simple lines are beautiful for home wear. They are, perhaps, better when only the material that makes them is allowed to shine as any part of the frock. Even the belt should be made of a narrow strip of the gown's own material. But some of them have been beautifully done with chiffon sashes made in the same color as the foundation tone of the brocade.

An embroidered one-piece house frock was made with an all-over embroidered pattern applied in shades of pastel greens, mauves and pinks on a purple crêpe foundation. Then the thing was edged at the front where it opened to the hem and around the edges of the three-quarter sleeves with a band of fringey monkey fur. The rather ornate effect was entirely beautiful because of the extreme care with which the colors and materials had been chosen and combined.

Accordion pleating forms the foundation for so many of the more newly created robes d'interieur. Sometimes the skirts and sometimes the whole foundation dress is of soft silk or chiffon laid in the close and graceful pleats. Then the idea is to pose over this slip a cape or a series of capes or sometimes only flowing sleeves, or sometimes a little suggestion of a floating bodice of some other and contrasting material. In chiffons these things are particularly lovely, for this fabric lends itself so gracefully to the combination of tones that create an artistic allusion.

One of the best of these newer and most becoming garments was made of a foundation of mauve pleated chiffon. Then there was a flowing cape covering the back and forming the long wing sleeves made of pale green chiffon and edged all around its edges with a triple row of the narrowest of black, bright green and cerise ribbons laid one against the other. The belt drawn across the waistline of the under slip was made of these three narrow ribbons twisted together.

Another chiffon robe of much this same character was done in tones of cerise and purple, with edgings of kolinsky fur, which gave a rather stunning effect.

The Oriental inspiration has been used for any number of the more beautiful and popular of the house gowns; it is in the Oriental colors and designs used that one finds the greatest possibility for gorgeous personal decorations. The house gown has the fancy dress beaten when it comes to the using of beads and spangles and Oriental embroideries. And for the woman whose type permits there is nothing lovlier than one of these house gowns carried out on Oriental lines.

ART EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS

AT the E. Weyhe Galleries an exhibition of lithographs, aquatints and etchings by Arthur B. Davies reminds us that any medium serves with an artist whose message is so personal. In his earlier work it was difficult to detach the form from the color. The color animated the form and expressed the spirit of the picture. One recalls a girlish figure, half nude, bending over a dressing table. The color was blond as wheat with a heavenly blue dominating. The grace of the outline and the vaporous color contributed equally to the impression of young life. Then there were the pictures of children out of doors, luscious yet delicate in color and rich and sound in form; it was impossible to think of them as colorless.

In the later paintings the color has taken on a floating quality that expresses emotion with less of rounded statement. Certain canvasses celebrating Greek idyls suggest in their color not what we know of the strong Greek hues but rather the faint stainings of the silk in an ancient kakemono, stainings that leave the calligraphic line as undisturbed as the limbs of a dancer draped in her veils of cobweb.

These lithographs and etchings are the residuum that is left after even the dream of color is withdrawn. They are fine in their complete acceptance of their limitation. There is no amateurish attempt to suggest color with tone. The beautiful forms are purest plasticity. Here is a kneeling figure that might have been carved from sandstone. "On the Heights" is a composition of aspiring lines but the linear design is supported by a building up of planes defined by loosely drawn masses of dark and light and again the effect is primarily plastic.

"The Antique Mirror" is an aquatint in which the structural design is felt as with Cezanne. "Pompeian Veil" has the regal quality with which Rubens and Renoir and Daumier could invest a body grotesque in flesh. It is impossible to traverse this exhibition without realizing the technical force of Mr. Davies, his power over his instrument, and his sensitiveness to all forms of technical beauty. Why then should one withhold from him the highest praise? Possibly the highest is his due, but moments recur when the most sympathetic observer cringes in seeming to perceive that self-consciousness which enters with the half-gods of art. Observe one of Cezanne's designs—whatever his human beings do, stripping for their bath, loafing in the shade or basking in the sun, playing with dolls or peeling apples, invariably they are concentrated and indifferent. No pose, however, distorted, asks for notice; if there is any hint of the stage it is of a stage upon which the actors move oblivious of the audience. The actors upon Mr. Davies's stage are ever so little conscious of their audience. The pose is kept a moment to give a chance for the applause. The beauty of the gesture is halted. The instances that contradict this too sweeping generalization throw into strong relief the instances that support it. If every figure chalked upon his lithographic stone could have the stupendous vigor of the leopard at the base of one of his loveliest designs or the abundant spontaneity of the leaping girls in the same print there would be nothing to mourn.

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Paintings of the Madonna.

The exhibition of paintings of the Madonna at the Ehrich Galleries combines timeliness with aesthetic and archaelogical interest. In this "early sixteenth century" picture an "Adoration of the Shepherds," how was the grisaille on a gold ground produced? Did the artist paint the ground in about the figures or was the whole surface painted in gold over a gray ground and the figures scraped out? Thrift was not dead in the sixteenth century and it is safe to cling to the first theory. Certain Spanish paintings are so close to the Italian that the doctors disagree. Certain unfamiliar names are attached to pictures that would seem masterpieces in an age less eager to recognize only the cream that is skimmed from the cream. What a noble Greek quality, for example, is found in the forms of Andrea Alovigi's "Madonna, Child and Angels." The great sweep of the draperies echoes the Elgin marbles.

There are Flemish and Dutch examples, but none to contest the supremacy of Italy as the home of the madonnas.

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Stage Designs.

At Maxwell Armfield's exhibition at the MacDowell Gallery the drawings for costumes and scenes in "Merry Christmas Daddy" will be shown, together with the designs for "Cinderella of the Redwoods," produced by the Children's Theatre at Berkeley, Cal., and for the Biblical play "Miriam"; also designs for the coming production of "The Winter's Tale" at the Little Theatre.

***

The St. Paul Institute.

The St. Paul Institute found it necessary to curtail its activities during the war, but it is now working out a reconstruction program, one item of which is an exhibition of the work of Northwestern artists. If it is found feasible the exhibition will be held in the early Spring, and artists of the Northwestern States are asked to communicate with the institute concerning their wish and ability to send samples of their work.

***

Cubists.

All reports from Paris indicate that the cubists have left that home of art. The exhibitions in this country that include their work are multiplying. They are at the gallery of the Société Anonyme in a rather unsatisfactory group. Matisse and Picasso are represented, each with a figure subject in which deformations exist in a repulsive form. Matisse is said to be entrely disconnected with cubism and Picasso to be its founder. They are running mates in the present exhibition. Albert Gleizes has a nice feeling for color and his little watercolors are technically delightful. The other names on the list are Rivera, Villon, Braque, Derain and Juan Gris.

The cheering message to be caught from the collection as a whole is that a similar collection of work by the American artists who have drunk at the same spring would show a deeper research, a more sensitive response to natural influences and a greater technical clarity.

ARMY IN PLAYTIME

by MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES
Commanding Fifth Division, U. S. Army

I WONDER if the people of this country who provide the men and money for their army realize today what is being done for the soldier. Do they know that the time has gone forever when in the army it is thought that the soldier should be drilled and drilled until his superiors felt he had absorbed all he could for that day and then turned loose with nothing to do for the rest of the twenty-four hours? Do they know that officers feel as much responsibility for the man's play as for his work?

Recreation of the soldier occupies a definite place in the activities of the army. It includes athletics, music, dramatic entertainment, service clubs, libraries, dancing and other amusements, along with the more serious business of learning to be a soldier fit to play an effective part in fighting the country's battles.

The physical benefits derived from the system of physical training for every soldier, combined with regular hours, excellent food, sanitary and healthful living conditions, and outdoor life with shooting, camping, horseback riding and swimming, improve the soldier physically to such an extent that the average civilian cannot be compared to him. The army is in fact a first-class school for athletic training and development, and does, beyond a question, vastly improve physically practically every one entering its service.

The most important features of the recreational facilities available to members of the Fifth Division are its many and diverse forms of athletic games and contests. For example, a man may not be a finished baseball player. On the contrary, he may be such a poor player that he cannot make the company, battalion or regimental team. This, however, does not deprive him of a chance to play the game and learn more about it, and incidentally get practically the same amount of good out of it as the better player. This is because there are many such men as he, all in the same class.

These men are grouped together and taught the simpler game of indoor baseball, which, although not such a fast or exciting game as regular outdoor baseball, it arouses their interest and develops the same qualities of quick thinking and good judgment as the faster game, to say nothing of the good it does them physically.

This applies to football. Those who cannot or do not know how to play football easily pick up and learn to like the game of soccer. The same can be said of basketball and tennis, for the simpler games of volley ball and handball readily take their place.

In addition to these forms of athletics, the Fifth Division offers polo, swimming, golf, boxing, wrestling, cageball, bowling, calisthenics, gymnastics, track and field athletics. The group games and mass athletics, which reach almost every man, whether he takes part in any other form of athletics or not, are an important feature. The wooded country and swamps near Camp Jackson still hold their share of wild game, both large and small. Our "Red Diamond" men are taking advantage every day of their free hunting permits on the reservation and bagging such game as quail, turkey, rabbit, squirrel, opossum, coon, fox, deer and bear.

The division boasts of one of the finest theatres in the service, situated in the heart of the camp. It has a seating capacity of 3,000, with a stage and scenic equipment as good as any in the country. Every night in the week there is a complete change of moving picture programs, and each program consists of at least one feature picture of five or more reels, one comedy of two or more reels, and a reel or two of the latest news topics.

There is organized a soldier players' stock company, who put on the best, most up-to-date plays available, with soldier talent. The War Department has provided a professional dramatic director with two professional assistants for instructors in the art of stagecraft. The acting, scene painting and costuming are the work of the soldiers themselves.

The library contains 24,600 books and has subscriptions to seventy magazines of all kinds and to ten daily newspapers. Books are loaned for a period of two weeks with the privilege of renewal. The library building is one of the pleasantest places in Camp Jackson—bright with sunshine during the day and with electric lights at night; cool in Summer because of its good ventilation and electric fans, and warm in Winter.

Each regiment and separate unit in camp has its service club, equipped with pool tables, pianos, phonographs, games, athletic equipment, books, periodicals, club furniture and writing tables. Many leisure hours of the enlisted men are spent in clean, wholesome entertainment provided in these clubs. Each club is operated by enlisted men. A Board of Governors is elected by the members of the units participating, and they select their own entertainment and name their own committees for dances, smokers and card parties. Dances are held each week in designated suitable buildings. The camp hostess is the official chaperon. She makes arrangements in the nearby towns for the girl guests. Many dances also are given for the enlisted men by various organizations in the City of Columbia.

The work of hostess in the army is an outgrowth of women's work in the World War. At the Hostess House she and her assistant put forth every effort to bring something of a home influence to the men in the army. They welcome and entertain the relatives and friends of the soldiers while they are visiting and their families while quarters are being prepared. A cafeteria is conducted for the convenience of visitors. Rooms can be had for visiting mothers, sisters and relatives.

NEW STUDY OF CHILD.

CHILD study from the standpoint of the mother is the subject of a course offered by the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas, which is the State college for women, according to a recent issue of School Life. The course consists of lectures, library readings and psychological laboratory work, and is intended to fit the young woman to be mistress of a home and the mother of a family. Child instincts and interests, heredity and environment, subnormal and defective children, diseases of children, and the moral and religious nature of children are all fully studied.

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POSTAGE STAMP CRAZE

Special Issues by Some of New Countries Just to Sell to Collectors

WHEN one considers that 10,000 varieties of postage stamps have been issued in less than five years, it is little wonder that, according to reports from Berlin, stamp collectors in Germany are in a high state of excitement trying to keep their collections up to date. The new nations of Europe have literally gone crazy, remarked one of the largest New York dealers, in sending out a perfect avalanche of stamps since the signing of the armistice. During the four years from Jan. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1920, nearly 8,000 varieties of stamps were issued and during the ten months from the latter date to Nov. 1 more than 2,000 additional varieties have been issued. Fully three-fourths of these have come from the Baltic and Balkan States of Europe and the former Turkish dependencies in the Near East. Prior to the war the annual production of new stamps throughout the world was about 1,000.

The curious part of this postage stamp printing craze is that the smaller the country the greater its energy seems to be in turning out new issues. Take the principality of Liechtenstein, the third smallest independent State in Europe. It has an area of sixty-five square miles between Austria and Switzerland, a little larger than Staten Island and a population between 11,000 and 12,000. This is the little State that has just been refused admission to the League of Nations and that, nothwithstanding the fact that its former army of 91 men was mustered out in 1868 and during the late war not a citizen of the State enlisted in the Teutonic forces. In 1912, Liechtenstein issued its first stamps, being content with three varieties. This was enough for all the postal needs of the country until after Nov. 7, 1918, when absolute independence was declared and since that time new issues have appeared nearly every month. Fred J. Melville, the philatelic expert of London told the truth a few weeks ago when he said:

"There is a tendency throughout Central Europe to rake in shekels by issuing stamps in great variety so that collectors shall be enticed to contribute to the support of these smaller States."

Since 1918, about ten sets of stamps have come from Liechtenstein, the latest set having twenty-seven varieties, more than the majority of large countries ever had in any single issue for all their postal uses. To give these issues the necessary legitimacy a small number are placed on sale at the post offices, millions of sets are then sent to the wholesale stamp centres in the world, the greater proportion coming to this country, because as Hugh M. Clark, manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, expressed it, these small European countries believed that American collectors would "fall" for anything in the way of new issues and would pay good prices. After the huge stock of new sets is disposed of, an edict is promulgated that the issue is worthless, that is demonetized, and a new issue comes to light. In case there is no time to obtain a new design, the overworked method of surcharging the old stamps with new values is resorted to, making an entirely new set in an easy manner.

While Liechtenstein, in view of its small size and inability to use but a few thousand stamps through its postoffices during a year, has been one of the worst offenders in this undisguised effort to fill its treasury through the purses of stamp collectors and dealers, other grievous offenders who are turning out stamps for revenue purposes are Hungary, Turkey, Jugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Poland, Arabia, Ukraine and several of the Germanic States and cities. To this number might be included Armenia. Within the last month, the first stamps of that country have appeared to the extent of nearly 150 varieties. Instead of being distinctive designs, the present issues are surcharged with various types of Armenian letters on the Russian stamps of the 1909 to 1918 issues. Why Armenia should require such a large number of differently surcharged specimens is one of the things that the dealers here can not explain. It is simply another irritant to drive the philatelist crazy.

In addition to these more or less dubious postal issues, many Red Cross stamps, which are supposed to do some service for letter postage, are still being printed, the stamps being sold for a price slightly higher than the regular postal rate. From Latvia, one of the new Baltic States, there has lately been an outbreak of these Red Cross issues, no less than three or four sets having appeared printed on different kinds of paper. One set is printed on the backs of five ruble Riga Soviet banknotes and another set is printed on Soviet ten ruble notes. Owing to the scarcity of paper, some of the Baltic States used a year ago the backs of German military maps for their new issues. If a collector endeavors to get all of these peculiar varities he is likely to discover that stamp collecting instead of being a pleasure is beset with a maze of technical difficulties.

In the recent issue of Scott's Stamp Journal, John N. Luff, recognized as the greatest expert in detecting counterfeits in this country, answers the question of a disconsolate collector as to how the pest of new Europe stamps may be gotten rid of in the following manner:

"The remedy is simple. Do nothing, just wait. Most of these stickers are printed on wood-pulp paper, which deteriorates slowly but surely. In about thirty years the paper will have rotted and there will be no more of the stamps to distress us. We may add that no one is compelled to collect these gumpaps. If collectors and dealers would unite in refusing to buy them there would be no profit in making them and we might hope for a return to stamps issued for postal use and not as merchandise."

Two years ago when these new issues from the countries recently placed on the map of Europe began to appear there was considerable speculation and many dealers as well as collectors paid prices for certain sets far higher than the same stamps may be bought for today. One of the most striking illustrations, said Mr. Clark, was that of the first Jugoslavia set of sixteen varieties issued in 1918. The first copies to reach London sold for £8 a set. Later, when they reached this country, the price fell to $15 a set, owing to the readiness with which this expected scarce set was obtainable, and many New York collectors paid that price. The retail price now is $1 a set, showing that it sometimes pays the philatelist to wait.

Another issue that proved a bad speculation for the early buyers was a set of Hungarian stamps issued by the Communist Government. Only a few, if any, were actually used for postage. The first sets brought from $20 to $28 a set. So many thousands had been printed, however, that the market was soon flooded and they can now be bought for $1 a set. There was an issue of Ukraine stamps, five in the set, 1918, which were selling a year ago for 85 cents a set. Ukraine evidently needed more money, and a few months later it printed many additional thousands of the same stamps and ten cents will buy the set now. Such a large quantity recently came to America that it is reported that a big batch of them was recently sold at wholesale at less than one cent a set.

"Speculating in these new Europe issues is a bad business," said Mr. Clark. "I tell collectors if they buy for amusement that is all right, but even at the present day prices many of these enormously overdone issues may be considerably less in value a year later than today."

The fact that so many of these stamps have been demonetized within a few months shows that comparatively few could have been legitimately used on letters for postage and these used stamps, several years hence, on the original envelopes, will be worth much more to discriminating collectors than a number of perfectly new sets.

Poland has come heavily to the front as a stamp-producing country. Prior to the war the collector could have a complete set of Poland in one stamp, issued about 1865 and suppressed a few years later by Russia. Since acquiring its independence and notwithstanding its constant troubles and wars, it has been able to turn out in two years about 150 varieties, more than half of which have been demonetized and can be bought for much less than the face value of the stamps. Its most interesting issue, which has had a large sale among all classes of collectors, based to some extent upon sentimental reasons, was a set of six well-engraved stamps issued in 1919, on one of which was a very good profile of Paderewski, President of the Council of Ministers.

Another new country for the postage stamp album is Palestine. The stamps under the new administration which is to carry out the terms of the Balfour Declaration are provisional ones for temporary use. They are the stamps of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force issued in 1917 and 1918 overprinted with the word "Palestine" in Arabic at the top, in the middle "Palestine," in English and at the bottom, "Erez Israel"—the land of Israel, in Hebrew. The overprinting was done at the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem and it is interesting to note that the first Jewish postage stamps have been printed at Jerusalem by Christians. Some of the supplies of the original stamps used for the overprinting are said to have been very small, and it is predicted that some of these Palestine stamps will eventually become scarce.

Among other new countries which will hereafter claim some attention from philatelists are Esthonia, Livonia, Cilicia, Tyrol, Arad, Georgia, Lettonia, Croatia, Trentino, Libau, German Austria, Italian Austria, Hadja, Lithuania, Upper Silesia, Memel, Mesopotamia, Thrace and the free city of Danzig.

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1	rose velvet Evening Gown	189.00	139.50
1	black and gold brocaded Evening Gown	157.00	110.00
1	brocaded Georgette and Velvet	198.50	145.00
1	black net beaded with crystal	185.00	145.00
1	brown velvet with Georgette crepe	215.00	139.50
1	blue Georgette appliqued with velvet	229.50	139.50
1	black velvet Evening Gown	210.00	165.00
1	American Beauty velvet and silver	275.00	175.00
1	Sapphire blue velvet Gown	239.50	185.00
1	black beaded Net over brown satin	250.00	150.00
1	black velvet Evening Gown	227.50	149.50
1	flame colored chiffon velvet	249.50	185.00
1	black jet and sapphire spangled Gown	325.00	185.00
1	beaded silver cloth Evening Gown	335.00	235.00
1	Imported Afternoon Gown of gray Crepe de Chine	175.00	98.50
1	Imported Afternoon Gown of Navy blue and copenhagen Crepe de Chine	245.00	125.00
1	Imported Afternoon Gown of Navy blue and Georgette Crepe	210.00	129.50
1	Imported Afternoon Gown of brown Canton Crepe	295.00	139.50
1	Imported Afternoon Gown of Navy blue satin and black lace	325.00	150.00
1	black satin Afternoon Gown	159.50	115.00
1	brown satin beaded with bronze beads	145.00	125.00
1	brown satin embroidered in henna	185.00	115.00
1	Navy blue satin embroidered	165.00	115.00
1	brown satin combined with duvetyn	185.00	125.00
1	brown satin Afternoon Gown	210.00	139.50
11	cloth dresses of Serge, Duvetyn or Tricotine	165.00 to 225.00	110.00 to 139.50
18	Dinner, Evening and Street Frocks in satin or cloth	129.50 to 179.50	98.50
18	Semi-formal and Street Frocks	110.00 to 195.00	74.50
25	Afternoon and Dance Frocks	59.75 to 79.50	48.95

Women's Smart Winter Suits
Tailored and Fur Trimmed Styles

There is a style and a size and a price that will interest every woman—this is the great sweeping Clearance that embraces regular sizes from 34 to 44 and extra sizes from 40½ to 52½. Not many duplicates, but every model is desirable and the range of materials and colors is exceptional.

Materials
Veldyne, Duvet de Laine, Peachbloom, Suede Velour, Yalama Cloth, Tricotine, Tinseltone and Velvet.

Colors
Taupe, Navy Blue, Black, Reindeer, Nankin Blue, Zanzibar, Green, Light Blue and Oxford Gray.

Quality		Originally	Clearance
1	Woman's Suit; Black Duvetyn, trimmed with black carical	$395.00	$110.00
1	Woman's Suit; Henna Duvetyne, trimmed with lynx fur	335.00	110.00
2	Women's Suits; Brown Veldyne, embroidered in color, opossum fur collar	245.00	110.00
1	Woman's Suit, Blue Velvet, embroidered in color; coat and skirt trimmed with monkey fur	195.00	110.00
15	Women's Suits	$98.50 to 115.00	79.50
20	Women's Suits	79.50 to 94.50	64.50
25	Women's Suits	64.50 to 75.00	54.75
50	Women's Suits	54.75 to 64.50	44.75
40	Women's Suits	39.75 to 52.50	32.75
25	Women's Suits	32.50 to 34.50	24.75
10	Women's Suits	24.75 to 29.75	19.75

180 Kiddies' Winter Coats
Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Materials include Silvertone, Heather Mixtures, Cheviots, Velveteens and Chinchillas.

	Originally	Clearance
Children's Coats	$10.48	$7.48
Children's Coats	13.95 to $17.95	11.95
Children's Coats	19.75 to 24.95	14.95
Children's Coats	29.95 to 49.95	24.95

Women's Wool Coats
Tailored and Wrappy Models

All these Coats are Winter Coats, but with few exceptions they are the all-the-year-round Coats for women who travel, motor, etc. Many stunning models are here at amazing reductions, and every coat is silk lined throughout and warmly interlined.

Quantity		Originally	Clearance
100	Women's Coats	$24.95 to $32.95	$19.95
30	Women's Coats	54.95 to 69.50	49.95
20	Women's Coats	67.50 to 69.50	59.95
24	Women's Coats	85.00 to 89.50	79.50
4	Women's Coats	95.00	85.00
25	Women's Coats	110.00 to 125.00	95.00
16	Women's Coats	125.00 to 145.00	115.00
3	Women's Coats	150.00 to 160.00	125.00
4	Women's Coats	175.00 to 185.00	165.00
5	Women's Coats	195.00 to 275.00	175.00
3	Women's Coats	395.00 to 495.00	295.00

Misses' Wearing Apparel
Suits, Wraps and Frocks

Reductions on all the finer garments in our stocks for Misses from 14 to 18 years of age bring some of the most wonderful opportunities to the Younger Set for the remainder of the Holidays and the Winter season.

Quantity	Description	Originally	Clearance
1	Original Lanvin Suit	$465.00	$150.00
1	Suit of navy blue Veldyne	204.00	95.00
67	Fur-trimmed Suits of Velveteen or Velour with collars of Nutria, Sealine or Opossum	$55.00 to 75.00	37.95
65	Velour, plain or checked, with fur collars	32.95	19.75
6	Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, fur trimmed	128.95	115.00
8	Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet	$83.95 and 84.95	75.00
4	Street Wraps	$113.50 to 122.00	95.00
87	Wraps and Coats of Velour, Silvertip or Bolivia; some fur trimmed	$65.00 to 85.00	48.95
97	Wraps and Coats, some with fur collars	$48.95 to 62.50	39.95
19	Dresses of Chiffon Velvet or Silk Duvetyn	$89.95 to 120.00	65.00
37	Tricotine Dresses	$73.95 to 98.50	55.00
7	Tricotine Street Frocks	$58.50 to 49.95	45.00
24	Tricotine and Velour Dresses	$38.50 to 49.95	34.95

Clearance of Our Entire Stock of Fur Coats and Small Furs

At Price-Reductions Averaging 40% In Many Cases Reaching 60%

UNQUESTIONABLY this is the most important Fur news and the greatest Fur-buying opportunity of the year.

A. & S. Furs are notable for their guaranteed quality, for their beauty, for the style of the garments, and for their moderate prices. Now all are reduced to prices for which the garments could not be reproduced at WHOLESALE today.

Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed muskrat)

	Originally	Clearance
30-inch, self-trimmed	$400.00	$195.00
36-inch, self-trimmed	665.00	290.00
36-inch skunk-trimmed	680.00	395.00
36-inch, opossum & squirrel trimmed	550.00	290.00
45-inch, self-trimmed	850.00	495.00
45-inch, skunk-trimmed	850.00	495.00

French Seal Coats
(Dyed coney)

36-inch, self-trimmed	$150.00	$98.50
36-inch, skunk-trimmed	415.00	250.00
36-inch, skunk-trimmed	485.00	290.00

Other Fur Coats

Beaver, 36-inch, self-trimmed	$885.00	$450.00
Australian opossum, 36-in., self-trimmed	450.00	290.00
Ponyskin, 36-in., self-trimmed	250.00	98.50
Marmot, 36-in., self-trimmed	185.00	98.50
Marmot, 36-in., raccoon-trim'd	225.00	135.00
Gray Squirrel Wrap, ¾-length	1,295.00	775.00
Sable Squirrel, self-trimmed	395.00	225.00
Moleskin Wrap, with gray squirrel	1,175.00	725.00

Fur Scarfs

	Originally	Clearance
Skunk, flat animal	$87.50	$57.50
Stone Marten, animal	39.75	24.00
Gray Squirrel Cape-scarfs	180.00	97.50
Gray Squirrel, animal	29.75	16.75
Fitch, round collar	49.50	24.50
Mink, large cape-collar model	255.00	153.00
Mink, 2-skin animal	79.50	47.50
Moleskin, cape collar	47.50	27.50
Raccoon, flat animal	29.75	17.50

Muffs

Cross Fox, animal	$210.00	$135.00
Mink, flat pillow	125.00	75.00
Moleskin, barrel	32.00	22.50
Raccoon, round	44.75	29.75
Blended Squirrel, round	39.75	25.00
Natural Squirrel, round	57.50	34.50
	and 64.50	and 35.50
Skunk	$35.00, 45.00 and $95.00	25.00 and 32.50 and 57.50

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Note—On account of the great reductions, no Furs can be sent on approval.

A FINE SALE FOR MEN

Shirts—Nightshirts—Pajamas—Neckties
All at Astonishingly Low Prices

WE ARE PROUD of the splendid offerings comprised in this sale. From one maker we corralled the Shirts that form the feature offering—to sell at a price less than he would have regularly sold most of them at wholesale a short time ago.

From our own stocks came the comfortable Pajamas, and the fine muslin nightshirts that many men are still fond of wearing.

And the Neckwear is here—at a price that makes you blink with amazement, when you consider necktie prices until recently.

It's a sale without a single regret—timed to give men a good chance to invest their Christmas funds to best advantage.

These Fine Shirts at $1.45

Previous Wholesale Prices—$18.00 to $30.00 Dozen

The maker is noted for the excellence of the shirts he turns out. These look well, fit well, wear well (fast colors) and are liberally sized and excellently finished.

Fine Woven-Striped Madras
In a very large variety of handsome striped effects.

Fine Percales
All with soft cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17½.

Printed Corded Madras
A new low-water mark for shirts of this character.

2,400 Four-in-hand Ties, 48c

This price sounds ridiculously little nowadays. But it is remarkable how much real necktie value it buys, in this splendid collection.

Stripes and figures; handsome color combinations and almost no end to the variety of patterns.

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

1,200 Suits of Pajamas $1.78

Our Own Previous Prices, $2.48 and $2.98

A lot of them are in good-looking striped patterns; others are in plain white or white with fancy trimmings. All of them are made to our order, as to dimensions and finish—at the new price they are tremendous bargains. Sizes 15 to 17.

2,100 Muslin Nightshirts $1.48

Our Own Previous Price, $1.98

Cut with an eye to men's sleep-comfort, these nightshirts. Roomy and ample; of excellent muslin; plain white or white with colored trimmings. Cut over our own liberal patterns. Sizes 15 to 20—some in extra sizes.

SOCIETY CURRENT DOINGS

THE younger element is holding sway during Christmas week. The young men and women home from schools and colleges are swelling the list at dances, which predominate now. The débutantes are in evidence everywhere. Youth prevails on every side, and to catch a glimpse of the older folk one must go to the opera. One theatre party alone last week included over 150 of the débutantes and their friends, following a formal dinner at the Ritz given by Thomas B. Davis for his niece, Miss Mary D. Landstreet.

A few marriages of note are scheduled for the first of the new year. As recently reported in the New York Social Register statistics, more persons, members of prominent families, were married during the year, compared to last season. It is now a matter of record at the Marriage License Bureau that during the last five or six years there has been a gradual increase in the number of licenses issued. Up to last week 41,916 marriage licenses had been obtained at the bureau.

One of the first brides of the year will be Miss Evelyn S. Walker, daughter of Mrs. Starr King Walker, who is to marry F. Whitney Morrill, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The subsequent reception is to be held at the Gotham.

Miss Madeline Mulqueen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mulqueen of the Vanderbilt, and Paul Gerard Daly are to be married tomorrow.

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The first of the Colony dances comes tomorrow at the Ritz-Carlton. These dances are for girls who will not be introduced for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mosle are to give a dance tomorrow evening at the Colony Club to introduce their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Boardman Mosle. Mrs. Henry E. Meeker will entertain with a dance the same night at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Meeker. Mrs. Harry Arnold Day will give a reception and dance tomorrow afternoon for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Day, at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

On Tuesday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock, a tea dance will be held for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery, at the Plaza, under the auspices of the Junior League of that institution, of which Mrs. Horace Leslie Hotchkiss 3d is President. Mrs. William C. Browning of 18 West Fifty-fourth Street and Miss Dora Hotchkiss of 122 East Eighty-second Street are receiving applications for tickets. Mrs. William T. Dewart, Mrs. Richard Emmet Keogh, Mrs. W. G. F. Leith, Mrs. Elliot Schuyler Phillips and Mrs. David L. T. Van Buren are among those interested in the affair.

Miss Adeline King Robinson's Christmas dance comes on Tuesday at the Plaza and will be held in the Rose room. Mrs. Alfred W. Whitman will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Carman M. Whitman, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsey are to entertain with a tea dance at the Plaza for their daughter, Miss Margaret G. Ramsey, who will not be introduced until next Winter.

Mrs. and Mrs. John H. Prentice are giving a dance at the Ritz for their daughter, Miss Caroline C. Prentice also on Tuesday. Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay and Mrs. Thornton Chard are to give a débutante reception that day at 10 West Fifty-third Street for Miss Ethel Chard. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow are to introduce their daughter, Miss Juliette Delafield Longfellow, at a dance at the Colony Club on Tuesday night.

Wednesday will be another whirl of dancing. The first Metropolitan Dance of the season will be held at the Ritz-Carlton, and is primarily for older girls and those who are to be introduced to society the next two seasons. The first of the Senior Holiday Dances, organized by Mrs. William B. K. Taylor, will be held at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet will give a dance on Wednesday night at the Colony Club for their daughter, Miss Mary Davis Landstreet, and Miss Jane Moinson of Paris. Mrs. William N. Wilbur of 875 Park Avenue will entertain at tea the same day for her débutante daughter, Miss Harriet M. Wilbur. Mrs. H. Edward Manville is giving a luncheon for Miss Betty Barber.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford are giving a dinner and dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Gertrude Ellen De Puy Sanford. Bishop and Mrs. Darlington will entertain with a dinner and theatre party for their daughter, Miss Kate B. Darlington, who is not yet out. Mrs. Roger Lewis is to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Barbey Lewis, at a tea dance at the Plaza, and the first of the alumnae dances will be held at the Ritz.

New Year's Eve parties are to be numerous. Clarence H. Mackay is to give a dinner and small dance at his town house, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman will entertain with a dance for her young daughter, Miss Edythe Elliman, and Mrs. Ernest Greene will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Margaret Dorothy Greene, at the Ritz. Adolph Lewisohn will also have a celebration at his house, 881 Fifth Avenue, including vaudeville and dancing.

New Year's Day will bring Mrs. Sherman Flint's dance at the Ritz for Miss Margaret Olivia Flint, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Potter's dance for their daughter, Miss Jean Potter, who has not yet been introduced to society. Mrs. Isaac McConihe is to entertain at a tea dance at the Plaza for her débutante granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Warren Murphy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Murphy of 115 East Eighty-second Street.

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"Forty Winks," a musical fantasy, which is to be given at the Plaza early next month by the Spence Alumnae Society, promises to be a very attractive performance. The charity for which the fantasy is given is entitled to substantial support, and rehearsals are now under way. The society's home for babies, who are cared for until placed for adoption, will benefit by the proceeds of the three performances, the first, a Monday matinee, on Jan. 10. It will then be repeated that evening, also on Tuesday evening.

Miss Carolyn H. Dorsett of 53 West Seventieth Street is receiving applications for tickets. Of course, dancing will follow each performance.

The music was written by Reba Marie Tonnele and the book and lyrics by Diantha F. Lawrence, who is Mrs. Conner Lawrence, and who is also Vice President of the society. Mrs. Mary P. Wells, Miss Janet A. Gregory, Miss Susan Steell and Mrs. William J. Demorest are the other officers.

Mrs. Dana Burnet is to direct the members of the cast, which contains many society girls and some of this season's débutantes. There are to be program girls and ushers, with Mrs. Irving H. Pardee and Miss Marjorie Cleveland, acting as captains.

On the Entertainment Committee, headed by Mrs. Lawrence, are Mrs. Henry A. Alker, Mrs. Harry Hammond, Mrs. Wilder Gutterson, Mrs. Arthur Orvis, Mrs. Irving H. Pardee, Mrs. John F. Russell Jr., Mrs. Herbert Sierck, Mrs. John L. Tonnele Jr., and the Misses Adele S. Hammond, Katharine Noble, Elizabeth Sabin, Mabel Venner, Mary P. Wells and Marjorie Cleveland.

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The Junior Cinema Club, which give subscription performances of movies for children, is meeting with success. The performances are being given at the Broadhurst Theatre with the co-operation of the Parents' League of this city, which has appointed a committee of three of its members to view all pictures with the four directors of the club, and to decide which are to be shown.

Special programs have been arranged for the Christmas holidays, and this week they will be held on Tuesday mornings and Wednesday afternoons.

The Directors of the club are Mrs. Christopher Wyatt, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. W. Herbert Adams and Lewis Hooper.

A concert for the benefit of the needy Italians of New York will be given at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 3, by the Italian Welfare League. Arturo Toscanini and his La Scala Orchestra will give the entire program, and this will be the only other appearance of the conductor and his orchestra, in addition to his three subscription concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the members of the orchestra possess the "Medallion of Ronchi," which was presented to them in Fiume by d'Annunzio.

Among the boxholders are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Louis Kaufman, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Mrs. William Guggenheim, Mrs. Almerindo Portfolio, Mrs. Lionello Perara, Mrs. Felice Fava, Mrs. Orestes Ferrara, Mrs. Emanuel Gerli, Mrs. Joseph di Giorgio, Miss Margherita de Vecchi and Mrs. Alfonso Villa.

A concert for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York will be held next Sunday evening, Jan. 2, at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Board of Women Managers, of which Mrs. John Jay Knox is Honorary President; Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, President, and Mrs. Roswell Miller, Vice President. Others on the board include Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Miss Ellen Louise Adee, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry Paine Bartlet, Mrs. Dexter Blagden, Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. D. Fairfax Bush, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mrs. William B. Potts and Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt.

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The Charity Ball of 1921, on Feb. 1, at the Waldorf-Astoria, now begins to take complete and definite form. Its most important group, the new Vice Presidents of the ball and New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, who will serve with Mrs. James W. Gerard, the new President, has just been named. They are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. William Averell Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John Sanford and Princess Cantacuzene.

The ball's personnel was further announced yesterday by Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Secretary, and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee. The ball is to have as Honorary President Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, for years the Charity Ball's great motive power, its master hand through two generations. Mrs. Sullivan's sceptre has had to pass into younger hands, but she still holds sway. In addition to the Vice Presidents, the Committee of the Ball, as it is to be known, will be Mrs. Daniel C. Adams, Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mrs. Ashton C. Clarkson, Miss Lena R. Curtis, Mrs. Charles D. Miller, Albert Eugene Gallatin, William W. Hoffman, Colonel Francis L. V. Hoppin, Shipley Jones, George Ledlie, Edward de Peyster Livingston, Alfonso de Navarro, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Charles E. Sampson, Frederic Delano Weekes and E. Coster Wilmerding.

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Society will be well represented tonight at the annual concert of the Catholic Big Brothers at the Hippodrome. An unusual musical program will be given by Mme. Frances Alda, Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Levitski, Ada Sassoli and Rafaelo Diaz.

The list of the boxholders numbers, among others, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. Louis D. Conley, Mrs. Peter Larson, Mrs. George Whelan, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong, Mrs. Edward Burghard, Mrs. H. F. Sinclair, Mrs. Robert McDonnell, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mrs. William C. Shanley, Mrs. Gorge Leary and Mrs. Herbert Shipman.

One of the noteworthy events of the holiday season will be a dance for service men and disabled ex-service men which the Overseas League will give at the Red Cross Holiday House, 3 East Fifty-third Street, on New Year's Eve.

The dance will be the culmination of a series of entertainments being given at the Holiday House under the auspices of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross for soldiers, sailors and disabled ex-service men who are stranded in the city during the holidays.

Among the members of the Overseas League who will act as patronesses at the dance are Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Mrs. John French, Miss Mary Bogart, Mrs. L. W. Phister, Mrs. Louise Clark, Miss Florence S. More, Mrs. George B. Ford, Miss Anne Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Ella Haggin and Miss Enid Wilmerding.

Teas, informal parties and billiard contests will be given at the Holiday House every afternoon and evening during the coming two weeks. The committee in charge includes Mrs. John S. Ellsworth, Mrs. James R. Blake, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Montague Flagg and Miss Belle S. Andrews.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

A Message to the People of New Jersey As Well as to Those in the City of New York

L. Bamberger & Co. announce, beginning Monday and Tuesday, a series of sensational December-January sales which inaugurate new low price levels. Women's and misses' wear, women's silk, muslin and knit underwear, men's suits, and men's, women's and children's shoes all attain feature prices as the result of reductions from stock and special purchases. Of particular importance is the sale of our entire stock of furniture.

The Half-Yearly Sale of Entire Stock of Furniture

OPENS MONDAY, Presenting a Sweeping Mark-Down of Our Entire Stock of Furniture "of Enduring Quality." So unprecedented are the plans we have made and the steps we have taken for this event that it is certain to make all former Half-Yearly sales, great as they have been, appear of trifling importance in comparison. It is noteworthy that the amount of furniture embraced is far bigger and the range of selection much wider than in any Bamberger furniture event of the past. Not only is every furniture need of the home anticipated, but office furniture is also included.

The Sale of Women's, Misses' & Girls' Winter Apparel

OFFERS, BEGINNING MONDAY, Reductions Without Parallel on Fashionable Winter Apparel of Every Description. Our after-Christmas clearance is always a big event, for which many women wait, but this year's sale will introduce prices far lower than even today's readjustments of prices in general would have led any one to expect. Not only have our own stocks been subjected to radical mark-downs, but we have been able to secure from wholesalers with whom we deal all year 'round purchases of suits, wraps, dresses and coats at extraordinary discounts, of which we are giving you full advantage.

The Annual Sale of Silk and Muslin Underwear

BEGINS TUESDAY, With Prices on Dainty Cotton and Silken Underthings Lower Than They Have Been in Years. These low sale prices, which will make this season's lingerie allowance go so much further than in the past, are the result, in most instances, of direct co-operation with the manufacturers. The finest of hand-made, hand-embroidered Philippine wear will compete for your favor with soft satin and crepe de chine garments. Luxor washable taffeta and georgette crepe are made into tailored or lacy creations. And the machine-made cotton garments may be of nainsook, crepe or batiste—all at sale prices of compelling interest.

The Great Sale of Women's Knit Underwear

OPENS TUESDAY, With Thousands of Cotton, Lisle and Fleece-Lined Garments at Savings-Insuring Prices. The cold weather is still ahead of us—about two months of it, and many women have doubtless been waiting for just such an underprice event as this. Whatever women buy at this sale will present savings that will show up well on the credit side of their personal account books. Savings made possible by deep price reductions on union suits and separate garments from our regular stock, and by special purchases for this sale. Most of the items present a full size range and there are some extra size pieces in the lot.

The Remarkable Sale of Men's New Suits at 43.00

TUESDAY 933 Fashion Park Suits, Made to Sell for 75.00 to 110.00, Go on Sale at 43.00. A Bamberger sale was expected, but never such a master stroke as this. A purchase has made it possible. All of these suits were bought at tremendous concessions on today's wholesale costs. Many of them were bought for actually less than the bare cost of making. Materials of the highest quality have been used—finest of cassimeres, unfinished worsteds, silk mixtures, herringbones, tweeds, worsted flannels and cheviots. Both single and double breasted models, some of them silk lined.

The Sale of Men's, Women's & Children's Shoes

OFFERS TUESDAY Men's Shoes at 5.85, Women's Shoes at 3.95 and Children's Shoes at 2.95. All of them were made to sell for much higher prices or reduced from higher-priced stock. A wonderful shoe opportunity for every member of the family. The women's shoes include all the wanted materials and styles in both high and low shoes. The children's shoes are tan and black, on the Bamberger Foot Trainer or similar lasts. The men's shoes are all high shoes, in a variety of lasts and tan and black leathers. It is often possible to buy under-price shoes, but very seldom are shoes of such high quality as these offered at such low sale prices.

L. Bamberger & Co.

"One of America's Great Stores"

NEWARK NEW JERSEY

CRIME AND DEFECTIVES

Better Provision Must Be Made for Large Percentage of Mentally Irresponsible

By PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.,

Chairman, New York State Commission for Mental Defectives.

IN seeking explanations for the present crime wave, sight should not be lost of the part played by mentally defective delinquents. They are a large group, idle young men, chiefly, scattered about everywhere. They are mostly too dull to think up or even carry out by themselves gang crimes, but gang leaders find them useful as helpers, and they are always on hand. They do not begin crime waves—but they help swell them. They have no fixed principles, of course, and their conceptions of right and wrong are limited to very hazy considerations of how apt the job is to result in a "pinch." Even then they are not strong enough to refrain from doing whatever they are told to do. They are kept stirred up and ready for business by the news (many of them cannot read it themselves) contained in headline reports of robberies, hold-ups and murders. They cannot learn readily in the ordinary sense of the term, but they imitate, often in very startling fashion.

For example, a mentally defective boy of 19 made a brutal assault on the 4-year-old son of a farmer and killed him. The circumstances of the crime were so revolting that at first it was thought to be a lust murder. But a thorough investigation revealed that it was a case of imitation rather than of sexual perversion. The defective had become fascinated by seeing hogs killed on the farm and he had imitated that slaughter when attacking the child. It probably never entered his head that he was doing anything very wrong.

Whoever questions the relationship between crime and mental defect should seek the opportunity of studying the files of requests for pardon which are on the Governor's desk in Albany. Each case is accompanied with a complete record, including photographs, and in looking through them one cannot fail to be convinced that a certain proportion of them, yes, a goodly proportion of them, are offenders because they have not the mental capacity to control themselves or to resist the most elementary temptations. In many the photographs alone tell the stories, and there is invariably a long and almost uninterrupted record of offenses and punishment. It forms a continuous series—truant school, protectorate, reformatory and prison, which extends over years, so that many a man at 30 has spent, at different periods, one-third of his life in confinement. "How can I pardon men with records like that?" Governor Smith once said to me as I looked through these files with him. As I did not see how he could, I made no reply.

Lack of Adequate Motive.

To attempt to explain criminal acts solely on the basis of motive is to find one's self up against a blank wall when insanity and mental defect are the real issues. For in these cases such motives as impel normal persons are lacking, and in fact in court cases it is usually this discrepancy in the chain of events which leads up finally to an investigation of the prisoner's mental condition. The major crimes of mental defectives almost always show a lack of adequate motive and lack of reasonable precaution against detection.

The total indifference to general consequences shown by a feeble mind was brought home to me in the Summer of 1918 on a convoyed ship going to France, of which I happened to be troop surgeon. We were in the so-called danger zone, and rumors of submarines circulated in every corner of the crowded ship. Down in one of the berthing spaces, well below the water line, was a mental defective who had been found fit for duty by a commanding general against the recommendation of medical officers. This feeble-minded soldier did not want to go to France and was terrified at the prospect of it. So he figured it out for himself that by inflicting a slight wound on his body somewhere he would avoid foreign service and would be sent back to his father's farm in Texas. He neglected to figure out the punishment he might receive and the injury he might do others. So, one night, in the dark berthing space, lit only by one blue-shaded light, when all was quiet, he tried to shoot himself in the loin with the rifle which the Government had issued him. Failing in the first attempt, he fired a second time and inflicted a slight wound. The bullets went wild. The hundred men in the berthing space, suddenly aroused from sleep, went into a panic. They thought, naturally enough, that the long-expected torpedo had arrived. Along with the general excitement were cries and groans from wounded men. When the surgeon reached the excited soldiers it was found that the wild bullets of this defective had wrought the following damage: One man had been shot through the neck, another had had his large intestine torn away and died on the operating table shortly afterward, and in a third the artery under the right knee had been laid open for two inches, and the man bled to death in the dark berthing space before, in the confusion and darkness, it was realized that he was injured.

Estimates vary as to the percentage of mental defect among civil prisoners as a class, but it is probably somewhere between 15 and 20 per cent. But in one class of prisoners, viz., repeaters, it is much higher than this. Of 133,047 prisoners admitted into the penal and correctional institutions in New York State, 1917, 60 per cent. had served previous sentences. Many of these repeaters had been arrested five, ten, or even twenty times, a degree of recidivism that proves without the shadow of doubt a mental inferiority. There is absolutely no excuse for the taxpayers of this State to put up with this thing any longer.

The Heart of the Problem.

To make suitable provisions in the schools, institutions, social welfare work, &c., for all defectives, is a great and complicated program and will take years to perfect. But it is no problem at all for the State to take control immediately of replacing defective delinquents who add so much to the criminal annals of the community, and whose trials cost $1,000 apiece. This matter could be perfectly taken care of by the next Legislature. There are over 2,000 vacancies in the penal and correctional institutions of the State, and without any expense, except that of maintenance, the Legislature could easily provide that these different institutions fill their vacancies with these irresponsible criminals. There is ample authority under the Mental Deficiency law of 1919 for the commitment of mentally defective delinquents to custodial care. In spite of this, as things are now, at reaching the age limit boys are discharged from Elmira and on termination of sentences are discharged from the prisons. Thus every year we set loose proved criminals, gunmen, thieves, firebugs, vagabonds of all kinds, who we know cannot be anything else. Through the initiative of Dr. Katherine B. Davis this matter has been taken in hand at the Bedford Reformatory and that institution is now authorized to retain duly committed mental defectives after the three-year reformatory period has expired. It is hoped that the institutions for male offenders will follow Bedford's lead without further delay.

But while the above procedure of filling the vacancies in the reformatories and prisons would dimish crime at once, it would not reach the real heart of the problem. The heart of the problem is not with grown-up and proved offenders, but is in the prevention of the development of criminal tendencies in children; it is not in the penal and correctional institutions, which are little more than repositories of end products, but in the schools, which hold the beginnings of things and determine the future. Of the 1,000,000 school children in this State, 30,000 are retarded or defective. All of these latter require some special care and provision if they are to grow up into peaceful and to a certain extent useful citizens. This special care must be given in special or ungraded classes, where the children are taught useful things with their hands rather than reading and writing, and acquire through example an orderly behavior.

Dupe of Predatory Classes.

Now only a few of the larger cities have such special classes, and in none of these cities are there anywhere near enough classes. And even then all of these defective children are discharged at the age of 16—100 of them every year in New York City—and the law authorizes no further supervision of them. So even in our best schools—and I call a best school one provided with special classes—we follow the same plan with defective children as we do with defective delinquents in the reformatories and prisons—knowing their weaknesses, we wash our hands of them. The special class pupils have been studied and trained, but unless they go into good homes, good surroundings, they are in danger of losing the good of their training. For a mental defective requires some supervision always and unless he gets it at home the State is following a wasteful policy in not providing it for him. Otherwise, he is sure to make trouble for himself or for others. In the schools without special classes he does not get on and so drops behind his class or is turned out. In social life he is the chameleon, taking on the color of his environment. In good homes he follows for the most part, the same moral conduct as that of his parents. In disrupted, evil homes, or where he has no home at all, he does as he is told or as he sees others doing, becomes the petty offender, the thief, the incendiary, is everyone's tool, the dupe of the predatory classes, the stool pigeon for crooks, the prostitute not clever enough to elude the police. The social difficulties created by mental defectives concern the higher grades or morons. The idiot is no problem at all, except in the matter of custodial care. The morons are the real trouble makers, as at first they easily pass for merely dull people.

For the good of society, and for our own self-respect, better provisions must be made for this great class. It is a country-wide problem. While there are 40,000 defectives outside of institutions in New York, there are thirty-three States which exceed New York in their distribution.

The first provision should be an identification of defective school children and a supervision of such as are likely to become offenders. That such children can be identified by proper examinations there is no longer any doubt. A few years ago such a proposal might have appeared visionary. It is no longer to be so considered. Seventy-two thousand recruits were prevented from going to France in 1918-1919 on account of nervous and mental defects, which were discovered by special examinations. Many of these rejected recruits were of the class who would have become military offenders. In 1915, when the ranks were filled by voluntary enlistment, no such examinations were made. As a matter of fact, they would not have been practicable, as the problem then was not to exclude men, but to enlist them. But note the difference in a drafted army, when the Government could choose. In 1915, without the special examinations, 125 men out of every 1,000 left the army before the expiration of one year through a criminal procedure, either desertion or under sentence of court-martial, involving dishonorable discharge. From the A. E. F., a group selected through special examinations, only 1,731, or 0.08 per 1,000, general prisoners were returned to the United States.

NEW SORT OF BOOKSHOP

A BOOKSHOP with a fireplace and a comfortable settle in front of it, where the visitor is invited to sit and "browse" with a book or two, has just been opened in East Sixtieth Street by three women—Mrs. George Klots, Mrs. Walter E. Sachs and Mrs. Francis Le B. Robbins Jr. A part of the proceeds is to go to charity, but it is proposed to make the place at least self-supporting. During its first week it cleared expenses, and the three proprietors say that is an unusual occurrence for a new undertaking.

The women are amateurs. None of them ever kept a bookshop before. They say they are building up a business "entirely from the customers' point of view." There are four shelves of modern novels, personally recommended by the directors. There are two shelves of detective stories arranged for "brilliant but tired men." For less tired men are shelves of letters, travel and biography. In one corner are children's books, some in French and some in English. In another corner is a shelf of modern poetry, arranged by the member of the staff who writes verses. There is a short-story shelf, whence one may pluck a volume and wander therewith to the soft couch and sink into it placidly until the old clock above the fireplace reminds of duties elsewhere.

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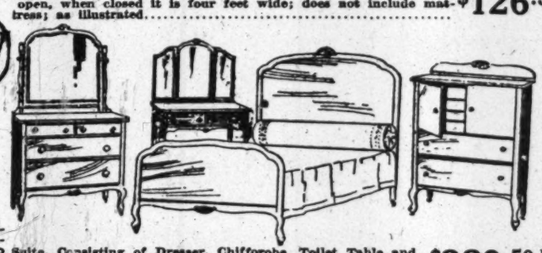
Columbia Grafonolas from $32.50 up on our Easy Payment Plan.

ROYAL EASY CHAIR Push the button and it reclines in any position. Upholstered in Tapestry, at $69.98



Suite, Consisting of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and 4-piece American Walnut or Mahogany Queen Anne Period Bed, 4 pieces, as illustrated, at..... $329.50

LADY'S DESK in Mahogany or Oak, as illustrated. $19.98

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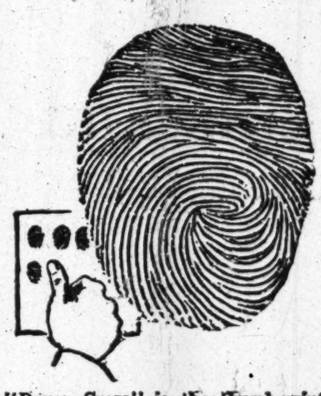

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Insist on an unbroken package of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions.

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33x4	51.00	17.65
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32x4	56.55	25.45
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34x4½	67.05	30.17
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SHERWOOD AUTO CORP., 1895 Broadway, at 63d St. PHONE COL. 6812.

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Charles Bernheimer will write on prospects for cotton goods in 1921 and Sol Wexler of J. S. Bache & Co. on cotton as it grows in The Annual Review of The Annalist, published January 3 by The New York Times Company. At all news stands, 10 cents a copy.

Cowperthwait & Sons

3d Ave. & 121st St.

Special Holiday Week Offer

Big Savings on every article of furniture you need for your home! Read below about the big reductions on this Special Holiday Week Offer. Attractive prices on Rugs; Dining Room, Bed Room and Living Room Suites; Phonographs, and Everything for Housekeeping. Pay on Small Weekly or Monthly Payments That You Will Never Miss!

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Special Discount of 20% right from the price-tags on our entire collection of Oriental and Rare Antique Rugs from all countries of the Far East. All colors, sizes, designs and weaves. Prices range from $50 to $650. Rare and beautiful Bokharas, Cabistans, Antique Persians, Daghestans from the Russian Caucasus, Antique Ghe-ordes. Also Sarouks and Chinese Rugs in beautiful shades of Rose, Yellow and Blue.

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Was $340—Now $272! 8 Pieces in Golden Oak—Queen Anne Design. (Payable $14 Monthly.)

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Was $320—Now $256! 3 Pieces in Maple, Golden Oak or Walnut. (Payable $3.25 Weekly.)

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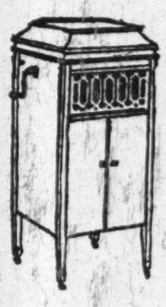
As a Holiday Week Special we offer **Without Deposit and on Special Terms of Only $1.50 a Week** this $100 model "Reliable" Phonograph and this $120 model Columbia Grafonola. Hear both these models, make your selection of either machine, and let us put it into your home at once!



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Handsome model in mahogany, 44 inches high, 19 inches wide, 20 inches deep. Note beautiful design. Rich, deep tone. Plays all makes of records. Plush turntable. Equal in appearance and performance to machines selling for one-third more.

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Here you'll find the latest records that keep the feet moving and the lips whistling! Margie, Broadway Rose, I Wish That I'd Been Born in Borneo, Kentucky, Broadway Blues, All She'd Say Was Umh Hum, Singin' the Blues, Kiss a Miss, Palesteena, Louisana. Over 3,000 Columbia Records at

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Reducing the swelling and taking out the soreness.

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The method of construction makes them noiseless and gives them additional strength for use and long wear.

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BERTHA MAY

NEW YEAR'S MOTOR SHOWS

Passenger Car and Truck Exhibitions for Two Weeks From Jan. 3 to 15

NEW YEAR'S, as has been customary in New York for many years, will be opened as usual this season with the automobile show. In fact, there will be two shows, each distinct in itself and with different dates, providing two weeks of automobile activity and interest from Monday, Jan. 3 to Saturday night, Jan. 15. The big national passenger car exhibit will open Saturday night, Jan. 8, in Grand Central Palace. Preceding this will be the motor transportation show opening Monday night, Jan 3, in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, and the First Field Artillery Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the passenger car exhibition is held, decided against holding a motor truck show this year and for a time it looked as though nothing of that character would be seen in the city. In view of the importance of motor trucks in their transportation benefits to town and rural communities, the Motor Truck Association deemed that an exhibition of that nature was necessary and such hearty response was had from dealers that after engaging one armory the demand for space was so persistent, that the officials added the second armory building.

For the passenger car show, all of the available space was taken several weeks ago and more than 100 applications from accessory dealers had to be refused. About 250 accessory concerns will be represented, more than ever before. Every effort was made to crowd in as many motor car manufacturers as possible, but after providing for the requisite models representing eighty-eight different automobile makes, Samuel A. Miles, the general manager for the National Chamber had to call the lists closed. These eighty-eight makes of cars, however, will show an aggregate of practically 400 open and closed passenger vehicles, and it is understood that some entirely new and very artistic types of body designs will be displayed.

Apart from the many interesting motor features for the observer in both of these shows they will also typify a note of optimism in the industry. Motor dealers and manufacturers have been feeling very strenuously the period of depression and business readjustment which has been prevalent throughout the country during the last few months. While production has dropped off very materially, all of the well established concerns are in good condition for a renewal of activity as soon as business warrants something like a return to former activity. Reports from the Western factory centres are unanimous in predicting a brighter selling market in the Spring.

The enormous demand for exhibition space and the fact that all of the prominent leaders in the industry will be in New York during the big shows, in the majority of cases having made hotel reservations for the heads of their departments, would indicate that there is no lack of optimism for the future. All of the large hotels in the Grand Central and Times Square areas had every room engaged for the show period more than a month ago. Indeed, some of the leaders in the industry are going so far as to say that when the return of automobile buying does set in the demand will be so great that an actual shortage of some of the more popular makes of cars may be experienced before June 1.

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a recent talk to the automobile dealers of Hudson County, N. J., expressed the belief that 1921 would be a great transportation year with the motor car playing a prominent part. He also said that a return of buying was about due in the industry, and that following the shows business would be improved considerably.

Motor car manufacturers have in recent years paid more careful attention to the engine. There have been many improvements in body designs, but automobile builders learned many lessons during the period when the factories were turned over to the Government for the manufacture of war material. Some of the most improved features in engines came as a result of these experiences, and such betterments will attract attention at the coming exposition.

In the highway transportation show, which will be in progress in both armories during the week of Jan. 3 to 8, there will be thirty or more makes of commercial motor vehicles on exhibition. Tuesday, Jan. 4, will be Army Day, and General Bullard has designated several officers on duty here to supervise the various military motor exhibitions. One of the features will be a demonstration of the latest type army searchlights. These lights are one of the most recent developments of the war.

While searchlights of quite great size were not uncommon before the war, yet due to the increased demands put upon them and the requirement that lights should be easily transported, many exhaustive studies were made, including practical experiments covering months of time and varieties of service conditions, with the result that an entirely new type of lamp has been developed. It was due to the co-ordinated efforts of scientists, manufacturers and the Army.

There will be several trucks with mounted guns and a comprehensive exhibition from the big motor transport army school at Camp Holabird, Md.

The committee is also planning a magnificent display depicting the evolution of transportation, starting from the time when man first conceived the vehicle of transportation, and ending with the present day and the newest method of transportation, the motor truck.

An innovation will also be shown on Wednesday, Jan. 5, which has been designated as Motor Accident Prevention Day. There will be object-lessons of traffic control. The Motor Truck Association desires to co-operate with the city officials in minimizing the number of accidents caused by careless drivers and a lack of knowledge on the part of the public of traffic regulations.

New York City ranks first in the world as not only the greatest motor truck market in the world, but the greatest user of the motor truck. There are approximately 68,000 motor trucks, which allow an average daily carrying capacity of 238,000 tons, equivalent to the operation daily of 1,260,000 horses. Statistics compiled a few weeks ago showed that 7,482 motor trucks daily cross on the fifteen ferries out of New York, representing an average carrying capacity of 26,187 tons. If fifteen feet of road were allowed for each motor truck, the motor trucks crossing the ferries daily would represent a parade twenty-two miles long.

STATE OPERATORS' BILL.

AN announcement from the New York State Automobile Association at Albany states that its efforts during the coming legislative session will be directed toward the passage of a law to license every operator of an automobile and to limit the age of the operator to 18 years. For the last four years the State Association has endeavored to have such a law passed in order to place every operator on record, and thus provide a means of identifying every driver at the wheel of an automobile.

While resident operators in New York City must pass an examination to secure a license to operate an automobile, reckless and incompetent operators from outside may run at will in New York City for a period of ten days, and up-State without restraint or any means or requirements of identification. Outside of New York City the only qualification in the State to operate an automobile is the age of 18 years. No other qualification is necessary, neither normal vision, physical ability, knowledge of the rules of the road, nor of the mechanism of the machine they operate, and under the present law if an operator's license should be revoked in New York City for violations of the law, there is nothing to prevent the same operator from going outside of the city and operating an automobile with perfect freedom.

A bill has been drawn by Albert W. Seaman, Chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee of the State Association, which provides that all automobile operators secure a license, such license to be issued without examination to any applicant who has driven a car at least six months without having been convicted of a serious violation of the Motor Vehicle laws, and such license to be effective, upon payment of a nominal fee, until suspended or revoked for cause.

MOTORING TO WASHINGTON.

HAVING connected up their portions of the old inland post road, Pennsylvania and Maryland have made available a good road from Philadelphia through Baltimore to Washington.

One advantage of this inland route, according to the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, is the ease with which it may be followed by any one going over it for the first time. After running west on Walnut Street, from the business centre of Philadelphia, to Sixty-first Street, and turning left through that street to Baltimore Avenue, the tourist comes into the main highway leading through Media and Kennett Square, Pa., and Rising Sun, Md., to the Conowingo Bridge, where the Susquehanna River is crossed. A few miles beyond, at Belair, the alternate route through Wilmington and Havre de Grace comes in from the left, and the two coincide the balance of the way.

The good road continues through Belair to Baltimore, except that after entering the latter city a short portion of the Belair Road is closed for repairs, requiring a right turn at the northern edge of Baltimore to the Harford Road, which provides an equally good entrance. On quick through trips the centre of Baltimore may be avoided by running around the northern and western edges by North and Fulton Avenues, or, if entering by Charles or St. Paul Street (two good connections from North Avenue), one may go out by Mulberry Street and Wilkins Avenue into the Washington Road. This leads through Elkridge and Laurel to Bladensburg, at the edge of the District of Columbia.

There are, however, some steeper grades on this route than one might expect, requiring some gear shifting in unexpected places; but long stretches of concrete make up probably two-thirds of the entire route.

HIGHWAY WORK LAGS.

AT a recent meeting of engineers and highway officials in Wilmington, Del., under the auspices of the Federal Highway Council, W. P. Blair of Cleveland said 20,000,000 people had been added to the population of the United States practically without one inch being added to the transportation facilities of the country. On top of this increased population was an increased tonnage due to greater buying by the people equal to another 20,000,000, making a total of 40,000,000, in the face of inadequate transportation. The result of this increased tonnage, it was asserted, had been to break down roads, through no fault of construction but because traffic growth had not been taken into full account.

General T. Coleman Du Pont said that the problem of the sub-grade for road foundation was the most important one before highway engineers and officials today. It was his belief, as a result of experience in highway development, that the foundation problem must be solved speedily if the movement to round out a complete system of county, State, and interstate highway transportation is not to be retarded.

K. OF C. AUTO COURSES.

LESSONS in driving are being subordinated to the study of mechanism of the engine and brakes and other fundamental parts of the automobile in the Knights of Columbus free night schools for former service men and women, of which more than one hundred are now operating in the United States.

"The natural tendency," says Secretary William J. McGinley, "is that too much emphasis is often given to driving courses because they are popular with students. The result is that too little time is spent on the work of understanding all about the car."

More than 25,000 men and women are now taking these motor-mechanics courses.

PETITION TO KEEP GREENE.

MANY of the automobile clubs affiliated with the New York State Automobile Association are preparing a petition to Governor-elect Miller requesting him to retain Major Frederick Stuart Greene as Highway Commissioner. Such a petition has already been sent by the Troy Automobile Club, and others whose officials have indorsed the work of Major Greene and who favor his retention until his five-year term has expired are the Springwater, Albany, Medina, Chautauqua County, Lockport, Camden, Hornell, Fulton County and New York Automobile Clubs.

PERSONAL—

But Not Confidential

* * *

This is Letter Number Six of a series written to all of you about a matter which is vital to your success.

* * *

If you missed Letters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and would like to have copies, I will send them to you.

* * *

William Betts Jackson, who won a national reputation by writing a daily article under the heading, "Business and Business Men," for the Ohio State Journal of Columbus, came to New York City in due course, where most men of unusual talent land sooner or later.

He is now associated with Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, and he is heart and soul for the idea of teaching the people to be thrifty. He was engaged in the lumber business until the panic of 1893 came along and put a crimp into almost every industry.

As a boy in school, he always liked to write compositions. He excelled all his schoolmates in the art of putting his thoughts on paper or on the blackboard. When, therefore, in 1893, he found himself out of a job, he took charge of the business office of a new daily newspaper which had just started in Portsmouth, Ohio, his home town.

The habit of putting down on paper the thoughts that came to him started him writing local news items for his newspaper. He wrote news so well and found so much of interest to write about that the owner of the paper looked to him to keep the new scolumns filled with good, readable, human-interest items.

He did keep them full of good, homy stuff, so the new daily soon found a hearty and prosperous welcome.

* * *

A special newspaper writer—the kind of man who has the faculty of picking out the unusual, human things of life—is always a wise counselor to men like me whose vocation it is to tell the people about things in which they ought to take an interest for their own good.

* * *

Mr. Jackson took me under his wing the other day and said:

"I suppose you know that the Bible contains the best arguments on thrift ever written. I refer to the parables about the talents that were distributed and about sowing seed on fertile ground so that the sower would be certain of reaping a good harvest.

"Now these parables were spoken over 2,000 years ago and they are better than anything you or I can write today. They show how clearly the Great Master anticipated what would happen to His people through all of the centuries if they were not careful about investing their talents and sowing the seeds of thrift."

I said (and I was ashamed to say it, too) that I did not recall in which chapters of the Bible the parables he referred to were printed; whereupon Mr. Jackson reached to the bookcase in his office and drew forth a copy of the Bible, which he opened at St. Matthew, Chapter 25, 14th verse, and showed me the parable of the talents, and then he turned to St. Matthew, Chapter 13, 1st verse, and showed me the parable of sowing seed on fertile ground.

I looked at him with admiration because so few of us have sense enough to read and to remember the words of wisdom recorded in the Bible. Furthermore, I was amazed to learn that a copy of the Bible was kept so handy in an office in a great financial institution.

I don't think many people believe that there are many, if any, institutions in Wall Street where the Bible is a part of their libraries. I spoke about this to Mr. Jackson, who told me that there are many copies of the Bible in the offices of Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, and that he has no doubt there are many other financial institutions where it is frequently referred to, because all long-headed and level-headed business men know that the fundamentals of sound, honest and successful business are found in the Bible.

* * *

Now the parable of the talents is as follows:

"For the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.

"And unto one he gave five talents, to another two and to another one; to every man according to his several ability; and straightway took his journey.

"Then he that had received the five talents went and traded with the same, and made them other five talents.

"And likewise he that had received two, he also gained other two.

"But he that had received one, went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money."

* * *

You see, the man with one talent did not think it amounted to very much, so he buried it—put it out of sight, where it couldn't earn any more talents, just as many people hoard small savings, not thinking that they can use them to make more money.

You can use all the money you save to make more money, if you trade the same as the men in the parable did with their five talents and two talents, respectively. Every cent can be made to count and to make another cent.

* * *

The parable of sowing the seed is as follows:

"And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore.

"And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow:

"And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside, and the fowls came and devoured them up.

"Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth; and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth.

"And when the sun was up, they were scorched, and because they had no root, they withered away.

"And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them.

"But others fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

Sowing (investing) your savings should be carefully done. You should not invest where your savings will "fall by the wayside" and "fowls" (unprincipled people) will come and "devour them."

You should not sow (invest) them in places where there is not a sound background, because they will not yield you anything.

You should avoid the "thorns," which are wildcat investments, but you should sow (invest) in good securities which will bring forth results, "some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

* * *

Don't you think that you could pay heed to the words of wisdom quoted above?

* * *

Please write to Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, if you are interested in learning how to make more money out of your savings. They will send you booklets without charge that will show you the way to get a good start in life by saving, and then later on, if you are interested in investing your savings so that they will yield you a good return and still be safe, they will be glad to advise you, and so will other substantial financial organizations in New York City.

* * *

Letter No. 7 will appear in the evening newspapers Dec. 27

* * *

Sincerely yours, William C. Freeman,
117 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

S. BAUMANN & BRO

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January Inventory Sale

If possible, we do not intend to carry over any of our present stock. To that end, old prices and costs have been entirely disregarded. We have made

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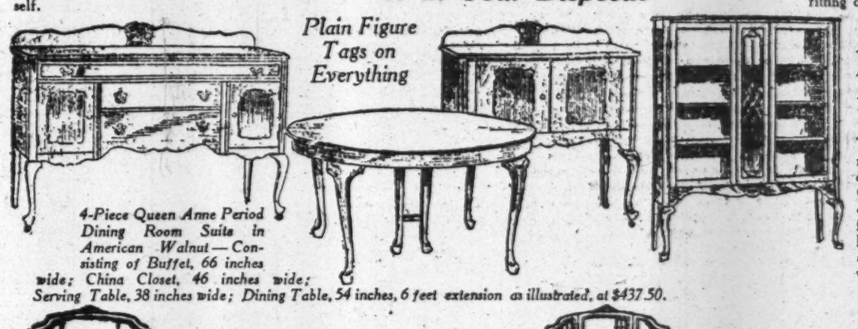

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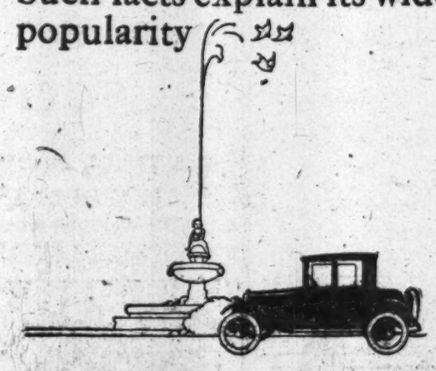

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A STUDY OF RECENT EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the mass of matter appearing in the daily newspapers one loses sight of the many important events that are occurring here at home. Each month CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives a real review of the outstanding facts in the preceding month in the United States. The December number gives a review of the national election and other national affairs. Now on sale on news stands.

CREDITLESS RAILWAYS.

Stagnation and Ruin Face Electrics Unless New Grasp of Problem Ensues.

By A. H. GEORGE.

THEIR credit destroyed, the electric railways of the country have reached a point of stagnation. Many of them are in the hands of receivers. Most of them are leading a precarious existence.

What will happen to them? Are their days numbered? Or will they revive and remain, and, if so, what will enable them to do so?

From the point of view of invested capital these questions are of enormous moment. The net capitalization of the nation's electric railways, urban and interurban, is almost $5,000,000,000, or one-fourth that of the steam railroads, and their revenues are in excess of $650,000,000 a year, only $175,000,000 less than the passenger revenues of the steam railroads. Their tracks cover 45,000 miles.

From the point of view of the public the issue is no less vital. The electric railways carry more than 14,500,000,000 passengers a year, about twelve times as many as the steam railroads carry. And they touch the community more intimately and more constantly than the railroads do, for they are part of the visible and indispensable routine of the working day. They respond to the demands of necessity and convenience.

Indeed, from whichever of these two angles the subject is regarded, it appears incredible that any service involving so tremendous a volume of capital and performing a function so critical in the national life should ever have been placed in jeopardy or been permitted to drift so near to ruin.

Even before electrification street railways were supposed to be big money makers, and the scandals of franchise trafficking in early days was convincing proof of the value men of influence and imagination put upon the privilege of furnishing street railway service. And when the railways were electrified the business was pictured as a bonanza. Capitalizations were piled up recklessly, in the conviction, or at least upon the assurance, that monopoly in carrying the populations of whole cities wherever they wanted to go was a gold mine that would never peter out.

And yet, even before the great war, it was becoming plainer every day that the costs of renewals and of operation, to say nothing of new construction and equipment, were pressing more and more closely upon the limit of earning power embodied in the nickel fare. So that when the war came, suddenly forcing upward at a sharp angle the curve of prices that had been rising by degrees for twenty years, the street railways were presently falling behind and not revenues above fixed charges and operating costs were practically a thing of the past.

Many Fare Increases.

Since then nearly all the larger cities have been forced to grant the railways fare increases, but even with higher rates, revenues remain disappointing or altogether insufficient. Street railway dividends which were once a glowing enticement are now an ashen memory.

Why are the street railways in this wretched plight? Has traffic fallen off? No. The record shows that more and more passengers, both absolutely and per capita, are carried by the street railways every year. In spite of the automobile and the jitney bus the demand for street railway service continues and continues to increase.

Confusing on its face is this combined showing—railway traffic gaining, but railway credit destroyed.

Rising prices alone would have pinched the street railways, at least provisionally, because the fixed rate of fare—in most instances limited by ordinance or contract—was not sufficient on the new price level of commodities and wages to yield net returns satisfactory to investors and so to enlist the fresh capital without which the railways could not keep abreast of traffic demands. But by one means or another, this barrier was surmounted and rates have been regulated upward, with the sanction of the courts. Exceptions are conspicuous.

In the meantime, however, the automobile and the jitney—the latter in direct competition—have established themselves. And the jitneys especially have cut into the street railway earnings everywhere—in Southern California at the rate of $500,000 a year, in Eastern Massachusetts at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, in New Jersey alone, according to Public Service Corporation estimates, at the rate of $5,000,000 a year.

If there had been no competitive service the street railways would have held their patrons, even at the higher rates, in the long run at least, for they were a monopoly performing a necessary service. But the jitney competition has largely deprived them of patronage in proportion as fares were raised, and the automobiles have made their inroads also. In 1917, the latest street railway census year, there were more than 4,600,000 private passenger motors in the country, as against 79,914 street railway cars.

But, besides rising prices and jitney competition, there were other causes at work to impair the earning power of the street railways. And no analysis of the present street railway problem can properly omit mention of them.

Basic Weaknesses.

The street railway properties were in most instances largely overcapitalized. Too often, as the result of mergers and reorganizations, they were also overburdened with fixed charges in the form of bonds and guaranteed rentals. As long as the nickel fare paid, these basic weaknesses were hidden, because the public accepted the nickel fare from habit. But when higher fares were forced from the public, then the financial foundations of the companies were examined more critically and the disclosures alienated public feeling.

Not only had the street railway companies, generally speaking, watered their securities; they had neglected to correct the evil later on, during the early days of their prosperity. They had failed to amortize excess capitalization. They had failed to amortize accrued depreciation. They had fought every effort, through administrative commission or otherwise, to place a fair valuation upon their property devoted to the public use.

And all of these errors were in defiance of sound principle. For, to offset the security of their position as monopolies, and their protection against confiscatory rates, the companies were bound to content themselves with a fair return upon true investment and a rate not greater than the value of the service rendered.

Throughout their operations, the companies furthermore, with but few exceptions, were disregardful of good public relations. They took little pains to win public favor and support, and put the profits of management above service, just as they had put the spoils of promotion above sound finance. The public returned the sneer with hostility. There was had blood between the people and the services upon which they depended.

The stress upon profits was again emphasized by the companies in their later capital operations. The bankers who were their fiscal agents became too often the inner directorate, and the bankers' interest was primarily in the flotation of securities for compensation and only incidentally in the purveying of a public service for the public benefit.

In a sense this is the most remarkable aspect of the whole situation, and amounts to a breakdown of democracy. Obviously street railway transportation is interwoven with the fabric of living in modern cities. It is a very part of the public's own daily existence. And yet, instead of team work between the companies and their patrons, there is indifference or enmity; instead of a united interest, there is a divided interest.

But the public must bear its share of the blame for the unhappy state of the public relations of the street railway companies. The public has selfishly demanded that it receive service, no matter what difficulties the companies might face, even when those difficulties were not of their own making. It has taken the position, for example, that the franchises granted to the companies are so valuable that it was entitled to a partner's profits in their use, on top of low fares. It has imposed upon the companies obligations it might better have assumed, and taxes it might better have remitted. For the real interest the public has in the street railways is the interest in good service at reasonable rates, and if those advantages had been assured to it the price of the franchise would have been paid in full.

But the facts are as they are, and the pressing problem now is how to face and control them.

As to Public Ownership.

If the service is to be maintained, then the companies must be permitted to earn net revenues that will attract a steady flow of new capital into the properties, and this tide of new money must be at the rate of not far from $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 a year—some say more.

And the street railway service must be retained. There is no doubt of that. The testimony given before the Federal Electric Railways Commission, and coming from sources the most diverse, is overwhelmingly to the effect that the street railways are an integral part of our urban life and that no other form of service that has yet appeared is entitled on economic grounds to displace them.

No, it is not a question of whether the street railways shall be suffered to go out of business. Rather it is a question of whether other changes may not be necessary in order that they shall be protected in full performance of their essential functions, and then held to the task.

If administrative regulation by commission is incapable of finding a way out for the street railways, then the commissions and not the railways may have to go.

If some sort of guarantee of a fair return is needed, retaining private management, then it may be that the cost-of-service plan, modeled perhaps after the Tayler plan in Cleveland, will have to be extended wherever it is workable.

If neither regulation nor some form of public guarantee meets the test—the preservation of street railway service on a sound financial and economic base, with satisfactory rates—then public ownership, whatever its weaknesses, will remain as the last recourse.

But no matter what the difficulties, a solution is possible if only the outstanding truth be steadily held in view—that street railway services are a public concern, and must be maintained by such means as shall appear most desirable.

Whether public ownership will eventually come or not, it is clear, at any rate, that the time for it is not yet at hand. The public is not ready for it, and the companies are not ready for it. Before so great a change is seriously considered on a grand scale the way must be well prepared, and it will take time to prepare the way.

Important constitutional and legal changes will first be necessary; without them the proposal is impossible, practically, unless under the stress of some critical emergency. In most places public credit could not endure the strain. Meantime two things need to be done and done efficiently.

First, administrative regulation must be carried on vigilantly and reasonably. Public ownership will be accepted by the American people only if and when it becomes unmistakably plain that regulation has been honestly and exhaustively tried and found wanting.

Second, the street railway companies' credit must be restored as quickly as may be. Eventually the securities of a public service corporation ought to be placed upon a footing so sound that they would sell in the market in competition with municipal bonds. Indeed, if communities are ever to establish their competence to own and operate their street railways themselves they ought first to prove their ability to safeguard private services while protecting the public interest.

No single step alone will restore the credit of the street railway companies. That was admitted by the witnesses before the Federal commission. But at least the companies ought to be protected from cut-throat jitney competition; that is, with one proviso. This proviso is that the companies must submit to a true valuation of their properties and must so manage their business that a fair rate of return on the investment thus ascertained will yield them satisfactory revenues,

If it be necessary it may be advisable to relieve the street railways from financial obligations and taxes that simply maintain fixed charges and yield no compensating gains to the public in service or in rates.

After all, investors in street railways want security more than anything else. If securities were assured, the rate of return need not be high, for the factor of risk would be done away with. And the speculative enticement ought never to be permitted to revive.

A city ought to be as unwilling to permit a well-run street railway to lose money as it would be to default on the interest of its own bonds. Such at least should be the spirit of urban patrons toward municipal services, and until such a spirit, on one side, reciprocated by a spirit of service on the other, comes to prevail, democracy will still be muddling one of the biggest concerns of its own social life.

FIRST AID TO MELTING POT.

THE rapidly increasing number of Italian immigrants who are weekly arriving in the United States is an important item of the problem of Americanization. Thirty thousand Italians sail monthly from Italian ports for America, and the United States is the Mecca of the majority of these, although many go to South America. A new society, formed for the purpose of Americanizing all prospective foreigners but aimed especially at Italians, is the Patriotic New Yorkers, founded by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, with Luisa Tetrazzini as a charter member. Because so much of her fame and fortune has been won in America, Mme. Tetrazzini, upon her return to Rome, will establish a primary school to teach the fundamental American principles of citizenship to Italians in Rome who desire to migrate to America's shores.

This school will be the preparatory institution, in a sense, of the institution of a similar kind which Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her new society will establish in the old Colonial Rufus King mansion at Horen Hook, Hell Gate. This mansion will be converted into a historical museum, in which will be placed many relics associated with the foundation of this country and the American Revolution.

CROWDING THE LIBRARY.

IN the month of November more than 250,000 persons passed through the two entrances of the New York Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Has an enlarged reading public developed overnight or have these library visitors been forced to find shelter within the walls of the immense building at the head of Bryant Park?

The statistics of the library may help to settle the question. Not alone are the monthly total of 253,889 and the average daily attendance of 8,462 significant, but, when they are compared with the same totals for the preceding month, respectively, 244,242 and 7,878, there may be reason to think that the library has been affected by the unrest in various lines of industry—in short, by increasing unemployment.

More than 600 daily requests have been made for periodicals. Of the monthly aggregate total of books selected, more than 7,000 were taken from these volumes classified as literature, and about 3,000 each from the classes of fine arts, useful arts and sociology.

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The Outlook for 1921

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Expressions of opinion on the business activities of the present year and the prospects for the coming year will be contributed by

James B. Forgan, Chairman Board of Directors, First National Bank of Chicago.

George M. Reynolds, President, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

Emory N. Clark, President, First and Old Detroit National Bank.

F. M. Prince, Chairman Executive Committee, First National Bank of Minneapolis.

John G. Lonsdale, President, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

Review of the past year and a survey of the coming year by Alfred Dana Noyes, Financial Editor of The New York Times.

Wealth and income of the United States, by B. M. Anderson Jr., Chase National Bank.

An article on cotton as it grows and a discussion of the raw product market by Sol Wexler of J. S. Bache & Co.

Prospects for cotton goods in 1921, by Charles Bernheimer.

The worsted and woolen industries, by Alexander Walker, Vice President of Strong, Hewat & Co.

The building outlook for 1921, by Allen E. Beals.

Articles on the fundamental industries—steel, copper, shipping, oil and others.

Otto Kahn's views on taxation.

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ANNUAL REVIEW

THE ANNALIST

January 3, 1921

Published by The New York Times Co.
Times Square, New York.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TARIFF AGAINST CANADA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now proposed in Congress, in the form of a bill which has already passed the House, to build a tariff wall against Canadian farm products. In this gloomy time of dark reaction, following the great war, this has been but one among numerous measures which are to carry into effect a carefully formed policy of the reactionaries. But the proposed tariff against Canada deserves especial analysis and understanding on the part of our American public. This measure will have a far-reaching effect not only upon our commerce with Canada, but upon our general relations with the Canadian Government and the Canadian people. In this article I propose to deal only with the most superficial and readily comprehended economic aspects of a proposed law.

Since the beginning of the great war our trade with Canada has grown into huge proportions. However much these figures may be studied by American manufacturing and commercial and financial interests, I feel positive that less than 1 per cent. of our population have given the matter the slightest consideration. A brief statistical résumé is therefore necessary in order to approach the subject with the basic facts in mind. Our imports from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were only $177,594,210. For the ten months ending Oct. 30, 1920, our imports from Canada totaled $489,187,957.

Striking as this growth appears to be, our export total to Canada shows an even greater increase. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, we exported $345,045,836 worth. For the ten months ending Oct. 31 this year our sale of goods to Canada reached the sum of $841,193,156. Our average monthly imports from Canada are 33 per cent. greater than they were five years ago. Our average monthly exports have increased 29 per cent., and we have not yet, if we are wise, come to the end of this growth.

Whatever satisfaction both American and Canadian producing interests may derive from a study of the figures just cited, there is a larger political and social aspect of the matter which I wish particularly to emphasize here. The peoples of Canada and the United States bear a relation to each other which we discover among no other two peoples in the whole world. In almost every regard, excepting alone in political allegiance, we are exactly the same. During the last three years I have had the privilege of speaking publicly in scores of Canadian cities and towns. To leave the great semi-foreign and polyglot city of New York and travel five hundred miles to the middle-Western province of Ontario gives to me exactly the same feeling of home-going which I experience on my way to my native State of Ohio. To any born American and English speaking Canadian the imaginary line which separates our two countries has no larger significance whatsoever. Over 500,000 Canadian French are employed in New England and New York. A total of more than a million Canadians have found homes with us, and more than a million of our citizens have settled permanently in Canada. Thousands of Canadian students have been educated in American schools and universities. Not only is our economic system rapidly becoming unified into a coherent whole; our populations are actually mixing much more rapidly than our American people of the Northern and Southern sections.

The very essence of our economic union with Canada is free trade. We have already suffered on both sides from such tariffs as obtain between us. We are exporting this year to Canada $84,000,000 worth a month. We are importing from Canada a monthly total of $49,000,000 a month. The monthly balance of trade in our favor is thus $35,000,000 a month. The result of this is that Canadian exchange has fallen to eighty-four cents on the dollar. This difference of exchange already sets up on the frontier of Canada a tariff wall of 16 per cent. on every dollar's worth of goods we ship. The result will now be very quickly perceived by every producing class in America, as well as by our purely commercial and financial interests. We have come to a time of world-wide business depression. During the war, and the eighteen months of heightened business activity following the war, our export trade with Canada flourished despite the depreciation of the Canadian dollar as a purchaser in our markets. At the present time, however, without any tariff tinkering whatsoever, our export trade with Canada is in a position of the greatest possible danger. The Canadian dollar, 16 per cent. below par in our markets, is 13 per cent. above par in the British markets. That is, when a Canadian merchant buys in New York he receives eighty-four cents' worth of goods for his dollar. In the British market, however, the Canadian merchant spending his money for the same sort of goods receives a dollar and thirteen cents' worth. Our American business interests generally are so blindly ignorant of these things, apparently, that they are not concerned. The war prosperity of these six years has driven the nations stark mad. Verily, Divine Providence does care for orphans, lunatics and the United States! But the providential boot is now about to make violent contact with the person of our national economic structure.

Let us summarize. Our stupendous total of export trade, which will total over eight billions of dollars for the present calendar year, is not in the least a sound growth. It came largely with the conditions of war, and will tend as largely to recede with the recession of war conditions. Over a billion dollars of these exports, during the present calendar year, are being taken by the Dominion of Canada. Congress now proposes, with all the innocence and ignorance of feeble-minded childhood, to prevent the people of Canada from sending into our markets the $587,000,000 worth of goods with which they are partly paying for their purchases from us. What words can be found to express the full meaning of this unheard-of economic insanity?

Finally, it is all done under the guise of "protection" for the American farmer. Is there no organization which can state to our American farmers with the utmost emphasis the inevitable result for them, viz.: That if we cut our exports to Canada in half, our city population, which produces these manufactured goods, will have five hundred million dollars less a year to spend in our own markets. This five-hundred-million-dollar loss to ourselves will not necessarily accrue to the interest of anybody else. It will be represented by so many more idle factories or factories on half time. In the end our farmers will be able to sell less wheat and fewer potatoes, less cotton and tobacco, less garden truck and less meat, and the prices of these commodities will come down in proportion as the home market fails.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Dec. 22, 1920.

LOYAL ALIENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Attorney General Palmer anent aliens and anarchy and the able reply and comment of Edward Hale Bierstadt in your paper were read by me with interest, as I am deeply concerned in the assimilation of the immigrant into the American.

In 1911-13, in cordial answer to a suggestion of mine, the Board of Education of New London, Conn., where I was then living, placed at my disposal the night school to carry on for Italians, of whom there was a large colony, many unable to understand English. A number of American teachers volunteered their services, and I attended to the work of explaining about America, its laws and language and what it meant to be an American citizen. Lectures by noted men were also arranged by me.

There were many young men in my classes. In giving out a sentence containing the word "church" they ceased writing and looked at me peculiarly. I at once understood. They were not willing to write a word in which they did not believe. They considered themselves Anarchists.

But after a frank explanation, looking at the matter from their point of view and mine and showing them what they had not thought of, they went ahead very cheerfully to do all their tasks and become good American citizens. This was really Americanization work.

When we declared war against Germany, they were the first to volunteer to fight for the United States, which was now their home.

In 1918, when the Allies had their back to the wall, and America was preparing her third contingent, at the request of the committee, here in Hartford, I worked voluntarily, in explaining the methods and registering Italians. Hundreds came to the hall. Wives accompanied their husbands, carrying little ones in their arms and holding others by the hand. They were willing their men should go to war for the country which was to be the home of those children.

Not one of the men made a plea for exemption though many might rightly have done so.

Among them was a man who had five children, a wife and a blind mother.

"Why do you not claim exempton? Your case deserves it," I asked.

"Why should I? The country needs me. I must go."

"What will your family do without you?"

"What will they do if the Germans came? I must go."

The simple nobility of this answer struck to my soul. I was abashed that my heart had prompted my query.

Of such material are thousands of those who come to this shore, not to arouse anarchy but hoping for work and freedom and happiness.

NELLA E. GUIBONE.

Hartford, Dec. 20, 1920.

BUYING A FRENCH HOTEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from France after spending three months in quest of a hotel to purchase cheap with American dollars. I found every hotel run in a manner unknown to us for comfort and good management. American investors would never think of using so much space for bedrooms and furnishing them with such beds and sofas. One day sitting in one of them I thought I was falling on the floor. To my great surprise, I found myself resting in such a comfortable arm chair that I spent the night in it.

I had a room in one of the modern hotels with a terrace that only our kings of finance in their own homes can afford. I paid 50 francs a day ($3), breakfast served in my room for 2 francs 50 centimes, lunch with seven courses for 17 francs 50 centimes, dinner, with music, for 20 francs, or equal to $2.75 in American money, a day for three meals. Cuisine! Patisserie that would make the mouth water of the Broadway French pastry shop habitues.

I had heard in America that hotels were for sale in France. I called on several hotel proprietors. I told one that I wanted to purchase his hotel. He listened very attentively, but I quickly discovered that I could tell my interpreter to wait for me in the hall. The first thing this hotelier said was: "I will open my books to you, monsieur, and you will see my profits last year amounted to 2,130,000 francs, but that does not include the 10 per cent. tax de luxe to the Government." When I heard this last sentence I thought that I was back in the States.

I tried not to display my astonishment. "I will sell to an American," he said, "because that is a good investment for your dollars, and les Americains sont des gens d'affaires. I ask 15,000,000 francs, Monsieur. That is a small amount."

I called on another hotelier and he also was willing to retire, but upon hearing his remarks I felt that I would have to make him a rentier.

My experience has been that to buy a hotel in France I would have to spend two years in a hotel college to learn the art of cooking, to learn how to bow, &c.

Hotels in France are run a great deal more economically than in America, hence the real comfort, perfect attendance and prices so moderate.

The Americans who miss this chance never will have it again to live in France three times cheaper than the French live themselves.

W. B. DINARD.

New York, Dec. 8, 1920.

RETURN OF KIAO-CHAU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview of Baron Hayashi, the head of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations, with newspaper correspondents in Geneva last week regarding the restoration of Kiao-chau, is very interesting, indeed. He first said, "Japan is perfectly prepared to give back Kiao-chau as soon as possible." Then he made a condition for the return that "we must be assured that trade in Shantung shall be given." Again he made another condition that only when China is set in order, "we could negotiate and give back Kiao-chau, which we intend to do, but first we must have guarantees."

Does this sound like a boy who seized a toy from his younger sister and says, "She don't know how to keep and play with it and, if she keeps it, she won't let me play with it, and then somebody else will take it"?

If Japan wishes to return Kiao-chau to China, she may do it today. No negotiation with China is necessary, as this action is only to redeem her own promise, which is an unconditional restoration, to the Big Three at the Peace Conference.

Trade in Shantung has been open to the world. China has opened many ports in Shantung for foreign trade at her own initiative. This proves that China is willing to trade with the world and Japan need have no fear of losing this right after the restoration of Kiao-chau. In fact, the Japanese merchants are quite competent to secure this right for themselves without assistance from their Government. Moreover, no guarantee has been necessary in other ports in China for foreign trade. In these ports the foreign trade has been as flourishing as is that in Kiao-chau today.

Baron Hayashi is afraid to return Kiao-chau to China because the Peking Government is not strong and there are political factions in China. If Japan intends to do it, she does not need to wait until the Peking Government becomes strong. The Chinese Government is strong enough to give her a receipt and to guarantee that China will not ask Japan for another Kiao-chau. But, if she wishes to secure something in return for the restoration of Kiao-chau, then any Government will be too weak, because the people will not consent to it. Japan was not afraid, it may be noted, to deal with the Peking Government when the Anfu Party was in power, when the Southern and Northern factions were already in existence. She did not doubt the authority of the then Government, but does that of the present one. Is it because the present Government is not pro-Japanese?

Japan cannot discriminate between the political factions in China. If she does, it is a violation of international law. Be there revolution or not in China, a foreign Government must look to only the Government which she has already recognized. The Peking Government is responsible for everything China does. Japan need have no fear nor hesitation in returning Kiao-chau today.

J. S. TOW.

New York, Dec. 15, 1920.

THE IRISH OF 1776.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the question of the numerical strength of the old native Irish and the Scotch-Irish in the Revolutionary Army, your correspondent, Michael J. O'Brien, asserts in positive terms that he has looked upon the records and decided the matter in favor of the old native Irish. Might I suggest to Mr. O'Brien that there are several angles he has probably overlooked? The total enrolment of troops on the American side was 309,781, and Mr. O'Brien's estimate of 38 per cent. Irish would equal 117,716. Now, it is well known that the native or Celtic Irish are of the Catholic faith. The Catholic Encyclopaedia estimates the total number of Catholics in the Colonies at the outbreak of hostilities at 26,000 (men and women), and as there were only twenty-six priests to minister to them the accuracy of the estimate cannot be questioned. Furthermore, in 1790 Bishop Carroll gave his official figures as 30,000 Catholics in the entire country. If we should assume that one-third of the Catholics were capable of bearing arms and that they were all Irish of native stock, we would obtain less than 9,000 Celtic Irish in the Continental Army.

It is preposterous to assert that the majority of native Irish were non-Catholics, and the deduction is that the mass of Irish in the American Army was not Celtic Irish.

How Irish are people with Irish patronymics? The descendants of Irish who arrived in the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century must have been largely absorbed in the native stock at the beginning of the war, and a Kelly or a Murphy might have one-quarter to one-sixteenth Irish blood and be a Puritan of Puritans.

I take up an almanac and look over a list of Protestant clergymen in the City of New York for the year 1919 and I find among them the following unmistakably Irish names: O'Brien, Murphy, McLaughlin, Riley, Fitzgerald, Kavanagh, Shannon, McConnell, McCague, McElveen, McCormick, Callahan, Slattery, McGown, McCune, Walsh, MacNulty, Sullivan, McKiernan, Carlin, McDermott, and Doyle. How many had both parents Irish? How many have Irish wives? I will wager that a majority have less Irish blood in their veins than their names would indicate and in many run to a very thin stream.

The Scotch who played so prominent a part on the British side were chiefly Highlanders and kin to the Celtic Irish in race and language. The Ulster Scots were chiefly from forebears who came from the lowlands of Scotland and the borders contiguous to the Tweed. They were Saxon by race or absorption, spoke no language but English and took their religion from Geneva in preference to Canterbury or Rome. Sir Walter Scott in his "Lady of the Lake" well expresses the distinction between the two races when he makes the Highland chief Roderick Dhu address the Lowland King of Scotland as "Brave Saxon to his promise just." It was the descendants of these lowlanders who filtered through Ulster to America that made up the bulk of the Irish of Revolutionary fame, and history duly records it.

The native Irish fought well, no doubt, according to their numbers in the American Army, but it should not be overlooked that they also fought well for Great Britain, for at the Battle of Bunker Hill it was the Royal Irish Regiment that carried the last breastworks and made certain the British victory.

This letter is not written in a spirit of controversy, but in the interest of historic truth.

JOHN HATTON.

New York, Dec. 22, 1920.

Choosing Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Security League wishes to point out a serious defect in practically all the many suggested solutions for the immigration problem. While containing many excellent points, they seem inspired solely by economic considerations.

The National Security League regards the whole subject of immigration to be based upon two fundamental principles.

The first is quality immigration. That is to say, immigrants should be chosen by Uncle Sam in the same way that an employer examines the quality and fitness of an employe as to his or her honesty, sobriety, industry, observance of law and order, clearness of mind and body, freedom from obnoxious political activity, absence of criminal record, &c.

The second point is the adaptability to American principles and ideals of government and of life. Most of the proposed immigrant legislation perpetuates the vital defect of the past, namely, too much emphasis on economic adaptability and usefulness. This is important, but only secondary to the burning question of whether we are going to assimilate our foreign elements or whether they are going to denaturalize us. Investigation can easily demonstrate what class or group of immigrants have been most readily Americanized, in principles, in language and in other ways, and those groups should be given reasoned preference as against an automatic and unreasoned numerical method of selection.

Our Tower of Babel must be converted into a Temple of Americanism.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE,
Charles D. Orth, President.

New York, Dec. 21, 1920.

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CARONIA	Mediterranean Cruise, with Shore Excursions	Jan. 15	—	—
COLUMBIA	Londonderry and Glasgow	Jan. 15	Feb. 19	Mar. 26
K. A. VICTORIA	Liverpool	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	—
PANNONIA	Piraeus, Dubrovnik and Trieste	Jan. 18	—	—
IMPERATOR	Cherbourg and Southampton	Jan. 20	Feb. 17	—
SAXONIA	Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	Jan. 22	—	—
ITALIA	Viga, Patras, Dubrovnik and Trieste	Feb. 1	—	—
AQUITANIA	Cherbourg and Southampton	Feb. 3	Feb. 26	Mar. 22
ALBANIA (New)	Plymouth, Cherbourg and London	Feb. 8	Mar. 15	Apr. 19
SAXONIA	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	Mar. 1	Apr. 12	—
SCYTHIA (New)	Liverpool	Mar. —	Apr. 2	Apr. 23
CAMERONIA (New)	Londonderry and Glasgow	Mar. 5	Apr. 6	May 4
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New York—Liverpool
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Cedric .....12 Noon — Feb. 5 Mar. 12
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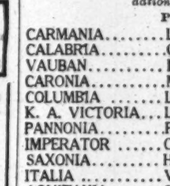
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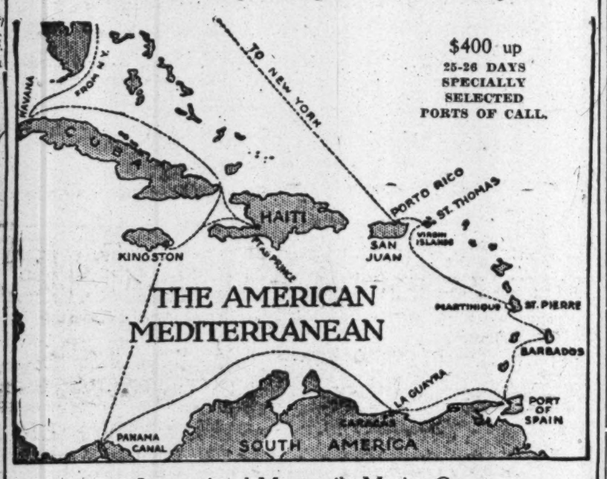

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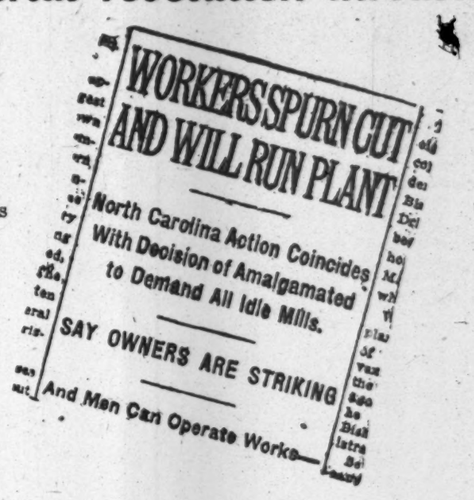
Is an industrial revolution threatened?

From The New York Times
December 21, 1920.


WORKERS SPURN CUT AND WILL RUN PLANT
North Carolina Action Coincides With Decision of Amalgamated to Demand All Idle Mills.
SAY OWNERS ARE STRIKING
And Men Can Operate Works—

Will the North Carolina action spread?
Did their inspiration come from Italy?

What Happened in Italy

THE full official facts are given in detail in December Current History Magazine. That issue contains the full story of the industrial revolution in Italy, printed for the first time in this country. All the important documents are printed in full.

Other Important Features

Can Germany Pay?—Her Economic Position
An illuminating, informing article, with statistical information, by J. Ellis Barker, a distinguished European Economist.

The Military Strength of France
A study of France's military and financial position by Sisley Huddleston, an eminent European Publicist.

Has Lithuania the Right to be a Nation?
An exhaustive review by Jonas Vileisis, the Representative of Lithuania in America.

The Russo-Polish Peace Treaty
The full official text of the preliminary peace treaty between Soviet Russia and Poland is published in textual form—first time printed in America.

Chile's Dash Toward True Democracy
Chile has just successfully accomplished a complete political revolution—bloodless—but significant. This is treated by a prominent Chilean Journalist.

The Moslem World Today
At this juncture, when the Turkish Treaty is under discussion, this question is of extreme importance and is treated by a well-known scholar, Dr. Scheltema.

The Settlement of the Adriatic Dispute

Canada as a Treaty-Making Power

The Financial Conference at Brussels
A full explanation of what was done regarding the finances of all the European countries.

American Occupation of Santo Domingo
An important review by an officer of the Latin-American Society.

Hawaii's Land and Labor Problems
A study of the serious problems now confronting the Hawaiian Islands.

Germany's Reparation Problems
An explanation of what they involve.

How the Russians Crushed Wrangel

The German Shop Council's Law
The new law establishing a sort of workman's co-operative management in German factories is printed in full; the first time it has been published in this country.

A New Light on Trotzky
This is a startling revelation of an entirely new aspect of the Soviet War Minister by a British officer, after personal contact, himself a pronounced anti-Bolshevik.

Shall America Rule the World?
This viewpoint is affirmatively argued by a prominent German writer. An interesting historical study.

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An interesting study of conditions in the new republic.

How Albania Won Independence
By C. A. Chekrezi, Representative of Albania in the United States.

The British in Central Asia
By Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT

New York, Dec. 15, 1920.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George E. Roberts fights windmills in his letter printed in THE TIMES on Dec. 5. Not a single New York organization opposes the St. Lawrence project on the ground that it would injure this city, and they all declared their belief that it would be harmless. Net an organization will agree with Mr. Roberts that the St. Lawrence improved would divert traffic from the Erie Canal, and the Board of Trade and Transportation has shown that freight in ships rates on the St. Lawrence would be 100 per cent. greater than in barges on the Erie Canal.

Mr. Roberts quotes a statement attributed to Julius H. Barnes that the St. Lawrence route would add 5 cents per bushel to the farm value of all grains grown in the territory now tributary to the lake ports, but Mr. Barnes gave no facts to prove such statement. It means, if true, that the St. Lawrence route would carry grain from the West to the seaboard for a rate of 5 cents per bushel lower than any existing route. But it is not true, because the Erie Canal could carry for half what the St. Lawrence could.

The St. Lawrence route, in the minds of the mariners of the Illinois prairies, is to be used by lake vessels carrying direct from lake ports to foreign ports. The cheapest carriers on the lakes are the ore vessels which, on a pre-war basis, running thirteen miles an hour, loading and unloading with highly specialized facilities, carried ore on the lakes at 50-100 of a mill per ton mile. At the same time the Roosevelt Advisory Committee stated, and gave figures to prove it, that barges upon the Erie Canal could carry at 53-100 of a mill per ton mile.

The lake vessels when on the St. Lawrence, passing through the canalized river and through the locks, could not make their lake speed. The highest speed on the Suez Canal is six miles; on the Manchester Ship Canal 2½ miles per hour.

If the speed on the St. Lawrence should be as great as six miles the cost per ton mile would be two and one-third times as much as on the lakes, or 1 1-6 mills per ton mile, and more than double the cost on the Erie Canal. If the speed on the St. Lawrence should be no greater than on the Manchester Ship Canal, the cost would be five and one-fifth times as great as on the lakes, or 2 6-10 mills per ton mile on the St. Lawrence, as against 53-100ths of a mill on the Erie Canal. That is to say, every charge against the ship goes by time, interest, labo, insurance, &c., and if it takes two and one-third times as long to go a mile, it costs two and one-third times as much.

The foregoing figures have been presented over and over again, and the only come-back has been high-sounding phrases and statements regarding the great productiveness of the West and the need of cheap transportation, but not a figure or a fact to prove that the St. Lawrence could carry anything or that a single ship could be induced to go 2,000 miles inland for a cargo on the carrying of which it would make a heavy loss.

Mr. Roberts says: "The project is to be judged solely upon its merits as an engineering work." Mr. Roberts will see his error in this. Engineers could build works to make the St. Lawrence navigable for vessels of thirty-foot draught, but such vessels could not be induced to use the route after it was built unless it should be profitable, and it would not be profitable in competition with barge rates on the Erie Canal.

Mr. Roberts says the opposition on behalf of New York has ignored the water power possibilities. New York ignored the water power possibilities because the project is promoted on the pretense that it is a navigation project. The water power possibilities do not interest the farmers of the West or of the fifteen States he refers to. The water power is of interest mainly in New York State and Canada, and only within a radius of about 250 miles. The water power is the real objective of this great propaganda. If this real objective had been squarely stated not one of the fifteen States, nor Chicago, nor any other lake port would have supported it. But the propagandist adopted the motto "The Lakes to the Sea," and the West blindly fell into line—catspaws to draw the power chestnuts from the fire.

The St. Lawrence water power project is not new. The State of New York gave the Long Sault Development Company a charter in 1907. The company defaulted its payments. The charter was repealed in 1913. The company took it into the courts and was defeated in the United States Supreme Court and the State reclaimed the powers which had been given away for a song. This power is owned partly by the State of New York and partly by Canada, and it will be developed when a plan is proposed that regards the interests of this State and of Canada, and which they can jointly approve. But it cannot be grabbed under any international scheme as now proposed for the improvement of navigation or without the consent of New York State.

FRANK S. GARDNER,
Secretary, New York Board of Trade and Transportation.
New York, Dec. 14, 1920.

A GREETING FROM ST. DUNSTAN'S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the season of greetings and gifts.

May I send to your readers greetings and ask them to send to me gifts?

These greetings will, I hope, give real pleasure. They convey the gratitude of the soldiers blinded in the war for the sympathy and help which has come to them from all parts of the world. They carry the news that all we hoped for from the training given at St. Dunstan's is being justified by these blinded men in the very wonderful success that they are making of their lives.

I do not think that any one would say it gets easier to be bravely blind as the years go on. It becomes easier to do things in the dark, but the demand on the will to keep pace with normal life grows greater rather than lessens. Constant effort is extraordinarily exacting, and it is really splendid how the men meet this demand on themselves, keep up their interest in everything and maintain their notable record as workers; some in offices, some practising as masseurs, some as poultry farmers and others as expert craftsmen.

There are still more than 500 men learning to be blind in our class rooms and workshops.

Besides those actually blinded on the battlefields, 23,000 men were discharged from the army with seriously damaged sight, and, unfortunately, many of these are finding it necessary to come to St. Dunstan's. We are dealing, too, with a number of men whose health does not enable them to make such quick progress as others. At the same time it becomes increasingly difficult to find for the men who are ready to start on their new life suitable homes; there is the universal shortage of houses and a great scarcity of such small properties as the poultry farmers need. Thus the difficulty and expense of settling the men has increased, while we have to face enormously multiplied costs in providing for those who are our guests, in maintaining our convalescent and holiday homes, and in carrying on the ever-increasingly important work of the after care of the blinded soldiers.

The blinded soldiers have created a magnificent record; the plans for helping them back to normal life have worked out better, I think, than any one dreamed would be possible. I think, too, there is no one who realizes what the gift of sight means, and what blindness must mean, who would not wish to help on this work which St. Dunstan's has undertaken.

I trust that any of your readers who are so generous as to respond to this appeal will forward their contributions to me at St. Dunstan's Headquarters, Regent's Park, London, N. W. 1.

ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.
London, Dec. 2, 1920.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The latest proposal of the labor unions, ostensibly for the good of the country, is to restrict immigration. Lest there be a general outcry against such a silly proposal, they seek to take the sting from the plan by loudly proclaiming it is to be for but two years. Of course this is to be for the good of America; all labor union propositions are, of course, as, for example, the Adamson bill, the Clayton act, the labor clauses in the Transportation act.

A few months ago there was a cry all over the country for labor, labor, labor, but the supply was limited, too limited, indeed, for the growth of the country, and wages went soaring. Now that business is beginning to slacken a bit and wages show signs of coming down and old high-cost-of-living is really beginning to weaken, the labor unions, in order to keep prices up, to keep wages up, to continue labor inefficiency, seek to prevent the farmers and the manufacturers and the builders of this country from securing a very much needed supply of labor.

Do the women of this country realize that by restricting immigration they are continuing indefinitely the acute problem of domestic help? Do they know that decrease in immigration means higher prices for food, for clothes, for all the essentials of life, and, above all, higher rents?

Do the farmers realize that by restricting immigration as thus proposed the wages of farm labor will be kept up, if not increased? That the cost of machinery and tools used by the farmer will soar again to appalling prices?

Does the public generally realize that by limiting immigration, as thus proposed, the despotism of the labor unions will be fastened on us more tightly than ever, that inefficiency in work will grow greater and that living will cost far more?

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, 1920.

JAMES McKIRDY.

Tune Up for 1921

Let your general stock-taking include a glance through your Victrola cabinet. Doesn't your supply of records need replenishing? Then let your first New Year's resolution be a visit to Rooney's.

Now, when all the family is at home, is the time to step in and hear the latest records. The best artists perform for Victor records exclusively because their work receives its finest reproduction on the Victrola.

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Terms are not made according to rule at our stores; we endeavor to suit the convenience of individual circumstances, in many cases the weekly or monthly payments being extended over a period of many months.

And you save considerable on the prices asked in the higher rent shopping stores.

A fine assortment of Dressers in classic period and modern styles is now displayed in Walnut, Mahogany and Enamel. Many from high grade period Suites, separated to accommodate former customers and now offered at reduced prices. $27.50 up.

Many women have planned to get a tea wagon at some time or other to complete their dining room appointments. We have every good style to match other furniture. $19.75 up.

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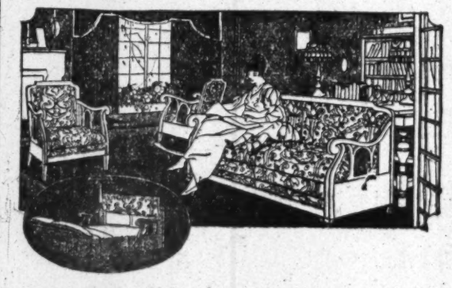
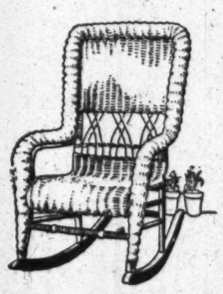
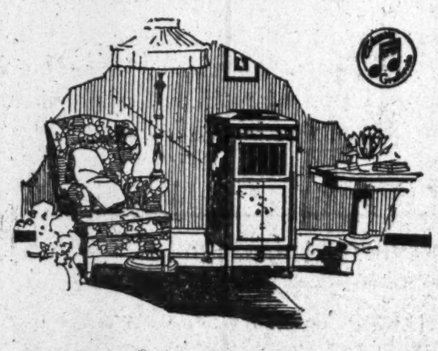


There's no more convenient piece of furniture than a good sofa-bed, and they are great rent savers, as you can get along with one room less. Our line is complete, all woods, upholsterings and designs, ranging from the Simplex to the luxurious Kroehler. Priced $34.50 up.



This is indeed a rare value. A roll edge Baronial brown fibre Rocker, made for comfort and wear. Now $9.75



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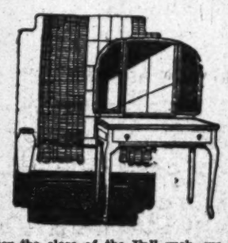

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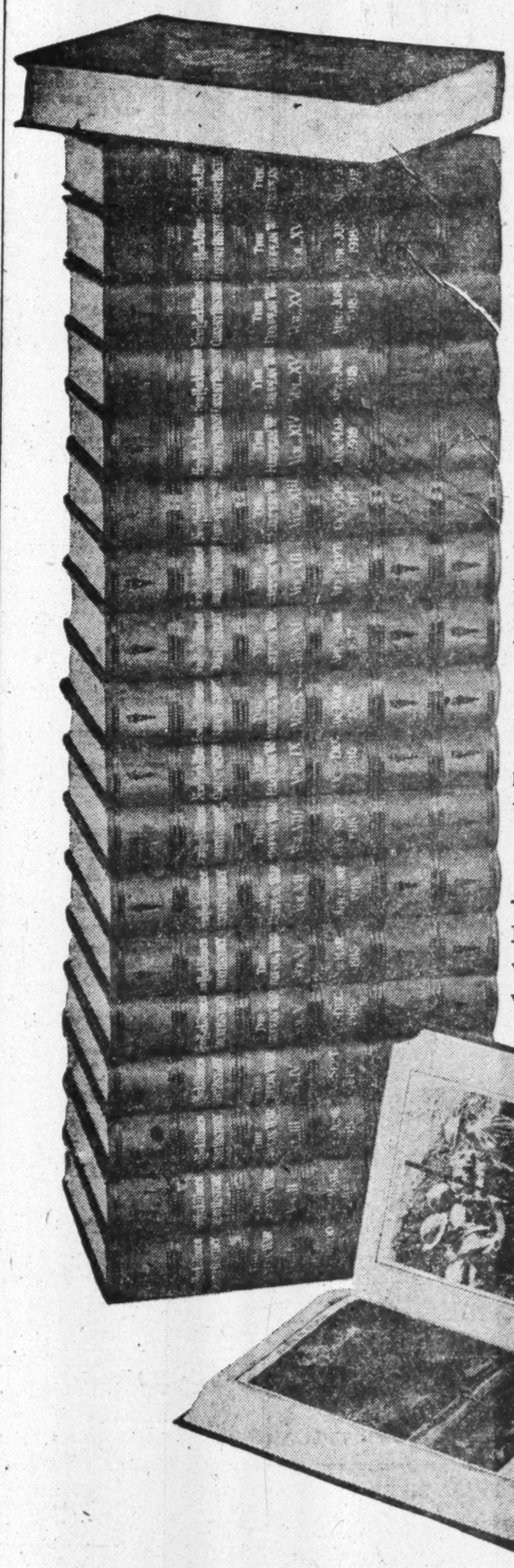

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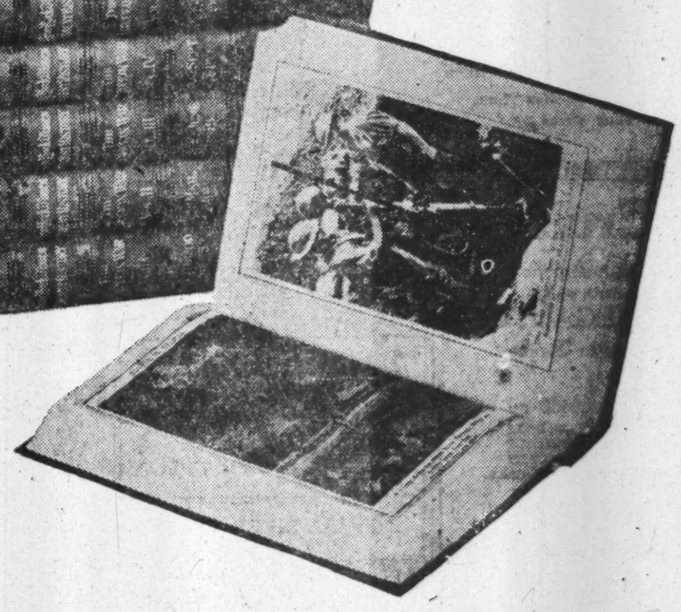

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The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Section 7

RE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1920. RE

REAL ESTATE MEN FOR NEW CHARTER

Complete Revision Needed So That the Present High Tax Rate May Be Reduced.

HOW TO EFFECT CHANGES

A. C. McNulty Sketches Previous Efforts at Revisions and Tells Why They Failed.

The special committee of the Real Estate Board that is making an exhaustive study of the city charter for the purpose of suggesting changes that will reduce the cost of administration and thus reduce the tax rate is expected to make a report within a short time. A. C. McNulty, counsel for the board, said yesterday that past attempts to revise the charter had failed because all of them sought to eliminate the Borough Presidents as members of the Board of Estimate. This created so much opposition on the part of political organizations in the various boroughs that the Legislature declined to act.

Mr. McNulty stated that one reason why the budget for 1921 had reached such enormous figures was because of the constant interference by the Legislature in city affairs, and that it was not unlikely that a new charter, drafted by experts, might provide for the city a method of managing its own concerns. He stated that the Board of Aldermen was better able to make laws for the city than the majority of the men who sit in Albany for a few months each year. Discussing the situation as a preliminary to a more detailed statement of the situation later on, Mr. McNulty said:

"Whatever inefficiency or wastefulness exists in the administration of the affairs of this city is due quite as much to the defects and deficiencies in the city charter as to any incompetence or misconduct of municipal officers and employes. Almost as soon as the original Greater New York charter became effective it was discovered that many of its material provisions were unworkable. Its immediate revision seemed imperative and accordingly in 1901 the Legislature enacted what was substantially a new charter so numerous and sweeping were its departures from the original act.

"The most important innovation effected by the revision was the enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of the Presidents of the several boroughs. To them was transferred the control of sewers, highways, public buildings and building construction and the more important branches of the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Board of Public Improvements. They became members of the Board of Estimate, with the right to participate in the making of appropriations, including those to be disbursed under their own supervision.

"With the inclusion of the Borough Presidents in the body which is the Board of Directors of the municipality began an era of financial prodigality which has resulted in a budget for 1921 in the colossal sum of $348,595,000, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of dollars that have been added to the city's bonded indebtedness for permanent improvements during the same period.

"This condition is not entirely due to the fact that the borough Presidents were added to the Board of Estimate, but it was caused in large measure by the yearly deluge of mandatory laws enacted by the Legislature. The changes in the pay of school teachers alone added millions upon millions to the annual budget."

Reference was made to the recent statement of County Clerk Schneider that the members of the Board of Estimate ought to be elected and that their work should consist solely of looking after the city's expenditures. Without expressing an opinion upon the wisdom of this suggestion, Mr. McNulty discussed the effort made to revise the charter of 1907. The commission appointed for the work he described as the most representative men in the city. Among them were William M. Ivins Jr., J. Hampden Dougherty, R. L. Gould, Herman Metz, Charles L. Strong, N. A. Elsberg, J. Cowden Myers and George L. Duval.

"This commission," said Mr. McNulty, "recommended a general revision of the charter and suggested, among other things, that the Borough Presidents be eliminated from the Board of Estimate, that the powers and duties of the Controller be curtailed and that the charter be shorn of all provisions of a purely administrative or regulative nature, leaving only the fundamentals of a municipal organization as the organic law of the city.

"The program outlined contemplated that the city charter should be a short and readily understandable document similar to the charter of an ordinary business corporation. All the rest, it was proposed, was to be in the nature of by-laws to be relegated to the Code of Ordinances, which was to constitute the administrative code, and that this should be changed from time to time by the Board of Aldermen instead of by the Legislature, to fit changing conditions.

"This plan appealed to the Legislature and the commission was authorized to continue its work, and power was given it to prepare a charter along the lines recommended. Probably no body of public spirited citizens worked more intelligently or more carefully to accomplish an onerous task, but they failed signally. Their bark struck the rock of borough autonomy and was completely shipwrecked.

"In 1909 the Legislature designated a joint legislative committee to attempt to evolve a charter which would carry into effect the many highly desirable features of the proposed Ivins charter. But this attempt was defeated by those opposed to the idea of eliminating the Borough Presidents from the Board of Estimate.

"Then came Mayor Gaynor in 1910 with an expressed determination to revise the charter. A revised charter was submitted to the Legislature. It was the fruit of Mayor Gaynor's wide experience as a jurist and a public official familiar with the city and its government. His proposed charter attempted many innovations, with the result that it created many enemies. Unfortunately, several of its provisions had an important bearing upon the subway controversy, then at white heat. This sealed its doom. It was defeated in the Assembly by one vote.

"The outstanding cause of the failure of the several attempts to revise the charter since 1901 has been the effort to include in one legislative bill a number of changes, each of them opposed by bitter partisans. These, backed by the ultra-conservative element, proved strong enough to defeat the proposed changes. The lesson to be drawn from these abortive efforts to revise the charter is that the revision must start by submitting each controverted innovation to the Legislature and in advance gaining for it legislative approval.

"Then the various fundamental provisions may be consolidated and arranged in convenient form to the end that those dealing solely with administrative administration may be relegated to their relative position in the Code of Ordinances."

RENT LAW AMENDMENTS.

United Real Estate Owners' Association Asks for Drastic Changes.

The United States Real Estate Owners' Association has proposed the following amendments to the existing rent laws:

Chapter 942 — Add to 1A, first paragraph:

or a proceeding to recover possession of a room or rooms occupied by the janitor or Superintendent of the building in which such room or rooms form part; or where the tenant or occupant refuses to pay the rent or rental value at the same rate as adjudicated by a court and for twelve months thereafter.

Add to 1A, second paragraph, after the word "thereafter" and before the words "be in effect":

or to a tenant or occupant who, after the passage of this amendment, takes possession of a room, rooms or apartment, in any existing or new building, under a lease or oral agreement, and shall

Chap. 943—No change.

Chap. 944—Sections 1 and 2, no change.

Section 3—Substitute the following for present section:

Where it appears that the aggregate rents of a building, after deducting therefrom taxes, assessments, water rates, cost of operation and maintenance, repairs and 2 per cent. for depreciation, are 15 per cent. net income on the value of the property, such rents shall be considered reasonable rents. The value of the property to be the highest amount of either of the following:

(1) The last assessed valuation; (2) the purchase price paid by the landlord prior to Jan. 1, 1919, plus cost of improvements (but not repairs), less depreciation of 2 per cent. per annum from date of purchase; (3) original construction cost of building, if paid by the landlord, plus cost of improvements (but not repairs), less depreciation of 2 per cent. per annum from date of construction, plus last assessed value of land.

Sections 4 and 5—No change.

Section 6 — Insert the following two paragraphs in lieu of present two paragraphs commencing "If in any action" and ending "as justice requires"

If in any action for rent or rental value the issue of fairness and reasonableness of the amount demanded in the complaint be raised by the defendant, he must before the time of answering have paid to the landlord such a sum as equals the amount paid as rent during the preceding month or such as is reserved as the monthly rent in the agreement under which he obtained possession of the premises, and he must thereafter pay monthly to the landlord a like sum until the final adjudication of the suit. If the defendant fail to make such payment the court shall strike out the denial or defense raising such issue. Such payment shall be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment rendered or otherwise disposed of as justice requires.

Sections 7, 8 and 9—No change.

Section 10—Add the following at end: or to a tenant or occupant who after the passage of this amendment takes possession of a room, rooms or apartment in any existing or new building under a lease or oral agreement, and shall be in effect only until the first day of November, 1922.

Chap. 945, 2A—Add the following after the words "or commenced thereafter" and before the words "and shall be in effect," at end of subdivision:

or a tenant or occupant who after the passage of this amendment takes possession of a room, rooms or apartment in any existing or new building under a lease or oral agreement; or to a tenant or occupant who refuses to pay the rent or rental value as adjudicated by a court and for twelve months thereafter.

Chap. 947, 1531A — Add the following after the words "proper authority" and before the words "This section":

or an action to recover possession of a room or rooms occupied by the Superintendent or janitor of the building of which such room or rooms forms part. Sections 2 and 3—No change.

Chap. 948, 1—Add at end the following:

or to a tenant or occupant who after the passage of this amendment takes possession of a room, rooms or apartment in any existing or new building under a lease or oral agreement.

Chaps. 950, 951, 952 and 953—No change.

Rail Passenger Traffic.

The following table, compiled by the General Passenger Agent of the Long Island Railroad Company, shows the volume of annual traffic on each of the railroads with New York terminals during the current fiscal year:

New York Central	25,361,490
New York, New Haven & Hartford	14,886,158
Pennsylvania Railroad	13,940,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey	16,720,600
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	20,400,000
Erie Railroad	25,116,849
New York, Westchester & Boston	3,730,806
New York, Ontario & Western	538,692
Lehigh Valley	408,000
Baltimore & Ohio	510,000
Long Island Railroad	48,786,000

Carried 73,000,000 Passengers.

The Long Island Railroad, according to its general passenger agent, will carry approximately 73,000,000 passengers this year, of whom 23,700,000 will pass through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Of the total commutation traffic on the road, 52 per cent. originates in the Borough of Queens.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 250,000 PERSONS IN 1 AND 2-FAMILY HOUSES BUILT FROM 1910 TO 1920

65,000 New One and Two-Family Houses Accommodate 30 Per Cent. of the Increase in Population—Official Figures Showing the Number of Houses Erected in Each of the Five Boroughs

By SAMUEL A. HERZOG,
Member Board of Directors, The Apartment House Association, Inc.

There have been more than 65,000 new housing accommodations provided from 1910 to 1920 in one and two family houses, in excess of the demolitions and conversions of one and two family houses during that period. These have principally been erected in outlying boroughs, and obviously, therefore, supply comparatively inexpensive living quarters, although, no doubt, in most cases beyond the reach of the working man. At an occupancy factor of four persons per habitation they accommodate over 260,000 persons, or more than 30 per cent. of the increase in population in the ten-year period.

On Nov. 7 THE NEW YORK TIMES published tabulations of the official statistics of the Tenement House Department for the entire city of Greater New York, giving the number of individual flats and apartments erected in all boroughs in the ten-year period from 1910 to 1919 (both years inclusive).

These official statistics showed that the number of new flats and apartments erected in the entire city in the ten-year period was 203,710. They also showed that during this period 32,167 individual flats and apartments had been demolished or converted to business, leaving a net surplus of 171,543.

It was asserted in the previous TIMES article that each of these individual flats and apartments accommodated five persons, thereby adequately providing for the increase in the city's population in the same period.

The increase in population was shown to be, according to the United States Census figures of 1910 and 1920, 853,165 persons.

It was stated that at the rate of five persons per flat, the net increase in flats accommodated 857,715 persons.

Recently an article appeared in the public press containing the following statement:

"Certain realty interests are trying to show that, as there were plenty of apartments in New York in 1910, and enough apartments have been built since that time to take care of the increase in the population, there must still be a surplus. The calculation of these gentlemen is based on the theory that there should be one apartment to every five persons. Statistics show, however, that there should be one apartment to every four persons, and that makes a great difference when you are dealing with a population of more than 5,000,000."

The accuracy of the statistics themselves is not challenged. The statistics are incontrovertible.

It is alleged, however—

1. That an error has been made in estimating that each flat or apartment accommodates five persons, and it is contended that each flat or apartment accommodated four persons only.

2. That the alleged error "makes a great difference when you are dealing with a population of more than 5,000,000," implying thereby that the rate of occupancy employed in the previous article affects every habitation in the city and not merely the additional flats and apartments erected since 1910.

Referring first to the latter contention, it is obvious that this claim is both false and disingenuous. It would not affect the issue one way or another if the 1910 population were housed ten in an apartment, or if each individual occupied a single apartment, except as a guide in determining the normal rate of occupancy of new habitations. As, however, it was impossible to determine the exact number of individual housing accommodations in existence in 1910, the normal rate of occupancy of new habitations was not based on the ratio between the population in 1910 and the housing accommodations existing at that time, but upon information received from the Tenement House Department together with the experience of experts.

At any rate, 4,766,883 persons (equivalent to the population in 1910) still have at their disposal—as was stated in the previous article—exactly the same housing accommodations that this number of persons had in 1910.

As the number of demolitions and conversions (amounting to 32,167 in all) was deducted from the total constructions of the ten-year period and this small portion of the original housing accommodations of the populace in 1910 was assumed to have been replaced by an equivalent number of new accommodations constructed in the past ten years, it is obvious that 4,766,883 persons, equal to the original population in 1910, have at their disposal at this date the identical original accommodations, less 32,167 demolitions and conversions, for which have been substituted 32,167 new flats and apartments, and that *no factor of occupancy of any kind was employed in calculating the requirements of this portion—nearly 80 per cent.—of the population.*

The factor of occupancy affects only the 171,543 flats and apartments which constitute the net increase of flats and apartments since 1910, being the difference between the 203,710 constructed and the 32,167 demolished or converted to other uses.

Assuming therefore, for the sake of argument, that these additional 171,543 flats and apartments only accommodate four persons each instead of five, instead of providing for 857,715 persons these additional flats and apartments would only accommodate 686,172 out of the net increase of 853,165 in the population, leaving unprovided for in new flats and apartments the difference, comprising 166,993 persons.

But the excess over demolitions of new one and two-family houses constructed since 1910 (irrespective of all new hotels, apartment hotels and the more commodious accommodations supplied in the large number of converted private houses) provide accommodations greatly in excess of the requirements of these additional 166,993 persons, at the rate of four persons per accommodation. This is shown by the following statistics obtained from the Bureaus of Buildings of the various boroughs:

Number of One and Two Family Houses Erected in the Borough of Brooklyn.

(Official Statistics of Bureau of Buildings for Brooklyn)—Dec. 8, 1920.

	Houses Erected			
	One-Family.	Two-Family.	Store and One-Family.	Store and Two-Family.
1910	•1,974	•1,214	•27	•320
1911	•1,720	•929	•15	•257
1912	•1,314	•713	•31	•171
1913	•1,814	•817	•25	•190
1914	1,209	724	21	243
1915	1,263	696	36	324
1916	1,184	531	71	541
1917	1,159	520	16	321
1918	660	423	11	35
1919	1,447	555	33	136
Number of accommodations		7,122x2		2,538x2
provided	13,744	14,244	286	5,076

•1910-1913 inclusive, these figures taken off department records by investigator and sent to Superintendent of Buildings for confirmation.

Number of One and Two Family Houses Erected in the Borough of Manhattan.

(Official Statistics of Bureau of Buildings for Manhattan)—Nov. 11, 1920.

	Private Houses	
	Erected.	Demolished.
1910	43	•No data
1911	39	†No data
1912	28	398
1913	32	341
1914	21	304
1915	25	325
1916	38	307
1917	5	110
1918	4	39
1919	19	134
Total	254	2,754

•Estimated 390. †Estimated 391.

Note—As some of the constructions are two-family houses (the number of these cannot be obtained from the department) the new accommodations are actually greater than as indicated.

Number of One and Two Family Houses Erected in the Borough of Bronx.

(Official Statistics of Bureau of Buildings for Bronx)—Nov. 5 and 9, 1920.

	1-Family Houses Erected.	2-Family Houses Erected.	Private Houses Demolished.
1910	176	289	110
1911	148	272	87
1912	76	182	72
1913	76	95	78
1914	75	82	89
1915	104	62	80
1916	58	39	62
1917	87	34	58
1918	17	14	36
1919	87	80	40
Number of accommodations provided	854	1,149x2 2,298	712

Number of One and Two Family Houses Erected in the Borough of Richmond.

(Official Statistics of Bureau of Buildings for Richmond)—Nov. 4, 27 and Dec. 14.

	1-Family Houses Erected.	2-Family Houses Erected.	Private Houses Demolished.
1910	441	178	5
1911	501	151	3
1912	627	95	8
1913	620	77	21
1914	695	68	15
1915	695	112	15
1916	701	109	5
1917	590	48	16
1918	460	33	3
1919	1,313	23	17
Number of accommodations provided	6,643	894x2 1,788	108

Number of One and Two Family Houses Erected in the Borough of Queens.

	1-Family Houses Erected.	2-Family Houses Erected.	1-Family and Store Erected.	2-Family and Store Erected.	Total.	No. of New Accommodations.
1910	....	....	...	....	2,493	
1911	....	....	...	....	3,247	
1912	....	....	...	....	2,884	
1913	....	....	...	....	2,618	
1914	....	....	...	....	2,507	
1915	1,826	1,016	52	326		13,749
1916	1,519	549	37	224		
1917	1,244	350	27	127		
1918	686	172	10	29		
1919	2,065	311	10	13		
		2,398x2		719x2		
	7,340	4,796	136	1,438		13,710

Total number of new accommodations *27,459

*The department official figures 1915-1919, inclusive, give 15,249 plans filed from which buildings were actually constructed (approximately 1,894 of these in 1920).

For 1910-1914, inclusive, it was assumed upon advice, and on comparison with 1915-1919 statistics, that 80 per cent. of the buildings for which plans were filed were erected. Plans filed 1910-1914, inclusive, aggregate 17,189.

Summary of Accommodations Provided in One and Two Family Houses, 1910 to 1919 Inclusive.

	No. of Accommodations Provided.	No. of Accommodations Converted and Demolished.
Borough of Bronx	3,152	712
Borough of Richmond	6,431	108
Borough of Brooklyn	33,350	*1,500
Borough of Manhattan	254	2,754
Borough of Queens	27,459	*1,000
Total	72,646	6,074

*Estimated. Compared with 2,754 Manhattan, 712 for Bronx and 108 for Richmond.

Total number of accommodations provided	72,646
Total number of demolitions	6,074
Net increase of accommodations in 1 and 2 family houses (1910-1919 inclusive)	66,572
Which accommodate, at the rate of four persons each	266,288

It will be observed that the excess of new one and two family house accommodations over demolitions is 66,572, which, at an occupancy rate of four persons, provides for 266,288 persons, as against 166,993 not provided for in new flats and apartments if a factor occupancy of four is employed.

* * *

One further feature should be noted. The gentleman who is quoted at the beginning of the article called attention to a factor which is of importance, but important in quite a different way than he intended.

As demonstrated above, the increase in the population of the city in the past ten years is provided for and, there is surplus provision for 100,000 persons at the rate of four persons per flat, apartment, one-family house, or half of a two-family house, in the new flats, apartments and one and two family houses constructed in that period (after deducting from the total of the new accommodations a number equivalent to all housing accommodations demolished or converted to other uses), without resort to the new hotels, apartment hotels or converted private houses. But if this were not the case it should be noted that any excess or decrease of prorata housing accommodations must be figured against the entire population of the city and, therefore, is a factor of much less importance than is generally realized.

If since 1910 the population had increased 950,000 instead of 850,000 and new accommodations had been provided only for 850,000, the percentage of accommodations lacking would be $\frac{100,000}{5,600,000}$ or considerably less than two per cent., not $\frac{100,000}{950,000}$ or nearly ten per cent.

In order to accommodate these 100,000 additional people the average family would be deprived of considerably less than two per cent. of the space it previously occupied.

This, of course, is academic as it has been shown above that additional accommodations have been provided for the entire increase in population of the City *at the rate of four persons per habitation,* and that there is a surplus provision at the same rate of four persons per habitation for a further increase in the population of 100,000 persons.

* * *

Coming back to the other contention, which is also purely academic in view of the actual conditions, that the factor of occupancy that should be employed is four persons and not five, this factor of four was actually employed in dealing with these statistics until a communication was received from the Commissioner of the Tenement House Department, dated Oct. 8, 1920, containing the following:

"The arbitrary figure of four persons to the apartment which you have assumed, corresponds to that which has been used by this department for a number of years, and was based originally upon a very incomplete census made by the department."

Again on Oct. 21, 1920, a communication was received from the Commissioner of the Tenement House Department containing the following:

"Relative to the number of occupants per apartment, there are of course no definite statistics available, that is to say, it has not been possible for the department to conduct an actual count."

The writer's impression is that formerly the Tenement House Department used a factor of occupancy of four and a half persons per apartment for the Borough of Manhattan and five or five and a half for all other boroughs, depending upon the personal views of the particular official making the estimate.

The general consensus of opinion of the real estate community is that five is the proper factor for the entire city, and that this factor is conservative.

If five is a proper occupancy factor for the new accommodations provided since 1910, the excess over demolitions and conversions of these new accommodations supplies the need not only of the increase in population since 1910, together with 100,000 additional persons, but it supplies the needs of the increase in population, together with 338,000 additional persons.

By the previous figures it has been shown that there are surplus accommodations provided for 100,000 persons at an occupancy rate of four. If to these 100,000 we add 171,500 additional persons accommodated (one each) in that number of new flats and apartments constructed, and 66,500 additional persons accommodated (one each) in that number of new one and two family private house accommodations, we get a total of 238,000 to be added to the 100,000 surplus under the four occupancy factor.

* * *

Now that it has been proved conclusively that the pro rata housing accommodations available to the residents of New York City have not diminished in the past ten years—a condition which did not enter into the wildest calculations of the Legislature or of public officials during the agitation for the enactment of rent legislation—an attack is made from a different direction.

A few columnists looking for material make flying visits to real estate agents and ask for lists of four-room apartments renting for $60, or six-room apartments renting for $75 in parts of the city where such things never existed. Naturally, they do not find what they are asking for. In addition, in some sections of the city it is difficult to find any choice of accommodations.

The real estate community does not controvert the fact that there has been an increased demand or increased use of housing accommodations in the past ten years, just as there has been increased demand for and use of all other commodities. It rests this phase of its case upon incontrovertible evidence that there has been no diminution of pro rata supply.

LANDLORDS IN TEST CASE.

Decision of Justice Cohalan Upsets Rule of Municipal Courts.

The Real Estate Investors of New York, Inc., won a favorable decision last week in a test case brought by the organization in the Supreme Court. The effect of the decision, which was handed down by Justice Cohalan, is that a suit against a tenant may be brought in the "proper" Municipal Court district—that is to say, in the district where either the tenant or the owner resides and irrespective of where the property is located.

The decision of Justice Cohalan upsets a rule adopted by the Board of Municipal Court Justices after the passage of the recent rent laws. This rule provided that a suit against a tenant must be brought in the Municipal Court district where the tenant resides, and if brought in any other district the suit must be dismissed.

Justice Cohalan's decision was handed down in the case of "the people ex rel. vs. William Young, Justice, and another." The tenant defendant had moved to dismiss the case before Municipal Court Justice Young because it was filed by the landlord in the Fifth Municipal Court district instead of in the Seventh Municipal Court district, where the tenant resides, and where the property is located.

McLaughlin & Stern, attorneys for the landlord, applied to the Supreme Court for an alternative writ of prohibition, and the matter was argued before Justice Cohalan, the Corporation Counsel appearing for Municipal Court Justice Young. Justice Cohalan upheld fully the contention of counsel for the relator that the rule was improper and contrary to the Municipal Court code.

TAXATION REFORM.

Bills Being Prepared for Introduction at Albany Next Month.

Controller Craig and the City Government Committee of the Real Estate Board are drawing up bills to be introduced in the Legislature with a view to reform of tax conditions.

The City Government Committee's bill will be a general reorganization of the city Government.

The Controller, it is understood, is at work on a revision of the tax laws, under which the city in collecting arrears would be authorized to sell the property and give a clear title thereto.

Behind the propositions is the piling up in the City of New York of unpaid taxes, of which the Controller has little hope of collecting a large proportion under present conditions.

Investigations have shown that property in some instances owes more in unpaid taxes than the property is worth. A block of property in the Bronx valued by the city for tax purposes at $101,000 owes $133,000, and other lots in the Bronx valued at about $500 each have $1,200 levied against them.

Behind the piling up of assessments for improvements the investigators have found traces of the influence of contractors who circulate petitions on which the orders for the improvements and the consequent expense to property owners is based.

Because he can sell only a lien and because the costs of foreclosure are likely to mount to more than the property is worth, the Controller has found it difficult and frequently impossible to collect the back payments by means of sales.

BROOKLYN REALTY ACTION.

Owners Organize to Advocate New Housing Laws for the State.

Many Brooklyn property owners attended a meeting last week at the Real Estate Exchange in Montague Street to discuss the formation of a permanent organization, to be known as the Real Estate Owners Association. The meeting was called by the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, which is endeavoring to preserve property rights, to protect property owners and to obtain either the repeal or modification of the rent laws enacted at the last two sessions of the Legislature.

William P. Rae acted as Chairman, and he stated that the rent laws had only succeeded in adding to the acuteness of the housing situation in the City of New York.

"Prior to the war," he said, "unoccupied houses and apartments were everywhere to be found; the supply was greater than the demand. During the war there was a stoppage in the erection of dwelling houses. It was natural to expect when the Legislature of New York was called to take action that constructive measures and not destructive measures would be its aim.

"I might take the charitable view and state that the members of the Legislature were misinformed as to the so-called emergency in the lack of housing. To the onlooker at the hearing held in Albany during the early session of the Legislature it was quite manifest that the legislative committee was more influenced by the demonstration of a certain class of people appearing from the Bronx and the upper part of Manhattan than by the arguments of the more reasonable element.

"The present housing shortage is the result of not one but of several causes or conditions, including the high cost of material and labor, the uncertainty regarding labor and general market conditions and the scarcity of money for building purposes. This last condition, the scarcity of money for building operations, is by far the most serious hindrance and is due principally to the fact that mortgage investments pay an insufficient return in comparison with other forms of investment. In other words, the law of supply and demand, as far as capital for building purposes is concerned, has ceased to function and it is obvious that as long as present conditions continue to exist there will be no substantial progress in the building industry.

"If capital is expected to flow back into real estate a greater parity must be fixed upon the net income of mortgage securities as compared with other bond and stock issues. The laws of the State should be changed to meet this condition, either by relieving mortgage securities from taxation or by placing a tax of equal amount on other securities so that the competition for capital may be upon a more equal and fair relationship.

"The Brooklyn Real Estate Board believes that the new laws will be declared unconstitutional when presented to the Court of Appeals of this State. In the meantime it is highly necessary that owners organize so as to be prepared to present to the incoming Legislature the true facts of the housing situation in Brooklyn in order to aid and assist the legislators in the passage of such laws as will bring real relief for new housing and to further convince them of the necessity of wiping out and extinguishing the laws as passed this year, which tend to cripple and injure the rights of the owner without bringing the proper relief to the tenant."

Six New Theatres.

The moving picture industry in Jersey City is expanding beyond all dreams of the "movie" men themselves. Six large theatres are either in course of construction or now being planned in addition to one recently opened, The Tivoli, on Communipaw Avenue. It has been estimated that within a year or eighteen months, the seating capacity of Jersey City's moving picture houses will be nearly doubled, the present figure being 14,600 for a population of 300,000.

Brennan Brothers of the Orpheum have purchased property at Five Corners and plan the erection of a house seating 2,500, and Fred Mertens, proprietor of the Danforth Theatre, Danforth Avenue, is going ahead with plans for the construction of the Fulton, a handsome affair of 1,500 capacity at Fulton and Jackson Avenues.

Manager Blumenthal of the National Theatre, Central Avenue, is building a big new house on the same street near the Franco-American Soup Company's plant, and Dr. Charles Hespe, is also building a big house on Central Avenue, to be called the Hespe Theatre.

The State Theatres Corporation of New York are planning two large structures in the Bergen section of the city.

Increased Operating Costs.

The Chicago Building Managers' Association has received reports from fifty-eight member buildings which show average increase in operating costs, 1914-1919, inclusive, as follows:

Labor, 92 per cent.; taxes, 51.4 per cent.; coal, 145 per cent. Average rate of rent increased but 29 per cent. An average increase of 60 per cent. in rentals is necessary to bring earnings up to 6 per cent. net.

Chicago office buildings now carry $3,557,500 of mutual insurance. Dividend of 27 per cent. of annual premium was returned to policy holders last year.

BUSINESS CHANGES IN TIMES SQUARE

Old Brownstone Houses West of Broadway Rapidly Giving Way to Trade.

MANY THEATRE OPERATIONS

Entrance of Italian and French Restaurants Attest the Process of Transformation.

An interesting illustration of the transforming process in the gradual change to business activity from old time residential conditions may be seen at the present time in the blocks within the Times Square area between Broadway and Eighth Avenue from Forty-third to Fifty-seventh Street. The two most southerly blocks, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, have within recent years been chiefly characterized by their rapid theatrical development, but a few remnants of old homes still remain. In the next two blocks, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the change has been very marked since the auction sale of the Astor properties there last Spring. Prior to that sale, except for the avenue frontages, the rows of high-stoop brownstone houses were still doing service as private homes or boarding houses. They were under short leases, and since the dispersal of the property there have been some radical changes in the direction of permanent theatrical structures and temporary business needs, the latter indicative of more substantial changes in the near future.

In some of these blocks are comfortable appearing flats and old tenements, but with few exceptions the greater part of the blocks mentioned were given over to rows of private houses. A survey of the changes shows that the majority of them have been remodeled for small shops on the basement and parlor floors and the increasing presence of Italian and French restaurants is an unfailing mark of the decadence of the former homelike atmosphere and the preparation for a hustling commercial life. These blocks are now undergoing the change experienced in the old home blocks in the twenties and thirties a few years ago. The accumulation of restaurants with foreign names is exactly what happened in the blocks to the south a short time ago and similar conditions have been duplicated in the forties between Broadway and Sixth Avenue within the last half dozen years.

The most substantial building operations in these blocks west of Broadway south of Fifty-seventh Street is in Forty-fifth Street, where, on the north side, two large and very attractive theatres are rapidly nearing completion. They occupy a portion of the recent Astor auction property. One house covers a frontage of 100 feet from 251 to 257, and the other house has a frontage of 120 feet, taking in the numbers from 239 to 247 inclusive. The theatres are separated by the lone brown stone house at 249. The three houses at 227 to 231 have just been altered in a slightly more ambitious manner than many of the old dwellings by removing the high stoops and building out the basement and parlor floors for well-lighted stores, the house at 227 being the headquarters for the Cohan theatrical productions.

The Forty-sixth Street block has become the recognized centre of the music publishing and song trade and within a short time it will be more firmly established there. The thirteen houses at 226 to 250, on the south, recently acquired by the Marc Klaw interests from the William Waldorf Astor estate as a site for two fine theatres and a twelve-story office building, are intended to be headquarters for the music publishing trade. It is said that demolition of the buildings will begin next Spring and the operation will represent about $2,500,000. The property abuts one of the new Forty-fifth Street theatres being erected by the Klaw interests. The majority of the brownstone houses in this block are now used for small shops on the ground floors.

The Forty-seventh Street block has several old flats and garages. The chief change this season has been in the five-story buildings at 243 to 251, which were recently leased for thirty years with renewal privileges by John H. Scheier and remodeled into lofts and offices. The more easterly structure is known as the Romax building and it has been well rented within the last two months. On the south side near Broadway are two or three big storage warehouses.

In Forty-eighth Street, directly opposite the Longacre Theatre, the four old three-story houses at 219 to 225 have lately been torn down and a new theatre is being constructed for opening next Spring. It has a frontage of 100 feet and adjoins the well-known Union Methodist Church, covering a large plot to the west, and which has hitherto resisted all offers of theatrical syndicates to purchase the property.

The Forty-ninth Street block presents a conglomerate appearance, being occupied by several old houses, some altered for small shops, garages, lofts, tenements, Markwell Hotel at 220 and 222, and on the north side, near Eighth Avenue, is the St. Malachy Roman Catholic Church with an attractive limestone façade. There has been little change lately in the Fiftieth Street block since the erection of the Capitol Theatre, a portion of which is on the north side of the block just west of Broadway. On the south side, however, at 234 to 240, are three or four quaint wooden structures, evidently relics of the old days when the neighboring property was utilized for the raising of vegetables and other garden produce for the city population. The new Ambassador Theatre is nearing completion near Broadway.

Entering Fifty-first Street from Broadway the observer will notice by a small tablet on the corner of the old Albany apartment house that this block was once known as St. Timothy's Place. The name does not appear in the old directories. It is said that the builders of the apartment house, erected about 1876, gave that name to the street as they did Hamilton Place to the corresponding Fifty-second Street block, in the belief that those blocks would prove choice residential centres for many years. Some old houses on the south side of Fifty-first Street are occupied by the Knights of Columbus for their night schools, and several minor trade alterations are seen. The ancient row of small wooden shacks long on the southerly Fifty-first Street corner were wiped out more than a year ago to make way for the big Capitol Theatre.

In Fifty-second Street, the Hamilton Place of years ago, as recorded by a tablet on the Fifty-second Street corner of the Albany apartment, are a number of neat brownstone houses on the north side set back from the street with balconies on the second story and pleasant yards in front. They have been greatly altered within the last few years and the two houses at 257 and 259 are now being remodeled for an Italian restaurant and changes are noticeable in others. On the south side, at 228 to 232, three old houses have just been extensively altered for business by John H. Scheier who has been an active operator in this locality. They adjoin the Albany apartment and were leased last Spring by Mr. Scheier from Maurice Alland for eighty-four years. Eventually it is planned to erect an eight-story office building on this site. Mr. Scheier has also recently completed a business operation at 236 to 240 West Fifty-fifth Street, formerly occupied by a four-story building and the seven-story Kenwood apartment house. He purchased that property several months ago and has altered the old apartment into business lofts. It is in the heart of the automobile trade centre.

NEW BROADWAY OFFICE BUILDING

Six-Story Structure Being Erected on the Northeast Corner of Sixty-third Street, on Wandel Estate Property Leasehold by the Calwhin Corporation. From Plans by B. H and C. N. Whinston.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HALL

Old Mercantile Library Building at Astor Place and Eighth Street Remodeled at a Cost of $500,000 for Alexander Hamilton Institute, by the Hageman-Harris Company.

HOUSING SITUATION FAR FROM SOLVED

Becoming Worse, Says Frank Bailey of Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

CRISIS WITHIN TWO YEARS

Remedies He Suggests Include Open Shop and Severe Laws Against Material Combinations.

By FRANK BAILEY,
Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The housing situation, by the superhuman efforts on the part of everybody to make it worse, is gradually becoming worse and a real housing situation will be created by the time the present laws expire.

The so-called "friendly hand" is turned out to the fellow with money, who is expected to build buildings to house the moderately priced tenants.

Our supposed builder starts to build. He is confronted by a powerful combination of material dealers and labor, of such a nature that he does not build the house at what should be its cost, but the combinations decide how much they should receive for building the house and our supposed builder pays.

Then when he has finished the house the Legislature, through the practical operation of the jury trial, has told the tenants to say how much rent they shall pay our supposed builder. Then when the builder no longer functions, we sit back in blank amazement and wonder why we don't have houses.

I was very much interested in an address the other day made by the Rev. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, before the graduates of the law department of New York University. He pointed out that what we need in this country at the present time is intolerance rather than tolerance.

That the people of this city have not gone to work and Sinn Feined the people who have been charging 50 per cent. more than they should for cement, 50 per cent. more than they should for brick, 25 per cent. more than they should for lumber, who have not allowed a man to tear down a building without paying toll, who have produced a combination under which only four men can work without paying a foreman, who have put one price for labor and charged the owner another price, who have produced a condition under which no man gets an honest day's work on a building, who have left a man to build a house where he did not know what it would cost, and exposed to any amount of strikes, I cannot understand. Are they spineless?

Why will the people of New York think that they can cure the housing situation by punishing and robbing a few people who have built houses, and let those who have made it impossible to build houses go scot free? It is time, I think, that there should be some measure taken where these people would be called to terms—meetings and uprisings on the part of the tenants who are paying the rents, for the tenants are in trouble because of the impositions of labor and material men. Let us start to work to punch the right heads and then the housing situation might be cured.

With the present attitude of the public and its apparent indifference to these terrible impositions which have been going on in the building trades both on the part of labor leaders and material men, we will within the next two years face a fearful and real housing situation. There is no situation in this city at the present time which deserves the attention of its people as this one question. It is the old question over again.

If the Legislature had tried to injure it as much as possible it could not have done better, and unless the people of this city awake and stop imposition and become intolerant of these abuses in common with many other kind of things that are being done to them, I am willing to go on record that there will be a fine housing shortage here within a short time. I never yet met a doctor who endeavored to cure a boil by putting more boils on you, but that is about the kind of cure so far applied to the housing situation.

It is very easy to criticise, but the remedies for this situation are very clear:

First—That the general requirements of this city demand an open shop for all building construction, and police protection for those people who will work, and the punishment for a definite period of those who try to prevent people from working on houses.

Second—Very severe laws against combinations among the material dealers.

Third—Exemption of at least $40,000 of mortgages from the income tax. This has a chance of passing Congress at this session because Congress has found that others besides New York deem it necessary for the building of houses that this be granted.

This subject, I believe, will become one of the most important confronting the philanthropist, the manufacturer, the owner and, above all, the tenants, in this great city, and it should not be allowed to continue in the slap-dash way which is characteristically American, to wit: that somehow or other conditions will be cured.

Rent Law Amendments.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association has drafted the following amendments to the rent laws and will have them introduced at the 1921 session of the Legislature:

1. Exempting superintendents and janitors.
2. Exempting new leases and tenancies made after Sept. 27, 1920.
3. Prohibiting tenants from setting up a defense of unreasonable rent where the same rent has been previously adjudicated.
4. Instead of paying the old rent into court each month, such rent to be payable to landlord during and until adjudication of action.
5. That a rent equal to 15 per cent. net income on value of property shall not be considered an unreasonable rent. The method of arriving at net income and value to be prescribed in the laws.

Newark Realty Board Officers.

At the recent annual meeting of the Newark Real Estate Board, Dr. Charles F. Kraemer was re-elected President. Other officers elected were Jos. L. Felbelman, William C. Fielder, Frank J. Bock and Louis Kamm. The annual dinner will be held in January.

REMODELING TENEMENTS.

Consensus Appears to Be Against Proposed Plan.

The advisability of remodeling slum tenements in Manhattan has been given serious consideration of late in view of the housing situation. Many plans have been offered, but the consensus appears to be against such a plan. Andrew J. Thomas, in an article on the subject printed in the Architectural Record, said in part: "After a very careful review of the situation as one of the judges for the Reconstruction Commission's recent competition for the remodeling of slum districts, having examined the numerous plans submitted to the commission, I have positively come to the conclusion that remodeling is not a practical solution.

"There are many reasons for this belief. Some reasons rest on facts which are so well known that it is not necessary to do more than to refer to them, while others need to be particularly emphasized. Furthermore, to have real practical value any discussion of the problem should take account of the crisis in housing existing at the present moment.

"In the first place, I assume that most people know how miserably deficient are the old-law tenements in the necessities of light, air, sanitation, ventilation, plumbing and heating.

"Their construction is hardly better than their design, because their builders evaded the building laws as much as they dared and because their owners became discouraged at the carelessness of the tenants and have allowed the buildings to fall into a condition that is not far from actual decay.

"Twenty years ago the people of New York, by the passage of the Tenement House act, definitely pronounced those old tenements as below standard.

"They are much further below standards of decent habitations now than they were twenty years ago, because since then housing standards have advanced greatly.

"The adoption of the Tenement House act was bitterly opposed by both investors and architects as ruinous to real estate; but after the act had been in operation a short while every one saw how necessary and how absolutely desirable it was.

"Today exactly the same sort of situation has arisen. Because we can build a much higher standard of multiple family dwellings, offering larger and far more secure returns to the investor than the "new-law" tenements permitted by the act of 1901, and because of changed economic conditions, such as increased cost of construction and improved living standards, it is again requisite to put tenement housing on a new basis."

ESTABLISH REALTY BUREAU.

United Waist League to Protect Its Members.

The United Waist League of America, composed of the largest manufacturers of this line of goods in the country, with headquarters in East Thirty-second Street, has organized a real estate bureau for the benefit of its members to aid them in securing locations at reasonable terms. Despite the fact that there are a great number of lofts vacant at the present time, the rental prices do not seem to have been reduced to any extent. It is this condition that forced the league to take this action.

The Executive Board of the league has appointed Lewis L. Rosenthal, a prominent young realty broker of this city, on the Real Estate bureau. Letters have been sent to the membership calling their attention to the fact that the bureau is at their service at no cost to themselves. Mr. Rosenthal is now compiling information as to the exact amount of space occupied by the waist industry in the business sections of New York City. He also has a list of the vacant lofts and will be able to advise the membership as to the prices, terms and extent of vacancies. It will be the endeavor of the bureau to eliminate counter-bidding very much.

Speaking of the establishment of the bureau, an officer of the league said yesterday: "It has been demonstrated that in the past the same manufacturer has been bidding against himself for a loft because of the fact that several brokers, knowing his wants, had each endeavored to fill his needs. Each broker was met by the landlord with a statement that he had already a prospective tenant.

"The result was that the manufacturer finally secured the loft at a high rental, where, if common sense had prevailed, a reasonable rental would have resulted.

"In a final analysis, it was found out that he had been bidding against himself, and that each broker knew that a manufacturer desired the particular loft without knowing that that particular manufacturer was his client."

Commercial Leases.

Pepe & Brother have leased to Mrs. Minnie Hawkes the premises at 41 West Twelfth Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for C. S. Sherrill, agent for the G. Benenson Investing Company, the store at 11 Cortlandt Street to the Long's hat stores.

J. Arthur Fisher has leased for Charles Monza the store, 128 West Forty-eighth Street, to S. Perlman.

The store and basement at the southwest corner of 104th Street and Amsterdam Avenue has been leased to Dr. M. Paul Gordon for the 896 Amsterdam Avenue Realty and Construction Company for use as a drug store. The Lewis L. Rosenthal Company acted as brokers and they also leased for the S. & H. Tarr Corporation, to Beatrice Bromberg, the store at 2,615 Broadway.

A Bad Fire Record.

The record of losses from fire in the United States and Canada during November, 1920, as compiled by The Journal of Commerce of this city, showed a total that was $4,500,000 in excess of the losses during November, 1919, and nearly two and one-third times greater than the losses during November, 1918. The total was $28,093,350.

This heavy waste brings the total loss for the first eleven months of the year up to $280,656,325, or very close to the total for the corresponding eleven months of 1918, which was one of the greatest years for fire loss on record.

Payne Whitney Buys Old Estate.

Payne Whitney has purchased to add to his extensive Long Island estate the former Mitchell estate at Manhasset, originally consisting of 150 acres. It has been owned by the family for many years, and the old homestead was last occupied by Charles T. Mitchell. The house is one of the finest old-type Colonial residences in the vicinity. The property has a large frontage on the North Hempstead Turnpike.

The firm of Baker & Crowell acted as brokers in the sale.

SUBWAY BRANCH TO BE BEGUN SOON

Queensborough to Times Square Line Being Rapidly Pushed.

CONSENTS NOW SECURED

Board of Estimate Likely to Get the Contract in the Near Future.

The construction of the Queensboro Subway to Times Square will be started within the next few months, according to information received by the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce.

In a recent letter to the chamber, John H. Delaney, Transit Construction Commissioner, states, regarding the construction of this extension:

"We have secured the consents of the property owners in Forty-first Street and have prepared and submitted to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a modification of the contract to provide for the substitution of the Forty-first Street route for the Forty-second Street route.

"When the form of agreement is acceptable to both parties of the contract, it must go to the Board of Estimate for ratification. This action should occur in the very near future. Meanwhile, the engineers are busy developing the plans for construction."

As originally laid out, the route was under Forty-second Street, but it was generally agreed that the change to deflect the route under Bryant Park to Forty-first Street would serve the public better, for it would make easier the construction of a station to which convenient access could be had at Times Square to both the Interboro and B. R. T. systems.

Trains from Queens will unload passengers on the northerly platform at Forty-first Street and then back to the southerly platform where they will take passengers for Queens. This will eliminate the congestion which would result if two-way travel were handled on one platform.

The construction and operation of this extension will be a vast improvement over the present shuttle service between the Grand Central and Times Square, as all passengers from Queens desiring to go north and south on the west side will remain on the trains to Seventh Avenue and Times Square.

Insurance Policies Presented.

The Queensboro Corporation will present to all of its regular staff of employes, except executive officers, a group life insurance policy of the Travelers Insurance Company, effective Dec. 24. The total number of employes benefited is 85, and the policies vary from $500 to $1,000, depending upon the length of service. The life insurance is payable to the employes' own dependents, and in addition to payment in the event of death there is a proviso that in the event of permanent, total disability or loss of sight before reaching age 60 the face value of the policy is payable to the insured employe.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement house at 236 East Seventy-sixth Street, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold through Froman & Taubert for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Mechanics Leasing Company the five-story new-law flat at 537 West 156th Street, on plot 40 by 100.

The five-story flat at 232 East Fifth Street has been sold for Mrs. Roettinger to S. Conte. Harry Tanzer & Co. were the brokers.

Meister Builders have purchased the six-story flat on a plot 37.6 by 100 at 336 and 338 East 105th Street.

High Bridge Removal.

When the Board of Estimate takes up the report of Hon. Grover Whalen, Commissioner, Department of Plant and Structures, with reference to High Bridge, as it is scheduled to do at its meeting on Friday, Jan. 21, 1921, a strong delegation will be present from The Bronx Board of Trade, to urge favorable action thereon.

The Commissioner's report recommends the entire removal of the structure, the stone to be salvaged and used to strengthen and improve the retaining wall of the Speedway along the Harlem River.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The five-story new law apartment on the northeast corner of 179th Street and the Grand Concourse, fronting 88 feet, has been sold by Thomas J. O'Reilly for the Ming Toy Holding Company. It was held at $80,000. George S. Runk was associated as broker.

Byrne & Bowman have sold for Harry Cahn to Margaret M. Gargon the private house, 25 by 100, at 241 East 175th Street, lot 25 by 101. It was held at $15,000.

Westchester Deals.

The ten acre estate owned by Dr. Howard D. Collins on the Croton Lake Road, Mount Kisco, has been purchased by Mahlon R. Bryan. The preperty was held at $50,000. Joseph E. Merriam was the broker and he also sold the former Glenn Packer property on Valley Road, Katonah, to Fred Clark.

Howe & Thompson have sold to a client the D. C. Hayes Colonial house on Grandview Avenue, White Plains.

Business Property Deals.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Company resold 16 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, to the Carver Chiropractic College.

A. A. Hageman has sold, for Columbus Holding Company, the business building 55 West Thirty-eighth Street, to William Keller.

Queens Borough Deals.

The dwelling at 10,412 Ninety-first Avenue, Richmond Hill, has been sold for a client through Frank J. Magerle.

J. Albert Johntra has sold for the Business Men's Land Company four store buildings at 74-78½ Broadway, Flushing.

Ticket Agency in Big Lease.

The Tyson Company has leased for twenty-one years the building, 208 West Forty-second Street, from the H. D. B. Realty Company, at an aggregate rental of $460,000. The lessees will use the building as a central distributing point for their theatre ticket business. Moore & Sparks were the brokers.

Realty Notes.

William H. Peckham, recently associated with Slawson & Hobbs, has opened a real estate office at 200 West Seventy-second Street.

A loan of $30,000 has been placed for Martin Ungrich on the six story loft building at 32 Laight Street, through the Duff & Brown Company.

STATE LEVIES TAX ON 800,000 INCOMES

Sending Out Blanks To Those Who Filed Returns a Year Ago.

More than 800,000 return blanks for the State income tax are being sent out to persons who filed returns for 1919 income, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mark Graves, Director of the New York State Income Tax Bureau. The returns are due at the district offices between Jan. 1 and April 15. Taxpayers who will pay a tax this year for the first time will find blanks at the office of District Director Niles R. Becker, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

Mr. Graves said yesterday that considerable new revenue from 1920 income was expected from the 50,000 employes of railroads operating within the State of New York who were exempted from the 1919 tax because the railroads were under Federal control. "This tax exemption" he said, "also applied to employes of the telephone and telegraph companies and the American Railway Express. An audit has already been made of over 400,000 returns and we find that a great number of Federal employes paid a tax through lack of knowledge that they were exempt."

"Completed figures of the bureau," said Mr. Graves, "show total receipts of over $37,000,000 in payment of New York State's first income tax. Over 800,000 returns were filed, and of this number half a million persons paid an income tax running from a penny to $1,000,000.

"Attention is called to a number of important amendments to the law. One of the most popular is the extension of time in which to file returns from March 15 to April 15. Under the statute as passed the time limit for paying both the Federal and State tax was March 15, which resulted in confusion and hardship for taxpayers. The extension will give a thirty-day breathing spell after paying the Federal tax.

"The bureau has already refunded a total of over $175,000 to over 15,000 individuals who paid more tax than required. The intent of the audit is not to try and force additional money from the taxpayer, but to make the examinations in a fair and friendly spirit and to receive the just tax and no more. Persons who overlooked exemptions and deductions to which they are entitled are having the excess money paid returned to them as rapidly as such returns are reached in the course of audit.

"The additional tax collected through the investigation bureau from persons who, through ignorance of the law or intent, evaded the tax, will exceed $150,000, while additional tax collected or assessed to date as the result of audit of returns runs over $400,000. These two items of extra and unfixed revenue practically take care of the first year's cost of equipping and maintaining the Income Tax Bureau.

"Taxpayers and others are urged not to delay in filing their returns. Business men are now computing their accounts for the year 1920, and with the figures at hand to make correct tax return taxpayers will find the filling out of the forms an easy task."

"Employers of non-residents should be alert," said District Director Baker, "to observe the law as to taking out at the source 1 per cent. of the amount paid to them when it exceeds these non-residents' personal exemptions. Blanks for this purpose are also available, and necessary forms for the filing of information reports on payments of $1,000 or over during 1920 of salaries, commissions, rents, interest, premiums or annuities, are on hand." Residence certificates (Form 101), which the employe must fill out and give to his employer, may also be procured at this district office."

Buys Home at Fieldston.

Miss Ella M. Murphy has purchased a new residence on Grosvenor Avenue, Fieldston, Riverdale, from the B & C Building Company. George Hane was the broker.

NEW FLUSHING APARTMENT.

Co-operative Structure Planned for Parsons Avenue Corner.

A new co-operative apartment house will be erected in Flushing on the corner of Parsons Avenue and Amity Street. The plot is about 100 by 156 feet and is owned by John M. Crawford of Flushing, a retired New York merchant and one of the large property owners on the north side of Long Island.

The building will be fireproof, covering about 88 by 145 feet, and will contain forty four and five room suites.

The idea of a private servant has been eliminated and arrangements made for co-operative servants.

The architects are F. Ferdinand Durang and Norris Ingersoll Crandall. The brokers who will manage the sale of the apartments are Colonel John M. Thompson of New York and the Halleran Agency of Flushing. The price will be approximately $1,000 a room.

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Four story and basement building. Size 21.2x75.
Davis & Davis, Attorneys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
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12 story store and office building. Possession, 2 floors 1921, balance of building 1922.
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Corner Church Street, running through to Cedar St. 5-story store and loft. Possession Feb., 1921.
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Between 9th and 10th Sts., 6-story store and loft building suitable for offices; all light; 65,000 square feet. Possession of about 20,000 sq. ft. at once, or entire building Feb., 1921.
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55x100, corner, 8-story, fireproof. Possession February, 1921. Adjoining 4-story loft. Will alter to suit. Possession at once.
236-238 E. 37TH ST.
2-story fireproof garage, 40x100. Possession March, 1921.
136-138 BEEKMAN ST.
4-story and basement store and loft, 37x25. Possession May, 1921.
518 BROADWAY
5-story store, sub-bas. and loft building. Immediate possession.
497 BROOME ST.
4-story store, lofts; 20x65. Possession May, 1921.
S. E. CORNER HESTER & BAXTER STS.
6-story loft building. 50x100x75; complete power plant; 40,000 sq. ft. Immediate possession.
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5-story loft building, 42x56. Possession at once.
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5-Story American Basement Dwelling.
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BOROUGH OF THE BRONX
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6-room cottage	$4,000
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$1,500 to $2,000
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Between Broadway & Lafayette St.
24 x 95
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MODERN CONCRETE B'LD'G
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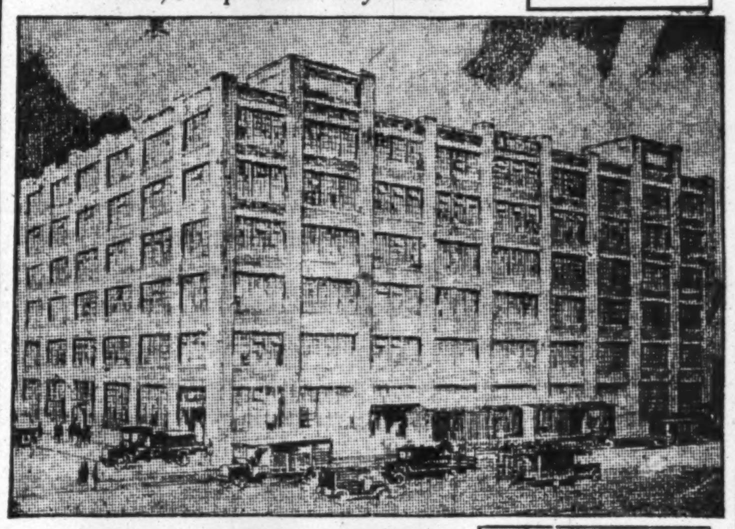

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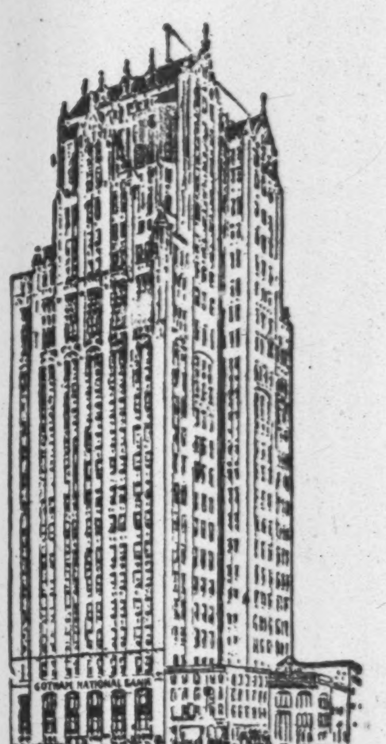

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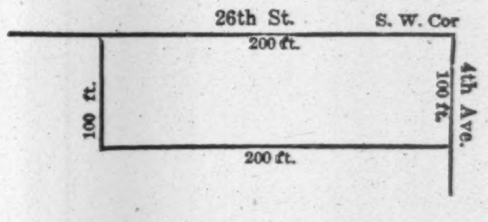

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Or your own broker.
Brokers' Co-operation invited.

WILLIAM S. SUSSMAN
• • • INCORPORATED • • •
REAL ESTATE ADMINISTRATORS
300 Madison Ave., New York

MEMBERS REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK

97-103 EAST HOUSTON STREET
5 LOFTS TO LET
100x100
ALSO
Store and Basement
11 Story, Modern Fireproof, Sprinkler Equipped Manufacturing Building
2 Passenger, 2 Freight Elevators
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
LOW INSURANCE
VERY LOW RENT
LIVE STEAM
Apply on Premises
International Tailoring Co.
Or Your Own Broker

For Lease
449-453 West 42 St.
22,000 Sq. Ft.
4 Bright Modern Lofts
Each has 5,400 Sq. Ft.
Elevator, REFRIGERATION if desired.
Possession Feb. 1, 1921.
Apply on Premises.

BEST STORE near TIMES SQ.
Adjoins Strand Theatre
Splendid location for high-class restaurant or some business allied with the theatrical profession.
50x100, with basement—might divide
ROMAX BUILDING
245 West 47th Street
JOHN H. SCHEIER
245 West 47th Street Telephone Bryant 5102-5103
Or Your Own Broker.

LOFTS
Several in Cluett Building, 25 W. 18th & 26 W. 19th St.
15,000 sq. feet to each floor, or Will Divide
Fully Sprinklered. Five Elevators.
Immediate Possession.
Stafford Brothers, Inc.
25 W. 43d St. Vanderbilt 2345, or Your Own Broker.

FOR RENT
ENTIRE FLOOR, 100 x 200
ALSO
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS
600 to 2,500 Sq. Ft.
Possession February 1st, 1921
111 Fifth Ave., Constable Bldg. (Cor. of 18th St.)
Modern Sprinkler System
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agt.
3 East 35th St. (12,711) Tel. Murray Hill 860

GARAGE
52,500 square feet
3-story reinforced concrete building, elevator and ramps; entrances on both 58th and 56th Street, between 10th and 11th Aves.; 21-year lease direct from owner.
George Dose Engineering Co., Inc.
43 West 27th St., or your broker.

EQUITABLE SERVICE
SELLS
4,500 square feet to sublease, 47-49 West Street; 12th floor; facing the Hudson River; immediate possession. Rental less than present tenant pays.
Sells, 1035 Equitable Bldg.

SELLING
2,100 SQUARE FEET
IN WATSON BUILDING
$2.00 a Sq. Ft.
also several small offices
APPLY ROOM 36
256 Church St. New York City

Light Loft
TO LET
7th floor, about 11,500 Sq. Ft. Sublet
352 FOURTH AVE.
Suitable for offices and stockrooms.
Manufacturing Privileges
6 large elevators
Modern Throughout
Apply
Kirby Block & Fischer, Inc.,
On Premises,
Or your own broker

FOR RENT
Three Entire Upper Floors
Each 5,400 Square Feet
IN
Sussfeld, Lorsch & Schimmel
12-story fireproof building
153-5-7 West 23rd St.
Two passenger and one freight elevators
Automatic sprinkler
Possession February 1, 1921
NO MANUFACTURING
APPLY AGENTS
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72d St. Col. 1833
BROKERS PROTECTED

To Lease from Feb. 1st
29-33 W. 36TH ST.
740 Sq. Ft. Net.....$2,500
1,600 Sq. Ft. Net.....$5,000
55 WEST 16TH ST.
30x92
9th Floor.....$3,500
J. C. & M. G. MAYER,
347 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 8655.

Lofts, Offices, Showrooms
IN ALL SECTIONS OF CITY.
3,000 feet loft, $1,450.
23,000 feet, may divide, $25,000. Heavy Mfg.
2,500 feet office or showroom, $6,000.
Many Others at Varying Prices.
JOHN W. PARIS, INC.,
141 West 36th St. Telephone Fitzroy 6604.

57th St.
16
West
DESIRABLE LIGHT FLOORS. LONG LEASE.
Edmund M. Brennan Corp.,
11 EAST 56TH ST. PLAZA 5118.

OFFICES FOR RENT
42D ST.—FIFTH AVE.
$35 Per Month Upwards
Large, Small, Single Suites.
WALTER J. SALMON
17 WEST 42ND ST.
Telephone Vanderbilt 47.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
20,000 square feet near L. I. R. R. and Atlantic Avenue, for storage or manufacturing. Electricity, steam heat, elevator.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
T. K. Peirce, 44 Court St., B'klyn. Main 4162.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Stores, Floors and Offices

620-8 Madison Ave.
S. W. Corner 59th St.
Stores and Offices
The Stores are especially well suited for any high-class Art, Books, Photos, Optical or Antique Dealer.
The Offices are ideal for Brokers, Builders, Engineers, Architects.
Possession February, 1921

"Griffon" Building
151-3 W. 19th St.
46.7 x 90
Third Floor.

27-33 W. 20th St.
100 x 92
Several Floors.

13-15 E. 22nd St.
54 x 98.9
7th Floor.
Also smaller units.

28-30 W. 23rd St.
thru to
9-19 W. 22nd St.
Several Floors.
21,000 sq. ft. each.
Immediate possession of 21,000 sq. ft.
Balance February, 1921
Exceptional Light

115-17 E. 23rd St.
28 x 98.9
Store and Basement.

22-4 W. 27th St.
50 x 98.9
9th Floor.

34-8 W. 27th St.
68.6 x 98.9
9th Floor, Immediate Poss.

Hess Building
4th Ave. S.W. Cor. 26th St.
100 .. 200
4th Floor.
Also smaller units

329 Fourth Ave.
40x83
4th and 8th Floors.
Also Offices

821-3 Broadway
N. W. Cor. 12th St.
49 x 87 x irreg.
10th and 11th Floors.

134-40 W. 29th St.
100 x 98.9
Store and Basement.
Possession February, 1921
Sixth Floor.
Possession January 1st, 1921
Also smaller units.

127 W. 30th St.
25 x 60
Store and Basement.
Immediate Possession

131 W. 30th St.
25x60
Store and Basement.
Immediate Possession

19-21 W. 31st St.
Life Building
Several Stores.
Possession January, 1921

12-14 W. 32nd St.
34 x 98.9
7th Floor.
No Manufacturing.

907 Broadway HESS INC Stuyvesant 4200

STORE and Basement. For retail business; will divide.
35 WEST 35th STREET
Between Broadway and 5th Av.
Albert A. Rosenshine Building
Size of Building 57x100
Possession February 1st
Less than $1.25 per square foot
100% Fireproof Building
Store suitable for retail or wholesale ladies' wearing apparel, or any business.
Apply Premises or Your Own Broker

FOR SALE OR LEASE
Factory and Loft Building
Five Stories and Basement, Covering Entire Plot
65,000 SQUARE FEET
472 Broadway & 30-36 Crosby St.
16.8x100, Connecting with 100x100.
POSSESSION FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen
22 West 44th St.
Or Your Own Broker

Loft To Let Brooklyn
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Modern reinforced concrete 100% sprinkler. 2 blocks from railroad depot; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold running water; female restrooms. Edison power, day and night service; no other tenants; owner occupying remaining two lofts; building fronts 3 streets; permanent; light; suitable for all manufacturing; now ready for occupancy; ample good labor in neighborhood; five minutes' walk from Williamsburg Bridge; trolleys pass door; five minutes from new subway crossing to 14th Street, New York, now nearing completion; this is the most desirable loft in Brooklyn. For inspection and particulars call at premises, 240 Kent Ave., the Chas. Fischer Spring Co., or phone Williamsburg 4477.

Brooklyn.
4 LOFTS TO LET
9,400 square feet each, fireproof building, located between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges; available January 1, 1921; near Jay Street Terminal.
J. F. CAVANAGH,
157 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Main 6541.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
The Newest—The Largest
The Best.
FACTORY SPACE TO LET
62,400 sq. ft. on each floor.
Large and Small Units
available to purchase or long-term lease; sprinklered. Subway station at door. Remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood.
ALFRED F. WILSON,
or Premises, 1401 37th St., Brooklyn.
Brokers Protected.

Brooklyn.
FACTORY FOR SALE
FOUR-STORY BRICK, CORNER KEAP ST. AND KENT AV., BROOKLYN, MOST SEMI-FIREPROOF, ELEVATOR; STEAM HEAT, EDISON POWER; FULLY RENTED, WITH CANCELLATION CLAUSES IN LEASES. SIMPSON-MERRITT CO., 849 BROADWAY, N. Y. PHONE ASHLAND 7789.

New Jersey.
FOR SALE
ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS
In Orange, New Jersey
1—Building:—
Cement Block Construction.
9,000 sq. ft.
Two attached buildings.
Corrugated Steel Construction.
Heavy plank floors.
5,000 sq. ft.
2—One Story High.
3—Railroad Siding:—
For six cars, with unloading platform on car side of building.
Immediately adjoining D., L. & W. R. R. Freight Yard.
4—Steam Heat.
Electric Light.
Cold Storage Plant.
5—Ideal location for warehouse or manufacturing plant.
6—Price on application.
P. O. Box 539, Orange, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Brooklyn.
LOFTS TO LEASE
CONCRETE BUILDING
Bet. Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges.
10,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.; excellent labor market; shipping facilities unexcelled; light on all sides; automatic sprinklers; low insurance; immediate occupancy; no agents. Apply
GAIR REALTY CORPORATION
80 Washington Street, Brooklyn.
Phone Main 8000.

Long Island.
LONG ISLAND CITY
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
5,000 Sq. Ft.
10,000 Sq. Ft.
20,000 Sq. Ft.
In Fireproof Concrete Buildings
ROMAN-CALLMAN CO.
BRIDGE PLAZA NORTH
LONG ISLAND CITY

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Sale or To Let.
New Garment Center
$15,000 CASH
6½ STORY LOFT
62 x 119 IRREG.
Electric, Elevator, Steam
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. John 1171

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
It is cheaper to own your apartment than to pay rent.
Investigate
JACKSON HEIGHTS
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
New Garden Apartments
unusual neighborhood advantages.
On Co-operative Plan.
Moderate Price—Liberal Terms.
Social and Business References Required.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
50 E. 42d St., Manhattan.
Corner Madison Avenue.
Send for Views and Details

How values are disregarded as stock is thrown overboard discussed in The Annalist (out tomorrow). Published by The New York Times Co. Ten cents a copy at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"305 West End Avenue"
Opposite the Schwab Mansion
AT SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET
A RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Just Completed
Suites of two or more rooms with complete and Superior Service
also
A few One Room Apartments
RESIDENT MANAGER - *Columbus 7200*

Furnished—East Side.
Belgrave Block
Madison Av., 49th to 50th St.
2 and 3 Room
APARTMENTS
Rents $900 to $1,500
(with service, if desired)
Cruikshank Company,
141 Broadway Rector 4100.
Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.,
on premises
446 Madison Av. Plaza 4600.

Furnished—West Side.
Unusual Apartment at Reasonable Prices.
Large rooms, exceptionally light; many closets; handsome furnishings; centre of everything; quiet and homelike.
HOTEL GREGORIAN
35th St., near 5th Av., near Broadway.

Unfurnished—West Side.
117 West 58th St.
Hotel Sevillia
12-Story Fireproof Building
4 Few Suites
2-3-4 ROOMS
AND BATH, JUST COMPLETED, SEVERAL FURNISHED
Exceptionally Low Rentals
Excellent Restaurant, Maid Service
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
JUST COMPLETED
The Wheeler & Han Loo
559-565 W. 188th St.
Near 191st Subway Station
5th Ave. Bus Passes Property
4 ROOMS, $95 to $105
Rental Representative on Premises.
F. J. McMAHON CO., Agents
1,438 St. Nicholas Av., corner 182nd st.
Phone Wadsworth 8010.

Apartments for Rent
4 West 50th St.
Two and three rooms and bath.
Desirably located
Rent $2000 to $2500
Suitable for doctor
Immediate possession
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 MADISON AV. TEL. M. H. 6200

6-7 Room Apartments
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
All Outside Rooms, Unusual Closet Space; Elevator; Hall Attendants, Etc.
Rents $1,700 Up
220 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Superintendent on premises.

Harperley Hall
1 WEST 64TH STREET
UNFURNISHED
7 Rooms and 3 Baths; Housekeeping
2-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED
2, 3 and 4 Rooms, with Kitchenette
Refrigeration in all apartments
TELEPHONE "COLUMBUS 8000"

JUST COMPLETED
186 Riverside Drive
Between 90th and 91st Sts.
1 AND 2 ROOMS, WITH TILE BATHS
Wonderfully large; maid service if desired; gas for light housekeeping; unobstructed view of the river; subway; buses and B'way cars all convenient. Rents $1,300-$2,500. Representative on premises; seen any time.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., 80 St. & B'way.
Tel. Schuyler 1100.

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110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
CORNER 83D ST.
Immediate Possession
9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
Southern Exposure
E. K. VAN WINKLE, Agent.
152 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
24 WEST 58TH ST.
Opposite the Plaza Hotel. Immediate Possession. Apply on Premises or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave.

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303 WEST 74TH STREET
Opposite Charles M. Schwab's Mansion.
4 exceptional apts. ready for occupancy.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette—$1,500.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette—$1,800.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette—$1,900.
Owner Resides on Premises.

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325 West 77th Street
Bet. Riverside Drive and West End Av.
NEW BUILDING
Highest class elevator apartments, 3 rooms and bath, showers, tiled kitchens.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000 yearly.
Tel. Schuyler 1080.

---

315 West 94th Street
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
5 LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $1350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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600 WEST 161st St.
6 ROOMS AND FOYER
2 BATHS, FIREPROOF
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
POSSESSION DEC. 1, 1920
INQUIRE MELROSE 4903.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE WENDOLYN
Riverside Drive and 100th St.
10 Rooms, 3 baths,
exceptionally well laid out—large, light rooms; southwestern exposure.
DONOVAN ESTATE, Inc.
80 Broadway. Tel. Rector 8047.

READY FOR TENANTS
Only a Few Suites Left.
3—4—5—6 Rooms
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
PRICE RIGHT ROOMS LARGE
812 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
ONE BLOCK FROM 157TH ST. SUBWAY
NORMAN DENZER
3807 Broadway at 159th St. *Representative on Premises.*

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152 WEST 72nd St.
JUST COMPLETED
1-2-3 ROOMS and BATH
$1050 — $2100
E. K. VAN WINKLE, Agent
On Premises Columbus 1077

Unfurnished—West Side.
125 East 72d St.
MODERN 14-STORY APT.
6 Rooms
THE WYOMING
S.E. cor. 55th & 7th Av.
MODERN 12-STORY APT.
8 Rooms
$3,600 per annum
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1977

JUST COMPLETED
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
FT. WASHINGTON AVE.
S. E. CORNER 173RD ST.
Extraordinary elevator apartments, unusually beautiful rooms, containing every improvement; avenue under supervision of Park Department; arranged in suites of
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
AGENT ON PREMISES
CHARLES BERLIN Renting Agency
BROADWAY, CORNER 162ND ST.
141 EAST 17TH ST.

New Prasada
65th St., Central Park West
Unfurnished—Housekeeping
5 Rooms, 2 Baths—$4,000.00
Living room, 17x30, facing park.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath—$2,750.00
Excellent restaurant in building.
These apartments in co-operative building also for sale; house just remodeled; up to date in every way. Apply owner, Campbell.

VACANT APARTMENTS
2 & 3 ROOMS
153 Riverside Drive
780 West End Ave.
34 West 91st St.
310 West 109th St.
Rents $1,200 to $2,400
11 ROOMS
Rents $4,800 upward
401 West End Ave.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
B'way and 80th St.
Phone Schuyler 1100

JUST COMPLETED
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
FT. WASHINGTON AVE.
S. E. CORNER 173RD ST.
Extraordinary elevator apartments, unusually beautiful rooms, containing every improvement; avenue under supervision of Park Department; arranged in suites of
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
AGENT ON PREMISES
CHARLES BERLIN Renting Agency
BROADWAY, CORNER 162ND ST.
141 EAST 17TH ST.

HOTEL ROYALTON
44 WEST 44TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments
UNFURNISHED
3 Rooms & 2 Baths
2 Rooms & Bath
Immediate Possession
Hotel Service and Restaurant

Central Park West
81st to 82d St.
Hotel Beresford
A Few Suites of
1-2-3 ROOMS
AND BATH, Several Furnished.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RENTALS
Excellent Restaurant, Maid Service
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

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206 WEST 104th ST.
Near 103d St. Subway, off B'way.
NEW BUILDING
JUST COMPLETED
Extraordinarily High Class
APARTMENTS
4 and 5 Rooms
Also 4 Room Doctor's Apt.

---

9 ROOM SUBLET
unfurnished
FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
In District of
86th St. and Central Park
WOOD, DOLSON CO.
Broadway, cor. 99th St., N. Y. Schuyler 1100

Unfurnished—West Side.
2 NEW BUILDINGS
JUST COMPLETED
NOW LEASING.
105th & Riverside Drive
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Very Special Suites, reasonable rental.
Representative always on premises.
220 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Av.
3 and 4 Rooms
Exceptionally attractive apartments. Large rooms, closets and every modern improvement. Representative always on premises, or
PATERNO BROS.,
601 W. 115th St. Tel. 1115 Morningside.

Unusual Apartments in Building Just Completed
104TH ST.
208-210 West
Near Broadway
½ block from 103rd St. sub. station
3 Rooms and Bath
$1,200 to $1,600
Agent on Premises

---

602 WEST 190TH ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENT $84.50.

Unfurnished—East Side.
940 Park Ave.
CORNER 81ST ST.
Modern fireproof apartments ready for occupancy. 7 rooms, 2 baths, $3,900, one left; 3 rooms, bath, $1,700, one left; 4 rooms, bath, one left, $2,600. All housekeeping apartments.
Apply for Rental on Premises.

1229 PARK AVE.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
Seven and eight rooms; two baths.
Apply to Superintendent or A. BRANDSTEIN,
133 East 116th St. Tel. Harlem 1518.

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8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Lexington Ave. and 28th St.; all modern conveniences; ideal studio apartment or light business and residence.
Bronger & Co., 132 Lexington Ave. (28th)

Unfurnished—Bronx.
NEW BUILDING
Ready for Occupancy
APARTMENTS OF
3-4-5 Rooms
Block Front, Concourse, 171st-172d Sts.
All Modern Improvements.
2 Blocks East of 170th St.
6th and 9th Ave. L Sts.
Lexington & Jerome Ave. Subway at 170th St.
Reasonable Rentals.
Agent on Premises.

READY DEC. 20TH. NEW BUILDING.
2254 Grand Concourse
BET. 182D-183D STS.
4 Large Light Rooms
Foyer, Elegant Bath, 3 Closets
Otis Automatic Elevator
No more modern apartments anywhere in the city.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
PHONE FORDHAM 3133-W.

New Building, Ready for Occupancy.
4-5 Rooms
199th St. and Valentine Ave.
Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subways, 4th and 8th Ave. "L." Moderate Rental. Agent on Premises.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.
68 TO 72 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
3 and 5-Room Complete Apartments.
Beautiful water view; 5 minutes to Wall St.
O. GIRARD, 215 Montague St.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD TO HELP SLOVAKIA

Co-operative Public Health Program Agreed Upon by Czech Officials.

COMMISSION NOW IN U. S.

Foundation to Lend Expert and Pay for Training in and Study Of Administrative Work.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation yesterday announced a co-operative program in public health, agreed upon with the Government of Czechoslovakia. This program provides:

Lending to the Czechoslovak Government the services of an American competent in public health administration.

Fellowships for training a select group of young Czechs for service in the field of public health.

Co-operation in the development of a national public health laboratory service.

Expense of a Czech Commission to study public health administration in the United States and England.

This program, it was stated, was based upon studies begun some time ago, and to carry it out Colonel F. F. Russell went to Czechoslovakia last July. He was followed in October by Professor Selskar M. Gunn, formerly connected with the Public Health Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Five members of the commission from the Ministry of Hygiene of Czechoslovakia, it was stated, were now in the United States as guests of the Foundation. They were Dr. Vladimir Basika, chief of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Ministry of Public Health of Slovakia; Dr. Brhumil Vacek, General Medical Health Director in Brno, Moravia; Dr. Ivan Halek, Member of Parliament and General Medical Director in Bratislava, Slovakia; Antonin Kolinsky, General Director of Administration and Finance in the Ministry of Public Health, Praha, and Dr. Vladimir Petrik, Medical Health Inspector in Bratislava, Slovakia.

They will tour the country, visiting Baltimore and Washington, scenes of rural health work in North Carolina and Boston, Albany, Saranac, Toronto, Chicago and Columbus.

LANDLORD AS SANTA CLAUS.

He Presents to Each of His St. Louis Tenants a Box of Chocolates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—C. M. McDonald, a real estate agent, discovered today that landlords are not proof against the Christmas spirit of giving and good-will toward tenants. One for whom he collects rent gave instructions that a Christmas present be given to each of his eight tenants.

When McDonald recovered consciousness he received instructions in the matter of dispensing this Christmas bounty. When he asked timidly what he should purchase and distribute to the enants, the benevolent landlord said:

"Buy them each a large two-pound box of selected chocolates."

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ATTENTION!—2D MORTGAGE MONEY. [illegible],000 LOANABLE; VARIOUS AMOUNTS; CENTRALLY LOCATED PROPERTIES PREFERRED; BROKERS PROTECTED. EXCELSIOR ESTATES, 135 BROADWAY.

WANTED—First mortgage $6,000, at 6 per cent., 3 years; dwelling and 4 lots; city property; value $13,500; owner's bond. M. C., 88 Times.

BUILDING construction and alterations partly financed. Rousseau-Gowigan Corporation, Engineers, Builders, 2 East 23d St. Gramercy 6698.

AT REASONABLE RATES FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

WE BUY SECOND MORTGAGES IN NEW YORK. SANFORD MTGE. CO., 7 EAST 42D ST.

SUMS $10,000, $15,000, $35,000, $100,000 for first mortgage Manhattan, Bronx. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th St.

$350,000 TO LOAN on first and second mortgages, notes and other securities. Berkeley, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HAVE two funds of $50,000 and $25,000 to invest in first mortgages; charges reasonable. Geo. W. Casse, 2,098 8th Av. (113th).

ESTATE MONEY to loan on bond and mortgage. Lawyer, W 54 Times.

$500,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgages. Charles Metzger, 28 East 126th.

FOR short terms; prefer small properties; good locations. I. Schwadron, 320 B'way.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

WANTED $7,000 loan; fine residence, near Elberon, N. J. W 26 Times.

WANT $4,500 first mortgage on good Woodhaven, Queens, dwelling. Sharum, 170 B'way.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER ACREAGE. 26 ACRES.
High-class, fully developed property; near city; ready for immediate building; $1,500 per acre (25 per cent. less than value of improvements). Unusual opportunity. For particulars address OWNER, Room 34, 605 Broadway, New York.

READY TO MOVE IN.
Two of the most complete new Colonial houses with garages in the nicest location of Westchester County, seven minutes to station (Harlem Division); steam heat, gas, electric light, thermostatic hot water supply; each house has two tiled bathrooms with showers and one extra toilet in basement; plot 90x105; prices, $20,000 and $22,000; will take as low as $2,000 cash, balance above mortgage like rent at buyer's convenience, or will rent on long lease for $150 per month net. G. R. Schulze, Mohegan Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.
Most attractive new COLONIAL HOME, beautifully located on high ground; large plot; 8 rooms, 2 baths, two extra lavatories, centre hall, steam heat, electric lights, open fireplace, sun parlor; garage; three minutes' walk to station and car line.
A real bargain for quick action. Price $19,800.
F. J. THILL, AGENT, Mount Vernon, N. Y. 27 Prospect Av. Phone 361.

A $40,000 ENGLISH COUNTRY PLACE OFFERED AT $25,000.
A fine English type, stone and stucco house with beamed ceilings, 11 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement; sleeping porches, fireplaces, steam heat; plot of over half an acre, shaded with beautiful old trees; a very attractive home and a rare bargain. T. C., 90 Times.

SALE OR RENT—New, up-to-date dwelling, 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, open fireplace, sleeping porch; large enclosed sun parlor, perfect appointments, all improvements; large plot; high-class surroundings; about 30 minutes out; splendid transit, near station and schools; immediate possession; $150 per month. John A. Baldwin, 25 West 43d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 789.

NEAR PERFECTION—Colonial stucco dwelling with 2-car garage; second floor, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, large solarium; vacuum vapor heat; 1-8 acre plot; ideal location; picturesque outlook; 45 minutes Grand Central; 10 minutes station; Westchester's choicest section; unusually attractive; $32,500; liberal terms. Dwight True, 507 5th Av.

$5,000 BELOW COST—ACT QUICK.
Larchmont Manor; eight rooms, 3 baths; gas and electric lights; 2-car garage; open fireplaces; oak floors throughout; sun parlor; on a beautiful shrubbed plot, with Sound views. Drummond, 17 West 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 7323, or 83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont 564.

JUST THE HOUSE YOU WANT FOR A HOME.
A house built to live in and be happy in. Can be purchased on reasonable terms. Best section of White Plains. Large plot. Colonial house of 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths; all modern improvements; enclosed porch, fireplaces, &c. M. E. M., 91 Times.

THIRD AV. (110th)—Four-story brick, double store and three apartments; quick possession store and apartment; rental value $2,700; sacrifice $18,000; cash $4,000; act quick. Owner, Giller, 1,994 Third Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE

55 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West side, near 72d; 5-story apartment, price $60,000; rents $15,000.
Washington Heights, non-elevator, corner; 80x100; little cash needed.
Estate must sell house, East 90's; price $34,000; rents $6,000.
Builder will exchange avenue apartment for lots suitable for improvement.
Six lots, corner, elevator apartment; owner will sell for less than it cost him.
FOR EXCHANGE.
High-class elevator apartment for country home on Jersey shore and cash.
NORMAN DENZER,
3,807 Broadway. Audubon 8707.

ON THE HUDSON—Thirty minutes from Times Square; restricted, high-class surroundings; Spanish mission dwelling, white vitrified brick and limestone, tiled roof; elegant garage; 16 rooms; most artistic finishings and decorations; all in perfect condition; lovely grounds, sunken garden, cloistered court, stone fountain; fine pictures of house, garage, grounds and views at this office; price $55,000; pre-war cost $70,000; great sacrifice. DWIGHT TRUE, 507 5th Av.

374 MANHATTAN AV.
Near 116th St. elevated, subway stations. Five stories, basement. All improvements. Each floor contains two apartments, seven rooms and bath each; rental $8,600.
GREATEST BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY.
SURETY REALTY CO., 135 BROADWAY.

BARGAIN—Less than 5 times the rent, over 50 per cent. on investment; good location; 35-family house, steam heat, hot water; rents $15,180; price $75,000; mortgages $57,500; reasonable terms. S. Goldwasser, 702 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 10487.

GUARANTEED POSSESSION.
Eleven-room house on West 11th St.; steam heat, bath, 2 toilets; Winter's coal in cellar; corner property.
WILLIAMS-DEXTER CO., INC., 72 Greenwich Av. Watkins 7434.

854 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 64TH ST., 5-story and basement residence; unusually light; possession now or later; price and terms reasonable.
M. MORGENTHAU JR., Agents. 206 Broadway. Cort. 3966.

VALUABLE DYCKMAN CORNER LOT, southwest corner 211th St. and 9th Av.; 24.11x100; sacrifice below assessed value; easy terms. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE prominent corner on wide street, vicinity Hanover Square, 5-story building, 20x55, mortgage $47,000, cash equity $60,000; submit offer of exchange. Paul, 172 West 88th St.

BROKERS, ATTENTION.
34th St. near 7th Av., large plot with buildings; ripe for development. Sale or lease.
ATTORNEY, Room 706, 160 Broadway.

REAL BARGAIN.
Apartment, high class, near Broadway, 130th St.; 5 story; 3-4, 2-5 on a floor; all modern; rent $14,500; price $75,000. Charles Metzger, 28 East 126th.

EDGECOMBE AV., 255 (145th St.).
Three-story private house and basement; immediate possession; being remodeled.
Owner, LEONARD WEILL, 52 Broadway.

10 WALKER ST.
Five-story loft building; possession Feb. 1; reasonable; easy terms.
Owner, LEONARD WEILL, 52 Broadway.

GROVE ST., GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Five three-story and basement Colonial houses; sell together or separately; $13,000 each; terms.
PEPE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

FURNISHED house, West 70s; 15 handsomely furnished rooms, 5 baths; parquet flooring, electricity; income $700 per month; straight lease; $4,000 required. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

76TH ST., WEST (near Broadway)—Ten apartments, all modern; rents $9,200 per year; asking price $45,000; good terms; quick action. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

19TH ST., BET. 8TH AND 9TH AVS.
Four-story dwelling, 23.6x98.9; suitable furnished rooming house; price $17,500, $5,000 cash; possession.
J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 690 6TH AV.

MODERN six-story elevator apartment, 208 rooms; corner building; facing 3 streets, Edgecombe Av.; rent $35,000; price $215,000. Attorney, 220 5th Av., Room 406.

$1,500 DOWN buys four-story flat with store, 103d St., near Lexington Av.; price only $8,500. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 2728.

NEWLY renovated 13-room private house, 30th; 2 baths; electricity; price $17,500; $10,000 mortgage, 4½%; immediate possession. McCullough, 124 East 32d.

HOUSTON ST., 51 EAST—Five-story double, with stores; easy terms. Emanuel G. Bach, 71 West 35th St.

51ST, EAST—Twelve rooms, 3 baths; latest improvements; 3 families. Plaza 4287.

AMERICAN BASEMENT, 14 ROOMS, 60TH ST., BET. MADISON & PARK AVS. LOSEI REALTY CORP., 587 PARK AV.

8-STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING, near 5th Av., present rents $30,000; price $165,000. Dr. Wolmark, 17 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 1634.

HANDSOME 3-story dwelling, near 86th St., can be bought with $2,000 down; electric lights. Telephone Columbus 224.

RENT FOR BUSINESS (E. 50'S)
(5th) American Basement, 25x100, six-story extension. Plaza 6891, Monday.

26 EAST 35TH ST.
Choice location; three-story dwelling. Below assessed valuation; possession; terms.
J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 690 6TH AV.

INVESTORS—8-story loft, Astor Place section; rents $20,000; cash required $25,000. B 1034 Times Harlem.

SELL—AMERICAN BASEMENT—E. 50'S
At Park, five-story, five-story extension, exquisite decorations. Plaza 6891, Monday.

TEN-FAMILY house; hot water supply; west side; rental about $4,500; $6,000 closes deal. Sheeran, 155 West 123d St.

78TH, near Riverside—Private house, furnished, with heat; $500. Phone Schuyler 3720.

RESIDENCE, suitable business, apartments, club; central, desirable location; sacrificed. Murray Hill 1475.

FOR SALE or exchange, 2 dwellings, Harlem, below 125th St.; will separate. W Box 25 Times.

90S, WEST—3-story and basement, 20x100; electricity; price right; reasonable terms; possession. Cusack, 176 West 72d.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WE manage property; will remodel your building to rent or sell advantageously. O'Brien-Disbrow Co., 114 Liberty St.

$4,000 BUYS private house, completely furnished; electricity. Sheeran, 155 West 123d St.

147TH ST., 411 WEST—Entire furnishings and house for sale; leaving country.

PRIVATE house, West, 19x100; $14,500; possession. Sheeran, 155 West 123d St.

$8,000 BUYS three-family house, 20x100. Sheeran, 155 West 123d St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL 2-family brick house; all modern improvements; just completed; refined residential section; one block from Fordham Road station, Jerome Av. subway and "L;" terms reasonable; builder on premises, 2,491 Davidson Av., or telephone Cortlandt 1900.

NEW ONE-FAMILY STUCCO with garage; price right; terms reasonable. 2,811-2,823 Sedwick Av., north of Kingsbridge Road.
BUILDER ON PREMISES.
Telephone Kingsbridge 1032.

A MODERN HOUSE.
All improvements, high, healthful location, near Van Cortlandt Park, near subway, "L," N. Y. Central; immediate possession; $150 month, or sell reasonably; owner must dispose immediately. Room 915, 90 Maiden Lane.

BARGAIN—Near subway and park; two 6-story walk-up 4s, all improvements; rent $17,000; price $85,000; terms arranged; investigate. P. A. Edmiston, 5 Beekman St. Phone Cortlandt 1513.

FOR SALE—5 lots in Bronx around Southern Boulevard and 183d St., New York City. Write for full particulars; brokers protected. Reynolds, Morgan Av. and Meserole St., Brooklyn.

$20,000 CASH buys 100x100 corner, thirty-room five-story modern apartment house, best location West Bronx; rent about $29,000; principals. A 913 Times Downtown.

NEAR Bronx Park, 5-story, 72 feet front, 4-4, 1-3 on a floor; up to date; rent $14,000; price $72,000. Phone up to 11 A. M., Hyman, Fordham 8479.

8-ROOM house and garage to rent; all improvements; best section in Bronx, near the Grand Concourse; plot 100x100. N 805 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH (near Brighton Broadway subway station and Prospect Park)—New, up-to-date detached brick and stucco bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, breakfast room, 2 sleeping porches, all the latest improvements; tiled roof; double garage to match; must be sold; price $28,000; reduced from $40,000. Apply at 805 Church Av. Phone 2346 Flatbush or 2499 Flatbush evenings.

VALUABLE WATERFRONT PROPERTY ON NEWTOWN CREEK; LARGE AND SMALL PARCELS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
REYNOLDS, MORGAN AV. AND MESEROLE ST., BROOKLYN.

BEDFORD SECTION, centrally located, three-story brownstone house, beautifully furnished, on lease from Jan 1 or later date, for current year or indefinitely; nine rooms, bath; furnace and coal for the Winter; rental $125; inspection by appointment; references must be adequate. S 721 Times Downtown.

FLATBUSH (near Prospect Park)—2-family detached frame, 15 rooms and 2 baths, separate entrances; steam plants and porches; double garage; large lot; possession of both parts; price $16,000; owner leaving city. Apply 805 Church Av. Phone 2346 Flatbush or 2499 Flatbush.

NO CASH.
New six or seven room stucco Flatbush house, with garage; may be bought no cash down; only requirement is monthly payment equal to fair rental; will decorate to suit.
WILLIAMS-DEXTER CO., INC., 72 Greenwich Av., N. Y. C. Watkins 7434.

AN A1 INVESTMENT.
Ill-health induces sale of row high-class apartment houses, Bedford section, Brooklyn; uninflated price $225,000; cash required, $45,000; annual rental, $40,000. Ruckert, owner, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—810 Bushwick Av.; 124 feet by 213 deep; house and garage near DeKalb Av. Reynolds, Morgan Av. and Meserole St., Brooklyn.

IMMEDIATE Possession—2-family brick, 13 rooms, 2 baths; latest improvements; on Lafayette Av.; sacrifice. Owner, Lafayette 8651 R.

HAVE new semi-detached house and garage; $150 month buys it. Garcia, 2,062 75th St., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY house, Flatbush, all modern improvements, 15 rooms. Telephone Midwood 4942.

IN RIDGEWOOD—Factory for sale, on corner, 25x98; 3-story and basement; heat and elevator. Evergreen 5619.

OPPORTUNITY—Greene Av., near Bedford, 3 story and basement brownstone. Phone Lafayette 7525.

LOT near Brighton subway station, Kings Highway; $850. L 680 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
Dignity, architectural harmony and perfect symmetry are embodied in this hollow tile residence of Spanish type, nestling on a hill-top; hundreds of visitors have admired it because of its unusual beauty and charming setting; many tempting offers have been rejected by the owner; now he is called out of the country and must sell before Feb. 1; accordingly price is $50,000. Phone today for an appointment to inspect. J. C. Greig, Richmond Hill 1713.

$75 MONTHLY as rents includes all expenses, buys 6-room cottage in Richmond Hill; small security; 10,426 109th St. Take Fulton St. "L" from Brooklyn Bridge to Greenwood Av. station; use Napier Av. stairs. Tel. Richmond Hill 3472.

10-ROOM HOUSE, large corner Boulevard plot, Forest Hills. W. C. Reeves & Co., 119 Lexington Av., City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TWO lots, trolley; improved asphalt avenue; $280 each. L 679 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS' dwelling, ocean view, trolley; $7,900; half value. L 681 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
New Rochelle; eight rooms, tile bath, gas and electric light; lot 50x100; very fine condition; nice section; price reasonable; terms; act quick. Drummond, 17 West 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 7323, or 228 Huguenot St. Tel. New Rochelle 3242.

A NEW YEAR'S BARGAIN.
Unusual opportunity to secure an unusual home; 7 rooms and bath; gas and electric light; newly decorated; near school and station; bargain; $10,500; terms. Drummond, 17 West 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 7323, or 228 Huguenot St. Tel. New Rochelle 3242.

½ ACRE, HEART OF WHITE PLAINS; an interesting home; 9 rooms; gas, electric, steam heat; 4-car garage, fine garden, fruit trees, berries, &c.; will take $13,000 for quick sale; easy terms. J. Clarence Davies (Homes Within the Hour), 51 East 42d. Vanderbilt 9175.

FOR RENT—PALATIAL HOME, furnished or unfurnished; finest location in Westchester Co.; one acre; high elevation; modern equipment throughout; 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths; large garage; immediate possession; $4,000 per year. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 51 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 9175.

FOR SALE—At 37 Park Av., Yonkers, Elizabethan cottage, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, hardwood floors; with or without furniture, with old Colonial and Italian carved pieces, rugs, bric-a-brac, &c.; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Owner's address, Wm. H. Sweny, 81 Warburton Av., Yonkers. Telephone.

FOR SALE.
Will be sold low for quick sale; 5-story brownstone dwelling; 16 rooms, 2 baths; 2 minutes from subway; must be all cash.
F. A. BLACK, 2 West 125th. Tel. Harlem 4706.

PERFECT GEM—Semi-bungalow, Colonial type, 7 rooms, absolutely modern, sun parlor, sleeping porch, vacuum vapor heat; garage; picturesque location; near station; White Plains; $16,500. Dwight True, 507 5th Av.

FARMS, COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOMES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER AND PUTNAM COUNTIES; SEND YOUR REQUIREMENTS. REED-CLARK CO., INC. (OLD AND RELIABLE), PHONE 1616 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT. 1,028 PARK AV.
American basement residence, just completed; immediate possession; $100,000. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th, or your own broker.

DISTINCTIVE home, Dutch Colonial design, built 4 years ago; 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; plot 75x160; in restricted section; price less than $20,000; no reasonable offer will be refused. Phone Bronxville 3100.

GREENACRES,
Hartsdale; fine building plot 75x150 with sewer, water, gas, electricity, macadam road; near school and station; price low if sold before Jan. 1. W. P. Johnston, Depot Square, Hartsdale, N. Y.

ATTENTION—Bargain hunters with cash! Stucco house, 7 rooms, tiled bath, hot water heat; modern; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station; $11,000, worth $15,000. Dwight True, 507 5th Av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MOUNT VERNON—Leaving town, will rent apartment, unfurnished, 8 rooms, bath; janitor; 2, 3, 4 windows every room; $2,250 per annum. Fish & Marvin, Mount Vernon, or 527 5th Av., New York.

LOWEST price guaranteed, consistent with good material and proper construction, also help finance your house on my property; your plans or mine; seven-room house ready February; description mailed. Write HALL, 185 Lee Av., Yonkers 4737.

BEAUTIFUL 10-room house, furnished completely, to sublet in White Plains with garage; 40 minutes on New York Central Railroad; 3 months, from Jan. 1; rent $200. V 814 Times Downtown.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—An elegant new home, 6 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; beautifully finished; $9,500; easy payments. T 587 Times.

FOR RENT, JAN. 1-MAY 1, 1921.
Attractively furnished apartment; 2 minutes' walk to station; $165 per month.
BURKE STONE, INC. Bronxville 1480.

CHESTER HILL—Eight-room house, convenient to station; large lot, fine trees; all improvements; $15,000. Phone Oakwood 8706. Address P. O. Box 226, Mount Vernon.

SCARSDALE—House, 8 rooms, completely furnished; lease $150 month; sale $10,500; easy terms; garage. Tel. Scarsdale 628.

RENT, unfurnished, $150 a month, modern 10-room house with 2 baths; fine condition and ready to occupy. M. H. 85 Times.

HOUSE in the suburbs of Yonkers, 10 rooms, elegantly furnished; $125 per month; no children. M. V., 36 Times.

80-FOOT 5-story apartment house; Lexington Av. corner; $29,000; 3 stores. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

$1,500 BUYS excellent dwelling, 308 or 310 West 115th St.; 3½ stories. Sharum, 170 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7202.

$3,000 BUYS 4-story dwelling; West 97th St.; possession. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOUGLAS MANOR, LONG ISLAND.
Fine Colonial home; centre hall, large living and dining rooms; five bedrooms, sun parlor, 3 baths; grounds nicely laid out; large garage; asking $23,000; easy terms. J. Clarence Davies, 32 Nassau St. John 1171.

DOUGLASTON.
Reduced from $14,500 to $11,500; 7 rooms and bath; 5 minutes from station; large plot of ground; high elevation; in A1 condition from top to bottom; no brokers. W 836 Times Downtown.

KENSINGTON—GREAT NECK.
Modern Colonial home, centre hall, 10 fine rooms; 3 baths, attractive grounds; garage; price reasonable; easy terms. J. Clarence Davies (Homes Within the Hour), 32 Nassau St. John 1171.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, 2,521 E. 6th St.—Seven-room frame house, stucco front, 20x99; chicken houses, fruit trees, grapevines; small enclosed porches front and back; $6,200; cash $2,500. Address J. H. T., 2,523 E. 6th St., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT.
Rent $14,000; Price $85,000; assessed $90,000.
CASH $25,000; BUILDING 63x100.
Edward Polak, Inc., 597 Tremont Av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL SACRIFICE.
Handsome English stucco home of 10 rooms and 3 baths, with garage, on beautifully situated corner plot; southern exposure, facing 100 ft. on parked boulevard and 195 ft. on cross street; large sun porch for living room, with glass-enclosed breakfast room; sleeping porches on second floor; hot water heat and all improvements; built in 1913; $21,500; could not be replaced for $35,000. Phone me before noon on Monday for an appointment to inspect. F. H. Honberger, Fitzroy 2693, 1 West 34th St.

FOR SALE—House of nine rooms, tiled bath, sun room, large enclosed porch, large attic; steam heated; open fireplace in living room; Winter's coal supply in cellar; house built eighteen months ago; lot 40x100; one-car concrete garage; quiet, refined neighborhood in Kissena Park, Flushing; unexcelled train service, also trolley and subway to Manhattan; furniture for sale. H. M. Bennett, 110 East 23d St., New York.

KEW GARDENS—New 8-room house, garage, large lot; $37,500; available May or before; terms. C 86 Times.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Six-room, two-story house in Rockville Centre, L. I.; plot 96x150; house built two years ago; twelve minutes from station, forty minutes from New York; fine heating plant; coal in cellar; death in family necessitates sacrificing this desirable property for $8,000. For particulars address B. W. Matthews, 9 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

DOUGLAS MANOR.
Reduced from $15,000 to $13,000, Dutch Colonial type house, 9 rooms and bath; garage; 2 years old; in fine condition; a bargain for a quick principal; no brokers. W 835 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.
Very attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms and 2 baths, garage, beautiful location; priced for quick sale at $21,000. John T. Mungovan, 1 West 34th St. Phone Fitzroy 5218.

FLUSHING.
A $16,000 home for $14,000; this is your profit and my loss, as I am leaving New York and simply must sell 8 rooms and bath, built for my own occupancy; no brokers. S 723 Times Downtown.

ONE-FAMILY dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; painted, decorated; vacant; 1,351 Boscobel Av., West Bronx; 3 short blocks Jerome Av. subway station, 167th St.; price $6,700; reasonable terms. Owner, on premises.

YOUR CHOICE NOW.
Edgemere—Far Rockaway cottages, bungalows for sale, rent. Ruelberg, Pennsylvania 6944. Call 41st St. and Boulevard or phone Far Rockaway 4294.

FLORAL PARK
is a "neighborly place" of real people; a half hour by electric trains; convenient for commuters; you would enjoy living here. A. H. Goldsmith, P. O. Bldg., Floral Park.

BAY SHORE, L. I.—Furnished cottage, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electric lights, gas; for Winter $125 a month. Irvin J. Long, Bay Shore, L. I.

FOREST HILLS—KEW GARDENS—HOLLIS
Suburban homes of "the better class."
MRS. DOWD,
22 East 33d. Murray Hill 1439.

A COMPLETE country home—Seven rooms, full bath, heat, gas; five acres loam; $4,500, third cash. List sent. Coddling, Northport, L. I.

FOR SALE.
A hotel at Westhampton Beach and twelve acres waterfront, to close out an estate on account of death. Geo. H. Rogers.

FOR SALE—Hotel, 60 rooms, in Catskill Mountains, completely furnished; improvements; situated on State road. B 523 Times.

DESIRABLE city, country homes, farms; write us, we can fill your wants; lists free. Huber & Zahner, Newburg.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ELEVEN-ROOM house in best residential section; 20 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; garage; immediate possession; lot 25x204; price $15,000; easy terms. Kaplan & Redler, 392 Central Av., Jersey City, Webster 5101.

ANOTHER bargain; will cut price 20 per cent. to sell within 15 days fine home property, consisting of dainty Dutch Colonial house of 6 rooms and tiled bath, every improvement, and 1-3-acre plot, with fine lawn and garden; easy commuting distance out in Jersey; cleanest-cut country suburban community; 5 minutes to railroad station; $3,800 cash secures title and occupancy; $5,000 can remain on first mortgage. Serious, Post Office Box 1,107, City Hall Station, New York City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Attractive houses for sale from $6,000 to $50,000.
ALSO DESIRABLE LOTS for immediate building.
SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.,
Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 4040.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS NECESSITATE SELLING MY HOME IN HAWORTH, N. J.; COMPLETELY RENOVATED THIS YEAR; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED; 3 MINUTES FROM STATION. A BARGAIN IF SOLD BEFORE JAN. 1. FOR DETAILS WRITE R. M. M., 609 ST. PAUL BUILDING, CITY.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY COMPELS ME TO SACRIFICE NEW HOME IN NEW JERSEY, 12 MILES FROM JERSEY CITY. SIX ROOMS AND TILED BATH; EVERY IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING HARDWOOD FLOORS AND TRIM. MUST ACT QUICKLY. WRITE H. T. F., 609 ST. PAUL BUILDING, CITY.

HOUSE—Wyoming section, Millburn Township; two-story and attic, eight rooms and bath, frame, electric lighted, steam heat, gas kitchen; all conveniences; good order; lot 50x250; trees and evergreens; twelve minutes' walk from Millburn station Lackawanna, fine express service; two-car garage. For particulars consult owner, G. P. Richardson, 46 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—$15,000, frame house, two stories and attic, all improvements, recently decorated, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electric light, water; on large, corner plot, 150x106; flower and vegetable garden, plenty of trees and flowering shrubs; possession in 60 days or less. 299 Grove St. Phone Montclair 5862.

THE best investment is a home; to buy, sell, rent or exchange property see Ellsworth Shafto, 82 Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J. Phone 2954. A million dollars of 1 and 2 family houses, lots, acreages, farms from which to choose; houses $6,500 to $75,000, lots $350 to $7,000, farms $5,300 to $35,000.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—Bargain; $1,500 cash, balance small monthly instalments; fine 7-room house, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; newly decorated; fine location; large plot; half hour, two railroads; commutation 8c. Paden, opposite station.

SALE OR RENT—Comfortable year-round bungalow in residential suburb, 30 minutes from New York; 6 rooms, bath, open fireplace, all improvements; near station, schools, stores; immediate possession; $65 monthly. John A. Baldwin, 25 West 43d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 789.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Six new Colonial residences, brick and frame, seven to ten rooms, one and two baths; all improvements; splendid location; price $16,000 to $21,000. Inquire your agent, or Stein & Dehls, Builders, 237 South St., Newark, N. J. Telephone Market 4604.

ACCOUNT death, must sacrifice built to order California bungalow; modern improvements; corner property, never occupied; immediate possession; price only $5,500; terms arranged; other bargains, Rutherford, Lyndhurst. Call, write, phone, particulars, plans, photo. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

FOR SALE, new Colonial house at Fanwood, N. J.; 7 rooms; all modern impts.; steam heat, gas and electric; owner leaving town; price $7,500, only $3,000 cash; easy commutation to Newark or New York. P. O. Box 869, Albany, N. Y.

I'M GOING TO SELL,
and will sacrifice, absolutely, for quick results, an improved house, 10 rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch, in select section Plainfield. I want offer. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Tel. 2596 Beekman.

$60,000 GENTLEMAN'S estate, 30 room house, furnished; 7 acres; can be purchased for half value; Plainfield, N. J. Apply W. C. REEVES & CO., 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

FOR RENT in Leonia—Owner will rent modern 9-room house to desirable couple, retaining use of but two bedrooms, and furnishing all heat, light, water and phone; $100 per month; immediate occupancy. H. E. Moore, 144 Ames Av., Leonia, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Desirable properties for sale.
Many far under cost of construction.
BIRTWHISTLE & LIVINGSTON,
46 Dean St., Englewood, N. J.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE for easy housekeeping; 7 rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements; hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes; high land, dry air; moderate price, easy terms. Asahel Chapin, 52 Broadway.

COUNRY HOME, 6 ACRES.
The biggest bargain I know; every improvement, fine outbuildings, fruit, shade; in village; $8,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone Beekman 2596.

CRESSKILL, N. J.—House to let, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $50 per month. Riegel, Maxine Drive. Phone Englewood 1048-M or Fitzroy 2961.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR OWN IDEAL MADE REAL.
Our architectural staff is ready to draw for you plans and specifications embodying exactly the home you want. Our construction organization is prepared to build it for you on Jersey City Heights, 20 minutes from New York, and have it ready next Spring. Within reasonable limits we will finance the whole thing for you, provided you have a substantial amount to start with. Balance monthly like rent. No charge for plans and specifications. If you are not acquainted with the advantages of Jersey City's home section, investigate this offer. We have been in business for thirty-five years and have built homes for hundreds of satisfied purchasers. References—Any Jersey City bank.
AMERICAN HOMES COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place,
Tel. Montgomery 1570. Jersey City, N. J.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Residences for sale, $9,000 to $40,000; rent $75. Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, 45 John St., New York. Phone John 4579 or Boonton 401.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SEVEN-ROOM house, barn, half acre of land, commuting distance from New York on New Haven R. R.; 3 minutes' walk from station. E. M., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

COMMUTER'S POULTRY, FRUIT FARM, 16 ACRES, EQUIPPED WITH
horse, cow, flock hens, wagons, harnesses, implements, hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables, &c.; convenient railroad station; all tillage; 95 apples, 50 peaches, 15 pears, 12 cherries, 10 plums, grapes, berries; cozy 6-room house; best water; substantial barn, 80-ft. poultry house, &c.; owner called away; low price, $4,500 takes everything; easy terms. Details Page 31, Strout's Illustrated Catalog 1,200 Bargains, FREE. Call or write, Strout Farm Agency 150 G, Nassau St., New York City.

BERMUDA.
For Rent—Three very desirable furnished cottages, ideally situated. E. F. Darrell & Company, 11 Broadway, New York City.

MAINE farms, homes, cottages; cash or easy terms. Box 271, Lewiston, Maine.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

COME TO WAUCHULA.
Avoid the severe Winters, high price of coal, by purchasing
10 ACRES COMBINATION SOIL, $750.
$20 DOWN. $20 MONTHLY.
COMBINATION SOIL grows income producing crops between the rows of your orange trees until trees bear paying crops; fine climate, helpful neighbors, schools and churches; you, too, can own a grove in South Florida; our liberal co-operative plan makes it possible; we clear, plot, harrow and fence the land, plant and care for trees, build good bungalows, $1,500 up; several attractive bungalows ready to move in now.
BEARING ORANGE GROVES, $5,000 UP.
All on easy terms, titles guaranteed.
Write now for booklet.
HOVER & CLOW, AGENTS,
212 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEAUTIFUL HOME IN MIAMI, FLA., for sale or rent, furnished; on corner lot, near bay, containing 10 large, light and cheerful rooms, 2 bathrooms; screened porches; sleeping porch; thoroughly equipped electrically, with electric range, Frigidair, electric hot-water heater and electric room heaters; two-story garage, with servants' flat, &c.; sale price $26,500; terms; rent, furnished, for season, $4,000. Address W. Cambridge, 204 Avenue C.

NEAR Palatka, Florida—1,000 acres fertile land, suitable general farming, raising sugar cane, growing oranges, grapefruit; suitable cattle, hog ranch; price $8,000; easy terms. Kirchner, 212 Broadway, New York.

COMFORTABLE five-roomed island home, near Puget Sound; mild Winters, good soil, with 25 acres of timbered land, furnished, and piano, for 3,200 cash. Scott-Huntington, owner, Friday Harbor, Washington.

FLORIDA cottages, groves, lands for sale, rent, everywhere. Griffiths, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

FLORIDA cottages, lands, groves; come to live on beautiful East Coast; finest boating, fishing. Griffiths, Ft. Landerdale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

REAL ESTATE manager desires management of property for individual owner having number of houses; or to connect with real estate company to take charge of apartment house management; excellent credentials; interview appreciated. A 1079 Times Harlem.

BUILDING for warehouse, about 25x100, west side, between 42d and Kingsbridge; long lease with option to purchase. Edmund M. Brennan Corp., 11 East 58th St. Plaza 5118.

WANT TO BUY, in New Rochelle or Larchmont, a 6 or 7 room house, with all improvements; private neighborhood; price not to exceed $10,000. Mail full particulars to Henry Thoesen, 26 West 43d St.

WANTED to rent in Westchester County by small family of adults, modern unfurnished house, 7-9 rooms, 2 baths; lease of not less than 1½-2 years required; state location and rental. D 179 Times.

SPECIALIST—Manhattan and Westchester homes; have prospective buyers; sell without publicity, avoiding curiosity seekers. Dwight True, 507 5th Av.

PRIVATE family want to purchase English basement private residence, below 86th; positively no high stoop; about $75,000. Write Kuba, 251 West 97th.

OWNERS, ATTENTION! Have $25,000 to invest in 60-ft. apartment house or flat; Manhattan only, Washington Heights preferred. S 725 Times Downtown.

REFINED COUPLE, no children, will rent small house, completely furnished, four months or longer, commuting distance; reasonable. F. B., Room 604, 122 East 25th.

WANTED—Two-family house, southern exposure, Washington Heights, West Bronx, suitable for physician. Dr. Jacobs, 50 West 129th St.

PUBLISHERS will buy unrestricted private house for executive offices, between 34th and 72d Sts., Lexington and 8th Avs.; possession before May 1. B 520 Times.

WANTED—Will purchase small suburban house, all improvements; not over $6,000; easy commuting distance; principals. W 42 Times.

WILL purchase private dwelling, Manhattan, if reasonable; quick possession. W 44 Times.

CASH paid for property threatened with foreclosure. Details? "Quick." 677 Times Downtown.

FOR CASH customers, improved Manhattan and Bronx apartments. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av.

WANTED—Old building or loft, with 18 ft. height, Manhattan or vicinity, at low rental. D 162 Times.

A GARAGE for not less than 50 cars; immediate possession not necessary. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

WANTED—Church to buy or rent, between 120th and 155th Sts, west side; suitable hall will also do. A 916 Times Downtown.

WANT house, colored section Harlem, $1,500 cash. Write B 473 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR LOTS FOR WEST SIDE WAREHOUSE
Property or old building which could be converted to that use. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

WANT business plot, residence seashore or country, or farm for equity of $40,000 to $150,000. Gross & Gross, 130 Market St., Newark, N. J.

OWNER, wishing to retire, would exchange loft building, over $14,000 net annually, for good mortgages; actual equity $57,000. B. Robin, 159 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

WILL exchange loft building paying $10,000 per year over expenses for California property; have equity of $30,000. B 1033 Times Harlem.

CONNECTICUT farm or village place wanted for new cottage and garage in Brooklyn. Gregory, 271 84th St., Brooklyn.

100x100, VACANT; 136th St., near Riverside Drive; equity $37,500; consider city or country property. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

FREE and clear lots, $4,000, near White Plains Av. subway, and cash, for dwelling or small income property. T 583 Times.

WEST 55TH, near 5th—Private house, possession; will exchange. K. C., 1,358 Broadway.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 75x125 feet, vacant, excavated, will exchange for business or other improved property. B 518 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ABANDONED FARM, 100 ACRES, $1,100.
1,000 feet high; trout stream; woods.
E. E. SLOCUM, INC., 141 Broadway.

WORTHY FARMS EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th AV.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN, up-to-date poultry farm; beautiful dwelling, 9 rooms; spacious porches, fine lawn, shade, shrubbery; all city improvements; barn, garage, 4 laying houses for 1,200 birds, engine and feed house, incubator cellar, brooder houses, 4 colony houses; 8½ acres land, 70 peach, apples, plums, pears, berries; includes tools, incubators, equipment and 550 laying hens; price $11,000, part cash; write for details, also illustrated farm catalogue. Bray & MacGeorge, Vineland, N. J.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

JERSEY FARMS, hundreds of them everywhere, 1 to 500 acres, $1,000 upwards; send for my brand new catalog and map; saves time and money; bargains in modest Summer homes. Address 2002 Candler Building, Times Square.

HOMESEEKERS—Send for Virginia farm list. Dept. 254, Emporia, Va.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

POULTRY and fruit farm in sunny Florida, near Jacksonville; fine land; we will help you financially to make good. Write Jax. Heights Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

112-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM NEAR BIG RAILROAD TOWN.
12 cattle, 20 tons hay, 100 bu. oats, 50 bu. potatoes, 20 cords stove wood, quantity corn, full implements, &c., included if taken now; loamy tillage, spring-watered pasture, abundance wood, variety fruit, sugar grove; good 8-room house, basement barn, poultry house, &c.; $3,800 takes all, easy terms; details this and 102-acre equipped farm, only $1,000 down, Page 21, Strout's Illustrated Catalog Bargains, 33 States, FREE. Strout Farm Agency, 150 G Nassau St., New York City.

FLORIDA oranges are most profitable as well as most delicious; grow your own in a land of sunshine, away from Winter blizzards and coal bills; money you'll not miss will buy you land for a grove in a high, rolling, lake-jewelled land of many golden groves; if you mean business, write today for book of facts and photos. Lake County Land Owners' Association, 199 Arbor Av., Fruitland Park, Florida.

80-ACRE fruit and produce farm; 2,400 apple, 450 pears, also plums, cherries, other small fruits; great home market; no shipping necessary; good roads; 2 miles town, churches, schools; 9 miles county seat; registered name, "Fairview Fruit Farm"; my health demands change in climate; sacrifice $25,000; $10,000 down, balance terms. O. Nesbitt, Olivet, Ill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BROADWAY—5TH AV.—23D ST.
About 440 square feet office space to sublet on 6th floor, Flatiron Building; large light rooms with connecting private office, partitions available for further division, if desired; immediate possession; long lease. Inquire Room 516, Flatiron Building, or 5th floor, 13 East 47th.

TO LET, 2,625 square feet for baking, manufacturing, or warehouse purpose; convenient and desirable locality; separate brick building; cement floor and metal ceiling; double door driveway; ground floor entrance; office space on second floor front; three rooms; wired for light and power; rent $2,500; occupancy Jan. 1. W 55 Times.

LARGE front office, suitable dentist, photographer or similar business; large display windows; 42d St., near Grand Central; $2,400 per annum; phone service; long lease. Apply on premises, J. M. Silver, 153 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 4820.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
We have an unusually large number of desirable offices for rent in best downtown buildings at low rentals; practically all sizes. Chester D. Clark, Real Estae, 42 Broadway. Broad 5066.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
(Between 5th-6th Avs.)—Five-story store and loft building, 20x90; possession at once; alterations to suit tenants; moderate rent; long lease.
J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 690 6TH AV.

TO LET for business, in financial district, private office, 10x18, with joint use of private hall and lavatory; exceptional office. Inquire Room 810, 35 Nassau St.

TO SUBLET for office and showroom, from 300 to 600 square feet, in high-class office building, 18th St. and 4th Av.; two years' lease; reasonable rent. Telephone Stuyvesant 2180.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
Second floor space, 25x100, large show window; very light; elevator; Feb. 1; rent $3,750.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

IMMEDIATE possession; corner office; light and modern; 1,000 square feet; reasonable; phone installed. Apply superintendent of building, 127 Duane St., or 50 Broad St., Room 537.

PART FLOOR, 25x30, suitable architect; large windows and skylight; near Grand Central; $1,800 per annum; phone service. Apply on premises, J. M. Silver, 153 East 42d. Vanderbilt 4820.

OFFICE FOR RENT,
500 ft.; reasonable rental; excellent location; switchboard; furnished or unfurnished. 280 Broadway, Room 315. Worth 7902.

37TH, 58 WEST—Parlor floor, rear; light extension, hardwood floors, suitable light business; immediate possession; lease $1,000 year. Inquire Sittenham, 55 West 37th St.

BROADWAY (near 86th)—Two front rooms, ground floor, elegantly furnished; electricity; doctor, dentist; studio, business. Telephone 1352 Riverside.

FOR RENT, on completion, Jan. 1, 1921, new one-story garage, facing
PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL, 52x64.
Phone Owner, Longacre 2722.

BROADWAY, 1,416—Light office, 450 sq. ft., corner 39th St.; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Phone Stuyvesant 3056 for appointment. Ego Trading Co.

ATTRACTIVE STORE, 7tr Av., at 58th St., suitable florist, milliner, lingerie, novelty shop or other high-class retail business. Apply superintendent, 200 West 58th St.

5TH AV. (40S)—Exceptionally well furnished offices, singly or en suite, excellent location, telephone, stenographic services optional. Murray Hill 1779.

FOR RENT—Desk room, 33d and Broadway location; use of telephone; stenographer, responsible company; references required. W 61 Times.

VERY light office, partly furnished, and telephone; will let for unfurnished rent to desirable tenant; seen 11 to 4. Harding, Room 709, 1,416 Broadway.

ONE desirable office, or suite of two offices, both facing street; telephone and other services; reasonable rental. The Prang Company, 30 Irving Pl.

BROKERAGE OFFICE, completely equipped, board room, &c.; financial district; immediate occupancy. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

LOFT, two-story garage, West 51st St.; suitable wood or metal worker. D 169 Times.

TO RENT—Corner room in suite; light, sunny; Grand Central district; stenography if desired. Vanderbilt 3434.

LOFTS, factories, within or beyond metropolitan district, Factory Exchange, 17 W. 44th. Vanderbilt 561. Extension 7 or 16.

LOFTS, very light, immediate possession; steam; 25x104; 49 West 3d, 137 Grand St. Rhinelander 9837.

STORE to rent in Newburg, N. Y.; 25x50; best business location. Apply Nathan, 38 Colden St., Newburg, N. Y.

OFFICE AND FLOOR SPACE, well lighted modern building facing Madison Square, by commission merchants. B 529 Times.

HALF OF LOFT to let; splendid showroom location; no brokers. Apply superintendent, 39 West 32d.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM ON 36TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A. SMITH, 25 WEST 36TH ST.

TO RENT, light, modern loft, 1,800 square feet; splendid fixtures and partitions for sale. 33 West 46th, 5th floor.

OFFICE AND FLOOR SPACE, corner building, 5th Av. and 21st St., by commission merchants. B 528 Times.

LOFTS, 6 WEST 29TH ST.
Light, steam, elevator; rent $2,800, Feb'ry.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

FURNISHED OFFICE, public accountant, Tribune Building; reasonable terms. A 724 Times Downtown.

STORE and loft to let; steam; $1,500 each. 16 East 13th St. S. H. Schrieber. Stuyvesant 3068.

SMALL OFFICE for rent Jan. 1; completely furnished. Room 130, 27 Pine St., New York.

FURNISHED suite of offices, Jan. 1. 452 5th Av. Murray Hill 1779.

OFFICE to let. Inquire Room 1111, 32 Union Square.

DESIRABLE modern office, about 200 square feet. Room 1526, 80 Maiden Lane.

DESK facilities offered in offices, 5th Av., 42d St. C 388 Times.

DESK ROOM in office; financial district. Phone 4324 John. D 122 Times.

EAST 57TH STREET—60 feet, shopping centre; lease $16,500. Murray Hill 4639.

OFFICE and showroom to let. Room 509, 303 5th Av., corner 31st; reasonable rent.

LONG TERM Broadway lease, 5 floors, fully tenanted; big profit. E 53 Times.

41 WEST 21ST ST.—Lofts and showrooms; $40-$150. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

131 WEST 24TH ST.—Lofts 25x106; reasonable rents. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

STORE 21x84; excellent light, steam, electricity. Murray Hill 9752. 204 East 38th.

CHOICE properties; long lease; 5th Av.; also 57th St. Murray Hill 6514.

DESK ROOM in light outer office, $20. Mark Ellison, 132 Nassau St.

STORE, 20x60, 5 West 16th; Chelsea 3637; parlor floor; light; moderate rent. Brokers.

WILL sublease small loft, furnished, Broadway and Canal St. Y 2398 Times Annex.

20TH ST., 40 EAST—Loft, 25x92; light manufacturing allowed. See janitor.

3D ST., 55 WEST—Corner loft, 50x90; manufacturing. See Supt.

47TH ST., 215 EAST—Loft, will alter to suit. J. S. Murphy.

STORE, Madison Av. and 61st St.
Fine location; moderate rent. Plaza 9547.

DESKROOM space, phone service. Apply first floor, 77 5th Av. Stuyvesant 6293.

SMALL OFFICE and desk room for rent. 45 John St., Room 808.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

16TH ST., 437-9 WEST—THREE UPPER LOFTS, 50X90, FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE. OCCUPANCY AT ONCE. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Warehouse, Factory or Garage.
36,000 Square Feet.
4-Story Buildings.
Greenwich St., near Spring.
On Long-Term Lease.
Immediate Possession.
Driveway from street to street.
First floor concrete, contains 11,000 square feet; two cold storage plants; 2 elevators; stable accommodations 50 horses; steam plant, office, &c. Wolfe & Co., 31 Liberty St. Phone John 5262.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
The right location is half the battle; we have the location for your showrooms and executive offices; entire fourth floor in the Gorham Building, 386-390 5th Av., also 36th St. entrance; will lease for term of years; lowest price in this section; also offer in the same building, ninth floor, 2,000 square feet, beautiful studio space. Apply Duane Co., 296 Broadway. Telephone Worth 243.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
1,025 SQUARE FEET, 5 OFFICES.
POSSESSION FEB. 1.
3,000 SQUARE FEET OFFICE SPACE,
Including Burglar Proof Vault.
All exceptional values, unexcelled light, at select Burrell Building, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St. Apply Superintendent or phone Mr. Wilchins, Fitzroy 5089.

SUBWAY EXPRESS BUILDING.
Northeast corner 86th and Lexington Av. Attractive stores on second floor arcade. Suitable any high-class business. Exterior of building electrically illuminated nightly. Superintendent in building. Chr. Volzing & Son, Inc., 206 East 57th, or
LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th.

OFFICE FOR RENT, APPROXIMATELY 3,000 FEET NET, IN ALBEMARLE BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 24TH ST., WITH 92 FEET FRONTAGE ON BROADWAY. McCRORY STORES CORPORATION, 621 BROADWAY.

DESIRABLE, small, medium-size offices for rent, furnished or unfurnished; ready for occupancy about Jan. 1; natural light; phone and stenographer service if desired; excellent location opposite Penn Hotel and within half block of Penn Station. Sixth Floor, 134 West 32d St.

ENTIRE floor in garage, 10,000 square feet; light on four sides; including elevator service, light and heat; possession Jan. 1. 619-621 West 129th St., one block west of Manhattan St. subway station. Telephone Morningside 3691.

17 WARREN ST.
Immediate possession, four upper floors, 25x75; building completely reconstructed, elevator, &c.; will rent long term, together or separately. R. B. Ittelson, 160 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 567, or your own broker.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
116-118 WOOSTER ST.
Newly reconstructed building.
Size 50x100 feet.
100% sprinklers. Immediate possession.
Apply premises or phone Canal 5461.

THREE desirable adjoining outside offices for rent, all or part, in Tribune Building; about 600 square feet; possession Feb. 1. Office Sales Corporation, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

SEVEN-STORY modern corner loft building, near Canal St.; will lease for a long term of years, or will sell; suitable for offices or light manufacturing. Inquire Howard C. Forbes, 66 Broadway. Rector 747.

OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, STORES AND LOFTS to rent in various locations. For particulars apply SAMUEL KRONSKY, INC., Marbridge Bldg., Broadway at 34th. Phone Fitzroy 772.

LARGE ROOM, VERY LIGHT, FIRST FLOOR ABOVE STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 18 VESEY ST.; RENT REASONABLE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

DESK ROOM TO RENT.
Desk room with telephone service and all conveniences, with real estate company; $20 monthly. Brooks, 144 East 34th St. Phone Murray Hill 8456.

OFFICE SPACE.
City Hall district, 9,000 square feet, for short time rent at rate 80 cents a foot; immediate possession. Apply American Exporter, 17 Battery Place.

ENTIRE BUILDING.
Four stories, near 28th, extra heavy, two frontages, elevator on rear street; rent $10,000.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

PART of elegant showroom to sublet on 5th Av., opposite Waldorf-Astoria; especially adapted to fancy goods line; telephone, desk room; unusual opportunity. Calisher, 339 5th Av.

24TH ST., 17 EAST—Entire second floor, 25x100, desirable location for textile house; up to date in every respect. Inquire Frank F. Pels, 17 East 24th.

34TH ST., 136 WEST—Second floor store; show window front; immediate possession. M. & L. Hess, Inc., 907 Broadway. Stuyvesant 4200.

LOFTS AND OFFICES.
DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
BILTMORE REALTY CORP., TIMES BLDG.
PHONE BRYANT 7738-1527.

55TH ST., 243 WEST (adjoining Broadway)—Desirable stores for rent from May 1; light, up-to-date loft; immediate possession; rents reasonable; size 25x100. Apply premises.

LARGE furnished office for rent with up-to-date furniture, typewriter, &c.; choice location; immediate occupancy. Room 607, 1,416 Broadway, cor. 39th St.

OFFICES, LOFTS, WAREHOUSES, SHOWROOMS; ALL SECTIONS. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 32 NASSAU ST., JOHN 1171. 51 EAST 42D ST., VANDERBILT 9175.

STORES—LOFTS—BUILDINGS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
MID-TOWN SECTION.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

SUBLET all or part corner loft, seventh floor, 890 Broadway; about 7,000 square feet; reasonable rent until Feb. 1, 1922. Inquire on premises.

20TH ST., 143 WEST—Lofts, half lofts, light four sides; passenger, freight elevators. Superintendent, phone Fordham 1923. Brokers protected.

SMALL loft or office on second floor, also very light basement, prominent corner downtown; will let separately or together. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

TWO FLOORS, 20x60 feet, for rent separately or together, third and fourth floors; splendid condition and good light. Jarvis Corporation, 105 West 42d St.

TOP LOFT AND STORE,
124 West 18th St.
$2,500 each; in modern building; 25x92.
DUROSS COMPANY, 155 WEST 14TH ST.

LOFTS to let, reasonable rent; will divide to suit; light on four sides; size 80x100 each; elevator and heat. 529 8th Av., between 36th and 37th Sts. C 106 Times.

OFFICES at 123 Liberty St., also one floor sub-divided; immediate possession; long lease. For particulars apply The Seneca Co., World Building.

STORE, 13 WEST 56TH ST., UNDER FASHIONABLE FRENCH DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, SUITABLE FOR MILLINERY, ANTIQUES, &C.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished suite of offices in Woolworth Building; switchboard; immediate possession. V 801 Times Downtown.

A PRIVATE office, desk room with service, Grand Central zone. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICE SPACE or desk room, phone; stenographic service optional. Marvis, Canal 5047.

PART of loft, 3,000 square feet; extremely light corner, 5th Av. and 15th; possession Feb. 1. Stuyvesant 1148.

SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL B'WAY STORE.
Near 72d St., 20x50, $150 month; immediate; rare opportunity. Columbus 6549.

LOFT, 28 WEST 31ST.
25x75; elevator building; $3,300.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

FOR RENT—Approximately 500 feet of desirable office space, Aeolian Building. Apply Ellem & Jeffery, Agent, Aeolian Hall.

SHOWROOMS and offices, reasonable rent, 49 to 53 West 38th St. Apply J. L. Hofstadter, 49 West 38th, or your own broker.

OFFICE SPACE, stenographer and phone service included, $50 monthly. Densen, 165 Mercer. Spring 4587.

DESK, WITH TELEPHONE SERVICE.
Downtown; attractive office. Room 218, 15 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 3320.

SEPARATE OFFICE, with or without stenographic and telephone service. C 108 Times.

OFFICE SPACE, downtown, below Wall; typewriter desk, typewriter, telephone. Phone Hanover 740.

46TH ST., near Broadway—Office space to let; immediate possession. J. C. Forster, 724 8th Av.

DESK ROOM in neatly furnished private office after Jan. 1. Call 12-2. Room 735, 150 Nassau St. L 687 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SPACE with telephone service to let. Koenigsberg, 110 East 23d St.

OFFICE SPACE for 2 desks. Room 1711, 30 Church St.

STORE, 20x60, parlor floor, light, suited for office; telephone service. 5 West 16th St.

OFFICE and desk room, telephone and stenographer service. Apply 503 World Building.

5TH AV., 507—Private office and reception room. J. R. G. Tel. 5022 Murray Hill.

STORE, 26 WEST 31ST ST.
25x75; LOW RENT; EARLY POSSESSION.

DESK ROOM to let in large bright office. Apply after 1:30, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—Space, 8x10, architect's office. 110 West 40th St., Room 1410.

TWO furnished offices, telephone, &c.; reasonable. Suite 612, 320 West 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES FOR RENT.
SPACE 40X70, IN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OFFICE BUILDING, 4TH AV. AT UNION SQUARE; FOR THREE YEARS, FROM JAN. 1; FINE VIEW, ABUNDANT LIGHT; 2,867 SQUARE FEET; RENTAL REASONABLE. T 577 TIMES.

BROADWAY—Large store, suitable for big business. 2,626 Broadway and 99th St.

PRIVATE office, furnished; reasonable. 334 5th Av. (33d St.) Suite 403.

DESK ROOM, attractive office, reasonable. 334 5th Av. (33d St.) Suite 403.

STENOGRAPHER space, free rent for minor service. 334 5th Av. Suite 403.

WEST 55TH (near 5th)—Sale, lease, possession, settle estate. K., 1,358 Broadway.

Bronx.

FACTORY SITE for sale; 20 lots, with siding on New Haven Railroad. Emanuel G. Bach, 71 West 35th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED To Rent—Ground floor space for shipping room; preferably one permitting truck to back to door; about 2,000 feet space; might consider a small building for warehouse purposes; give full particulars, location, rent, &c. V 818 Times Downtown.

WANTED, for immediate occupancy, warehouse containing about 80,000 cubic feet; insurance rate below 20 cents; carrying capacity not less than 200 pounds; location below Jackson St., on East side. L 663 Times Downtown.

BUILDING Wanted—Long lease or will buy about 25,000 sq. ft. of floor; must have elevator; must be bargain; location below 14th St. Intner & Cohen Mattress Factory, 126 Broome St.

WANTED—Basement apartment or small store suitable for select tea room; live location, preferably 70th to 110th West. C 91 Times.

BUILDING with ground floor space, from 6,000 to 10,000 square feet, no basement, from 23d St. to 86th St.; will buy; send full particulars. S 592 Times.

ARCHITECT,
member of A. I. A., would like space in office of fellow-member, or will share his present office. D 180 Times.

WANTED—Office with small loft, 25x25; elevator; east side, near 42d or 86th St. Phone Columbus 3710, 57 West 68th St.

WANTED To Rent—A suite of architect's offices for 4 months, furnished and suitable for drafting purposes. Y 2377 Times Annex.

ATTORNEY desires offices, Grand Central or City Hall section. W 27 Times.

SPACE for cigar stand in office building; responsible tenant. C 373 Times.

Brooklyn.

FACTORY FLOORS AND BUILDINGS.
Size to suit, concrete and mill construction; rents from 35c. to 90c. per square foot. Martin Co., 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 7708-5936.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy; or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

FACTORIES.

Modern brick, mill construction, sprinkler system, electric elevator 4,000 lbs. capacity, Fenestra windows, exposure 4 sides, corner Claremont, Halsted and Orient Aves., Jersey City, N. J.; 4 stories, maple flooring, basement concrete, building 75x150 ft.; an extension about 30x15 ft. of fireproof vault and men's and women's comfort room; also extension 27x27 ft., boiler and engine room, with new 150 H. P. boiler; garage in yard about 25x40 ft. All on plot 125 ft. x 175 ft., about 60,000 sq. ft., including yard space. Will lease for 10 years. Adjoining land of about 42,000 sq. ft. can be had. Located at West Side Ave. station of Central R. R. of N. J., 13 minutes from New York, 15 minutes to Newark. Telephone: Bergen 1664. F. A. Lohmeyer Co., 314 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FACTORIES WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.
WILL buy or rent a 50 to 100 machine factory, capable of expansion, equipped to make athletic underwear, shirts, pajamas; must be located in Eastern Penn., New Jersey or lower New York State. Y 2378 Times Annex.

MODERN factory building on railroad; 7,000 square feet; room for expansion; reasonable; housing and labor conditions good. Ogden R. Adams, 246 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

NEW 3-story, 52x100, on corner; electric elevator; 12,500 square feet, with big yard for garage; lease or sell. BERKELEY, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV. (Washington Square Section)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; lease two months $300 monthly; also small house, just redecorated, furnished with antiques, lease to May. Miss C. H. Thomas, 21 East 49th St. Plaza 4289.

18TH ST., 335 EAST—4 rooms, electrically lighted. Inquire Plaza 9601.

28TH ST., 28 EAST—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath; near Madison Av.

29TH ST., 101-103 EAST (Hatfield House)—Elevator apartment hotel; desirable, 1, 2 and 3 room suites, maid and hall service; attractive rentals; furnished or unfurnished.
SPOTS & STARR, INC.,
Times Building. Tel. Bryant 4000.

33D ST. (221 Lexington Av.)—Sunny 2 rooms, bath, attractively furnished; suitable two, three people; $125. Kelly.

34TH, EAST (near Park Av.)—Will sublet half of large elevator apartment, well furnished, consisting two bedrooms, living room, bath and use of large kitchen, to a reliable family; $200 monthly. Tel. 5502 Vanderbilt.

34TH, 128 EAST—Well furnished, sunny quiet apartment, 8 rooms, for season or Oct. 1st. Apply 7th floor, west.

34TH ST. (Lexington)—Modern, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator; $125. Plaza 8350.

40TH ST., EAST—Exclusive Murray Hill section; four sumptuously furnished rooms, very large, with real kitchen; a front apartment with south and west exposure, in elevator building of the highest type; $300 per month for season. Woolley, Watkins & Jordan, 665 5th Av. Plaza 375.

50S, EAST—Very handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, suitable bachelor or couple, sublet, or will consider selling lease and furnishings. R. DeFlorez, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 9848.

50'S, Near 5th Av.—Two rooms, bath; cuisine in house; immediate possession; near clubs; suitable for bachelors. Miss C. H. Thomas, 21 East 49th St. Plaza 4289.

57TH ST. (near Madison Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, complete for housekeeping; exceptionally large rooms, living room 20x30; possession Feb. 1 or before; $350 per month for one year, $325 for two years. S 525 Times.

57TH, 205 WEST (corner 7th Av.)—Corner apartment of nine rooms and three baths in the Osborne; fireproof building; large rooms, high ceilings; immediate possession; $400 per month. Manager, on premises. Circle 5420.

60TH ST., 42 EAST—Furnished apartment, drawing room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, $350 per month; immediate possession. Crippa. Phone Plaza 2974 mornings until 11, afternoons 3 to 5.

60TH (off 5th Av.)—Bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath, particularly desirable; beautifully furnished, with maid and restaurant service; rental just covers costs. Tel. Riverside 7013 or Circle 4720.

60TH, 18 EAST—Double room, bath; two rooms, bath; sublet 3 rooms, $200; sublet special Devlin apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $125. Jacinto Hotel.

60TH, 16 EAST—Two rooms and bath; all light outside rooms; elevator, telephone; rent $150. Phone Plaza 5430.

62D, 26 EAST—Entire floor, roof garden, $250. Newlin. Plaza 2890.

69TH ST., 20 EAST (Corner Madison Av.)—Three rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; maid service; $115.

70S, EAST—Bright, sunny, charming furnished six-room, bath, elevator apartment; unquestioned references. Y 2389 Times Annex.

82D ST. (near Park Av.)—From Jan. 8 for 3 or 4 months; completely furnished housekeeping apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; to small family; highest references required; sunny and absolutely quiet. Lenox 8091.

APTS., FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, "IN THE BETTER HOUSES."
WOOLLEY, WATKINS & JORDAN,
665 5th Av. (53d). Plaza 375.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENT, complete for housekeeping, Madison Av., lower 80's, 6 rooms and bath; $300 month, season; adults. B 515 Times.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED apartments, choice localities; long, short leases; east and west side; 4-12 rooms.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
347 Madison Av. (45th St.) Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTIST'S studio, Gramercy Park, bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Tel. 1442 Gramercy.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 East 45th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 626.
Choice selection of apartments and houses, furnished and unfurnished; season or year.
PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

EXQUISITELY furnished bachelor apartment, Ritz-Carlton district, service; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 8565.

FURNISHED apartment, Gramatan Court, Bronxville; six rooms, two baths; rent $225. Phone Bronxville 3569-M.

LEXINGTON AV. (near 32d)—Two rooms, bath, large kitchenette; suitable bachelors. Call Stuyvesant 6728 after 10.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—A corner apartment, 5 large rooms and bath; seventh floor, elevator; moderate rent.

MADISON AV., 715 (63d)—Bachelor would share his apartment with gentleman; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 645 (60th)—Sunny one room, bath; telephone, elevator, maid service.

MISS VAN VLECK.
Attractive list, season, year. Vanderbilt 3357.

NEAR PARK AV.—Lady going to Palm Beach will rent for one or two months beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen and bath; rent $275. Phone Plaza 8159.

PARK AV. (50s)—Furnished, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms; to October; immediate possession. Tel. Monday 10 to 3, DeFlorez, Murray Hill 2890.

PARK AV.—Choice apartments, six to ten rooms, $4,000 to $9,000. Miss Thomas, 21 East 49th St. Plaza 4280.

PARK AV. SECTION—Six rooms, two baths; southern exposure; log fires; modern; season, longer; artistic; $350. Vanderbilt 3357.

PARK AV. (near 58th St.)—8 rooms, 2 baths, $350 month. Telephone Plaza 6426.

PLAZA REALTY CO.,
435 PARK AV. TEL. 6891 PLAZA.
An unusual selection of the most exclusive east side apartments and dwellings.

SELL OR LEASE.
Gramercy Park, 3 rooms and bath; wonderful opportunity; shown by appointment. R. DeFlorez, 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2890.

SEVEN rooms, three baths, January to May; high class. C. H. Thomas, 21 East 49th St. Plaza 4289.

TEN or two rooms, or one; select apartment house. Madison Square 8677.

THE FIFTH AV. (Cor. 85th St.)—Corner apartment, seven unusually large outside rooms, handsomely furnished for season or longer. Superintendent.

TWO-ROOM SUITES, bath, $15 week; sunny rooms; parquet floors; attractively furnished; one block from subway; service. Fourth Avenue Hotel, 29th St., 4th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST (BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.)—A BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED 4-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT IN A VERY EXCLUSIVE SECTION FOR TWO MONTHS, JAN. 1 TO FEB 28, WITH FULL SERVICE; ALL MEALS INCLUDED; TWO FRENCH ATTENDANTS; AN IDEAL PLACE FOR MARRIED COUPLE; $200 PER WEEK; OPEN FOR INSPECTION BETWEEN 6:30 AND 8 P. M. RISSE.

11TH (just off 5th Av., Hotel Van Rensselaer)—Very central location; a few beautiful suites of 2 rooms and bath on American plan; rates reasonable; all hotel service. Stuy. 1410.

12TH ST., 29 WEST—2 rooms, furnished, electric lights, bath; lease to Oct. 1; rent $125.

12TH ST., WEST—Spacious, attractive, 3 rooms, bath; $200 monthly. Chelsea 3267.

21ST ST., 417 WEST—Apartment in Chelsea section, two rooms, bath and kitchenette, just finished; gas and electricity; $100. Carrie Nichols.

24TH, 436 WEST—Young lady wishes to share artistically furnished apartment with a refined young business woman. Griffin, call or phone Chelsea 9945.

34 WEST 50TH ST.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT AT REDUCED RATE; LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, BATH, FOYER AND KITCHENETTE, TO SEPT. 30. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT. MITCHELL.

37TH, 55 WEST—Large room, attractively furnished; adjoining room, private bath and kitchenette; electricity, steam heat; rent $75 month; sublease, lease. Sittenham, owner.

42D, 228 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH ST., 44 WEST—Hotel Royalton; two well furnished rooms and bath, two to three months, $135 per month; service; bachelors only; references.

46TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $65-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3860.

46TH ST., 137 WEST—Beautifully furnished with piano, 2 room, private bath, apartment, complete hotel service, by week or month. J. H. Kenny, Bryant 574.

47TH, 135 WEST—To sublet, two rooms, bath; special rates for the balance of season. Mr. Sanborn, Hotel Flanders.

48TH, 61 WEST—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette apartment; seen by appointment. Telephone Bryant 4352.

48TH ST., 62 WEST—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; private phone. Call, Lieson.

48TH ST., 61 WEST—Beautifully furnished 2-room apartment and bath; all improvements; $150 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

50TH ST., 8 WEST—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may find desirable modern apartment of 2 rooms and bath; service; meals if desired; references.

50TH, 43 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; all improvements, including telephone service. Phone 4127.

51ST, 25 WEST—Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, elevator, dining room service; references required.

51ST, 16 WEST—Furnished or unfurnished two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; lease. Lopin.

52D ST., 223 WEST, COR. BROADWAY.
High-class elevator apartments, newly furnished; full hotel service.
ONE ROOM AND BATH, $90 UP.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $140 UP.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53D, WEST (Near 5th Av.)—Lady will rent to business woman, street floor, room and private bath; share kitchen; artistic, homelike. Y 2366 Times Annex.

54TH ST. (At Broadway)—Hotel Albemarle; parlor, bedroom and bath; reasonable rates.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, MAID AND VALET SERVICE, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; $175; REFERENICES REQUIRED.

55TH ST (just west of 8th Av.)—2 rooms with kitchen and bath, unusually large, handsomely furnished. Tel. Circle 7211, Apt. 3, 9 until 12.

55TH ST., 136 WEST—Two rooms, pantry, bath, new, richly furnished; 1 to 9 P. M. Chamberlain.

55TH, 63 WEST—Two rooms, bath, pantry, especially desirable for bachelor. Kent.

55TH ST., 200 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, $200 monthly. Tel. 2875 Circle.

56TH, 208 WEST
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

56TH ST. (Near 5th Av.)—Modern elevator apartment of 4 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; rent for 2 months or longer. Telephone Monday Circle 5366.

57TH, 205 WEST (corner 7th Av.)
Corner apartment of 9 rooms, 3 baths, magnificently furnished, in the Osborne; fireproof building; large rooms; high ceilings; immediate possession; $500 per month. Manager on premises. Circle 5420.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY AND UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH, 144 WEST—Lady leaving city will lease small, sunny apartment, newly furnished, sun porch, kitchenette, elevator, telephone, fireplace; references. Circle 6275 for appointment.

57TH, 359 WEST (Schultz)—Front 2-room, kitchenette, tile bath, $135; seen Sunday afternoon, or Schuyler 5899, appointment.

58TH ST., 21 WEST—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1; GENTLEMAN. SUPT.

59TH, 38 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also sublet apartment for Winter, $200 month. Stein apartment.

61ST, 10 WEST (The Pasadena, Corner Broadway, Near Elevated and Subway)—Newly decorated two, three, four rooms, bath, light, linen, maid service included; rate, $35-$55 weekly; $5, $10, $15 daily; restaurant in building. Columbus 4400.

61ST ST.—8-room apartment for sale; rent $1,200 per year. Apply Wm. A. Taylor, Inc., 205 Columbus Av.

64TH, 1 WEST (Harperley Hall)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; overlooking Central Park; rental $300 per month to April 1.

68TH, 56 WEST—One-room apartment, with dressing room, ample closets, private baths, kitchenette, elegantly furnished, electricity, making quiet, refined, exclusive home; $110 month.

69TH, 22 WEST—High-class two-room apartment, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references.

69TH ST., 140 WEST (Spencer Arms)—Three beautiful rooms; piano. Richards, Apt. 43.

70TH, 127 WEST—Second floor, will sublet Jan. 1; handsomely furnished apartment; large living room, grand piano, bedroom, bath, shower, kitchenette; two large closets; $200 monthly. Apply L. J. Phillips, 148 West 72d St.

70TH, 127 WEST—2 homelike rooms, bath, kitchenette; telephone, southern exposure. Singer.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

70'S, Corner—Every comfort; elegant; rent, sell; automobile optional. Murray Hill 1475.

72D ST., WEST—We have a selected list of furnished and unfurnished apartments. Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

72D, 344—Attractively furnished five rooms, two baths; housekeeping; elevator; lease; 2-6 afternoons; private phone. Columbus 8320.

72D—2 rooms, front, kitchenette, newly furnished, $165. Columbus 1278, Monday.

74TH, 131 WEST—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath apartment; new elevator house; refined surroundings; exclusive clientele; $135 monthly.

74TH, 103 WEST — Large studio, kitchen, bath; also 2 rooms, housekeeping.

74TH ST., 109 WEST—2-room apartment; accommodate 3; piano; $150 month. Moran.

75TH ST., 5 WEST.—3 rooms, handsomely furnished; all improvements.

77TH, 325 WEST—New nine-story elevator apartment house, just completed; three rooms; tiled kitchens; complete for housekeeping; exceptional furnishings; $200 monthly. Schuyler 1080.

77TH ST., 338 WEST (Corner Riverside Drive)—One, two and three large room apartments, with bath; beautifully furnished and maid service. Apply Superintendent.

78TH ST. (Near Riverside)—Private home, furnished, with heat, $300. Phone Schuyler 3720.

78TH ST., 170 WEST—Beautifully furnished 3-room suite, all conveniences; reference. Chislett.

79TH, 121 WEST—Luxurious, furnished apartment, 16x20, bath and kitchenette, new furniture, remodeled private house; $125; also breakfast and living room combined, 16x24, large bedroom, bath and kitchenette; southern exposure; open fireplace; $225. Hofmann.

80TH, 249 WEST (Broadway)—Beautifully furnished 1 and 2 room apartments; unfurnished if desired; very moderate rental; restaurant on premises; maid service and linen included.

80TH ST. (West End Av.)—Very desirable four-room apartment; two baths; fine kitchen; linen, silver; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 7852.

84TH (West End)—5 rooms, 2 baths, all outside; new bldg. Columbus 1278, Monday.

85TH, 332 WEST—Newly furnished four or five rooms, bath, shower, in modern building; near Drive. Apt. 6.

86TH ST., 160 WEST—Refined family would rent large furnished room and bath; steam heat; newly renovated; private house; gentleman only. Tel. Schuyler 6320.

86TH ST. (near Drive)—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, piano, front apartment; rent $150 a month. Apply Fred'k Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

86TH (near Drive)—Two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; rent actual cost; possession Jan. 15; seen by appointment. Schuyler 5671.

86TH, 309 WEST—One-room apartment, bath, neatly furnished; reasonable. Superintendent.

86TH, 329 WEST—Large front room, kitchenette, $75 month. Phone Schuyler 6982.

86TH, 108 WEST—Artistic, sunny two rooms, kitchenette. Anderson. 4th floor.

88TH ST., WEST—Newly decorated, attractively furnished 4-room apartment, all outside, cheerful, suitable family. Phone 8616 Schuyler.

88TH, 308 WEST—Charming, exclusive two rooms, bath, kitchen, $175-$200. Superintendent.

89TH ST., 332 WEST (Near Drive)—Beautifully furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, complete kitchenette, $150 and $200; desirable. Lewis.

90S, WEST—Gentleman going abroad wishes to dispose of six-room, elevator apartment, with furniture for which he will take $1,500; rent $1,800 and convenient situation; vacant end January. Y 2357 Times Annex.

91ST ST.—8 rooms, front, elevator, piano; bargain, $225. Columbus 1278, Monday.

92D, 4 WEST—Suite, elegantly furnished, with private family; breakfast if desired. Apt. 4. East.

94TH, 2 WEST (Corner Central Park West)—Christian family offer bright, comfortably furnished front suite, living room, bedroom (twin beds) and bath, large closets; 2 gentlemen or business couple. Apt. 5 North. Jordan. Phone for appointment, Riverside 1162.

94TH ST., 142 WEST—To let, furnished, artistic two-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; short lease; rent, $100; convenient subway express and "L." Call Sunday, 10 till 6. Tel. Riverside 2288, McKay.

94TH, 60 WEST—One-two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; maid service; $90-$125 month; lease. Housekeeper, 8069 Riverside.

94TH, 142 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, front, $75 per month; sell furniture and lease, $200.

97TH (West End Av., 762)—Unusual luxuriously furnished four rooms, kitchen, piano, city's best location, sublet, suitable professional. Stevenson.

99TH, WEST—Exclusive, newly furnished 3-room housekeeping suite, $200. Riverside 8694.

107TH, 202 WEST—Elegantly appointed room, twin beds, adjoining water; steam, electricity; exclusive; gentlemen; $100 month. Apartment 18.

109TH, 229 WEST—Attractively furnished, high-class five-room apartment; southern exposure. Apt. 32.

110TH, 509 WEST — SUMPTUOUS HOME; SIX BEAUTIFUL ROOMSM; EVERYTHING NEW; FRONT; SOUTH; $300. 5B.

111TH ST., WEST—Sublet to October or shorter period, very attractively furnished five-room elevator apartment, suitable two or three; piano, Victrola, linen, china, glassware, &c., supplied; $135. Cathedral 6311.

112TH ST., 533 WEST—Private, high-class four-room apartment; nicely furnished; sublet Jan. 8 to May 8, $225 monthly; references. Cathedral 7528. Bentley.

113TH (Just off Drive)—For sale, furniture, including piano, rugs, pictures of five rooms; elevator; front apt.; $1,500 cash; lease to buyer; rent $100; bargain. A 715 Times Downtown.

113TH ST., 507 WEST—Sublet to April 1, 1921, 4 rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping apartment, linen, silver; $185 month. Phone Stivers. Cathedral 7380.

114TH ST., 514 WEST—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; rent Jan. 1 for 4 months; complete for housekeeping; linen and silver; may be seen at any time; $300 per month. Apt. 74. Telephone 7916 Cathedral.

115TH, 620 WEST (Riverside)—Immaculate two rooms, bath, kitchenette, reasonable. Apartment 6.

115TH, 315 WEST—3 light rooms, bath; elevator apartment; block "L." Supt.

116TH, 616 WEST—Five rooms, sunny, well furnished; Jan. 1, June, October; subway express, bus, surface; $200. Rickes.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL) — ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM APARTMENTS, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

119TH, 435 WEST (Opposite Columbia)—Two rooms, kitchenette, 10th floor; immediate. 10G.

124TH, 510 WEST—Front elevator apartment, five, six rooms, southern, eastern exposure; lease. Weber.

128TH, 72 WEST—Unusually large, sunny apartment, combination living and dining room, two open fireplaces, piano, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Phone 8938 Columbus. Spencer.

135TH, 517 WEST—Four rooms, electricity, abundant heat; convenient bus and subway; $75; seen from 11 to 4.

137TH, 607 WEST—4 rooms; high-class elevator; seen Monday. Macdonald.

144TH, 453 WEST—Large living and bedroom, bath, kitchen; superior furnishings; homelike.

146TH, 606 WEST—Floor; owner's residence; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125; adults.

152D ST. (at St. Nicholas Place)—Completely furnished five-room apartment, including linens and every household necessity; select neighborhood; party going South; ready for occupancy; $125 monthly. See Superintendent, 46 St. Nicholas Place.

153D, WEST—4 large rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; sublet until June; reference essential. Morningside 8459.

158TH ST. (838 Riverside Drive)—Unusually attractive six rooms, two baths; superior surroundings. Audubon 8100. (5F.) Kent.

160TH ST., near Riverside Drive—Six rooms, two baths; complete; modern elevator house; reasonable. Phone Audubon 2940, Apartment 41.

178TH, 612 WEST—Three rooms, bath, front, furnished; elevator apartment. Call afternoons or phone Wadsworth 9683, Apt. 402.

179TH, WEST—Leaving city, will sublet 3 room elevator apartment to party buying furniture; price $300; rent $60. O 399 Times.

180TH, 700 WEST (Apt. 3)—Six rooms, well furnished; reasonable; elevator; phone.

181ST ST., 875 WEST—Jan. 1, four months, modern four-room elevator apartment, furnished in brown mahogany throughout; twin beds, Victrola, fireless cooker, &c.; reasonable. Tel. Wadsworth 9300. Superintendent.

A SUPERLATIVELY elegant Duplex Apartment, 50-foot Studio. Fortune in furnishings. Solarium. Mezzanine. Yard. Concert Grand Piano. Seldom such opportunity for luxurious home. Bargain, $500 monthly to October. Schuyler 2720.

HOTEL ANDERSON,
102 WEST 80TH ST.
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
RESTAURANT AMERICAN AND A LA CARTE.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

AN elegant and completely equipped apartment, between 79th and 86th Sts., on West End Av., 2 minutes' walk from subway; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; can be seen by appointment. C 418 Times.

AN EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE.
List apartments with Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 129 W. 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY—Exclusive listings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 129 West 72d. Col. 836.

AVAILABLE NOW.
Two to six room, kitchen and kitchenette apartments; elevator, non-elevator; rates $80 up; references essential. Office (open Sunday), 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, convenient west side, Jerome subway, reasonable; responsible party. Tremont 490.

BROADWAY, 2,788 (107th and 108th Sts.)—Elegantly furnished new and decorated 2-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; everything for housekeeping; electricity; elevator; $100. Lawrence.

BROADWAY, 4,935, corner 207th (Broadway subway 207th)—Beautiful three-room apartment sublet and sacrifice furniture. Duguid, Apartment 407.

BROADWAY (near Columbia University)—3 rooms and bath; real kitchen; electricity, shower. Inquire 180 Claremont Av., Apt. 51.

CENTRAL PARK WEST — Attractive one-room and bath apartment; high-class house; telephone, restaurant; $60 monthly. 8198 Riverside.

CHARM, comfort and location more important than price. Gentlewoman's Exchange, Murray Hill 1475.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d. Col. 1077.

CONVENT AV., 100 (Apt. 304. Clark)—For sale, furnishings of four-room apartment, living room, dining room and bedroom, complete; rent $62. Call Sunday, after 2 P. M., or evenings.

EDGECOMBE AV., 409—Attractive four-room furnished apartment, overlooking Polo Grounds; rent $150. Apartment 13-I. Telephone Audubon 9300.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; best locality. Phone 5749 Schuyler.

FOR RENT, furnished, from Jan. 1 to April, four-room sunny apartment, all rooms overlooking the Hudson, completely furnished, including piano, 5th Av. bus and subway, $150 per month. Tel. Apt. 6E, Audubon 8110, for inspection appointment.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 461—5 rooms; high-class elevator building; immediate possession; $175. Apply on premises, or Chas. S. Kohler, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

FOUR room and bath apartment, completely furnished, in GREENWICH VILLAGE; sub-lease six months or longer. Phone Stuyvesant 4875, Extension 44, Thompson, for particulars.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS SPECIALIST, Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments; electricity; every modern convenience. Inquire 51 Barrow St.

HAMILTON TERRACE (Near 144th St.)—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom; real kitchen; bath; two telephones; references; lease to couple, Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, rental $150. A 899 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT, SEASON OR LONGER. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

HIGH-CLASS furnished elevator apartment, 8 rooms; rent or sell. Morningside 0410.

PINEHURST AV., 10, Corner 178th St.—Attractively furnished in mahogany and ivory, five-room apartment, to rent from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1; all outside rooms; rental $125; references. Phone Wadsworth 9890, Apt. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 690 (146th)—Three rooms, new house, elevator, new furnishings of superior quality, chosen with help of decorator; location easily accessible; many conveniences; rent furnished or sell furnishings with lease on monthly rental basis; real opportunity to secure delightful home. Churchill, 3F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676—Facing Hudson; completely furnished six-room apartment, reserving one room for owner's son, leaving bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen and maid's room; elevator service; leasing six months for $225 per month; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Married couple, magnificently furnished, light, airy, sanitary apartment, will share same with desirable party or couple used to refined surroundings; home cooking if desired. Phone Schuyler 6977.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87TH—Young woman teacher share her handsome two-room apartment with congenial young lady. Schuyler 3032.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660—From Jan. 1, five rooms; beautiful view; exceptionally furnished; to refined people; $125. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550—Handsomely furnished five rooms, two bedrooms; immediate. Morningside 620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 79th—7 large, handsomely furnished rooms, two baths; long or short lease. Phone 5721 Schuyler.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment, good lease; furniture for sale; $1,200. D 158 Times.

TWO ROOMS and bath; southern exposure; rent reasonable. Apartment 411, Hotel Berkley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av.

TWO bachelors desire third college man to share apartment facing Morningside Park; rent $28 month. C 100 Times.

TWO, three and five room apartments, everything new, complete, immediate possession, $125, $180. Riverside 630.

VERMILYEA AV., 157—Four rooms, furnished, or sell furniture. Schmidt, Apt. 30.

WEST END AV., 738—Four-room housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished; every convenience, moderate; call forenoon. Top floor. Kellogg.

WEST END AV. DELIGHTFUL APT.
Magnificently furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; piano, Oriental period furniture, &c.; rent only $290 mo. for remaining 3 yrs. of 5-yr. lease; furnishings alone worth $30,000; will sell complete with lease, $11,500, account family changes. J. Clarence Davies, 51 East 42d. Vanderbilt 9175.

WEST END AV., 512—Beautifully furnished living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette and bath, until Oct. 1; $250. Tel. Schuyler 2153.

WEST END (99th)—Attractive front suite, suitable two; also single. Riverside 2935.

WIDOW has beautifully furnished modern uptown apartment, 5 rooms; will rent all but one room; piano, Victrola, telephone, electricity; $90 month. E 27 Times.

TO LET—Highgrade furnished 6-room apartment, West End Av. and 101st St; $300 month. Apply H. P. M., 30 Morsemere Av., Yonkers.

Furnished—Bronx.

NELSON AV., 1,026—Two rooms, kitchenette; nicely furnished; heat, hot water, gas, electricity; convenient 6th and 9th "L," Lexington subway, Anderson Av. station. O'Brien.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH, 32 EAST (adjoining Hotel Martha Washington)—Beautiful, newly decorated apartments, high ceilings, splendid light; also two stores to rent. Apply to Manager Martha Washington Hotel.

34TH (near Park Av.)—Desirable three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 1088 Sunday, Murray Hill 3618 Monday.

34TH, 169 EAST—Two warm, comfortable rooms, apartment; kitchenette, bath. Apply Serrano.

48th St., near 5th Av.
Two beautiful rooms, bath, kitchen; $100 month. 664 Madison Av. Plaza 9547.

50'S—Beautiful corner, rent, sell; automobile optional; immediate. Gentlewoman's Exchange. Murray Hill 1475.

53D, 39 EAST—Parlor floor and apartment above; 2, 3 and 4 rooms, all improvements; seen 10 until 4.

56TH, 114 EAST—Attractive 2-room, bath and kitchenette apartment; $1,400 years. Apply superintendent on premises.

62D ST., 141 EAST—3 rooms, corner apartment; $1,800. E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d St. Columbus 1077

85TH, 173 EAST—Six-room grade floor duplex residence; suitable doctor, dentist, dwelling purposes; steam heat; hot water; electricity. Leon Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

95TH ST., 183 EAST—Apartment, seven light rooms, new tiled bath; new parquet floors; newly-panelled stippled walls; ornate electric fixtures; new plumbing fixtures; immediate possession; rental $1,500 per annum. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

123D, 63 EAST—Top floor, private house, 4 rooms, bath; light housekeeping; for business couple; only $65.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
164 EAST 61ST ST.
Reception room, furnished, consulting room and lavatory; rent $2,400 yearly, includes hall and switchboard service of the highest type; accessible via I. R. T. and B. R. T. subways, "L" and surface lines; suitable for two doctors. Inquire on premises or Douglas L. Elliman & Co., agents, 15 East 49th St. Tel. Plaza 9200.

ATTENTION—Doctors and dentists. Newest, modern professional suites with laboratories. 1,038 Park Av., southwest corner 86th, one block fom subway express station; immediate possession. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

EXCLUSIVE MURRAY HILL.
36TH ST., 163 EAST.
BUNGALOW ON ROOF, FIVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; PRIVATE ROOF GARDEN; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; $5,000; OPEN FIREPLACE; UNUSUAL APARTMENT.

In Harlem

The New York Times maintains an office at 2109 Seventh Avenue—just north of 125th Street—for the convenience of Harlem residents. Both display and classified advertisements are received at that address, as well as subscriptions to all of The New York Times publications.

Classified advertisements for the daily edition should be received at the Harlem office by 4 P. M. on the day preceding publication.

Real Estate display advertisements cannot be received later than 6 P. M. Friday for Sunday insertion. Business Opportunity announcements for Sunday received up to 11 A. M. Saturday. All other advertising for Sunday's insertion must be delivered by 12 noon Saturday.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LATE SEASON BARGAINS.
435 PARK AV. PLAZA 6891.
PLAZA REALTY CO.

LEXINGTON AV., 846 (NEAR 64TH ST.) Duplex apartment, two large living rooms, kitchenette, four bedrooms and two baths; rare opportunity; immediate possession; asking price $4,000; open for inspection.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO., AGENTS, 206 Broadway. Cortlandt 3966.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044 (75)—Kitchenette apartment, 1 and 2 rooms; entire floor, bath; from $65-$125.

MADISON AV., 1,013 (78th)—Beautiful 2 and 4 room apartments; kitchenette, bath; large rooms; open fireplaces, electricity; all improvements; $1,800-$2,600. Apply on premises.

MADISON AV., 1,230—5 rooms, bath, all improvements; 2 rooms, bath; moderate rent.

MERRIAM AV., 1,380 (1 Block East of University Av., Near 170th St.)—High-class apartment, 4-5 rooms. See superintendent.

NEW apartment, six large and sunny rooms, tiled bath, fully equipped kitchen, porch; reasonable rent; immediate possession if desired. E 52 Times.

PARK AV., 1,038 (Corner 86th St.)—Just completed, modern six-room corner apartment with complete kitchen; elegantly finished; light on three sides; rent $3,500, also professional suites in same building.
LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 EAST 86TH.

SMALL APARTMENTS, LARGE ROOMS, just completed; all improvements; neighborhood of Park Av. and 59th St.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO., 206 Broadway. Cortlandt 3966.

SUITABLE FOR ARTISTS.
Apartment of two bedrooms, studio, private hall and bath; all improvements; reasonable rent; very desirable.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO., 206 Broadway. Cortlandt 3966.

TENANT CORPORATION having purchased building, 70's, near Madison, has decided sell few 6-7 room apartments on payment $1,500, balance monthly; references required; investigation solicited. Lownsbery Gage, 507 5th Av.

THE FIFTH AV. (Corner 85th St.)—Corner apartment, 7 very large outside rooms. Superintendent.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—3-4 room remodeled apartments; all sold except one; will sell at sacrifice to immediate purchaser on exceptionally easy terms, reducing rent from $2,500 to $675. Details of Lownsbery Gage, 507 5th Av.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 80—Two rooms, bath, pantryette and porch; southern exposure; all modern improvements; $1,600 a year.

WILL sub-divide and rent or sell my apartment, near Madison Av., 70's, for one or more physicians' suites. Mr. Gage. Telephone 5022 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 68 WEST—Apartment, six rooms, bath; electricity; steam; $1,500; month's rent security; references. Janitor.

10TH ST., 60-62 WEST—Four rooms and bath; elevator. Apply premises.

11TH ST., 45 WEST—Attractive, light, sunny, 3-4 room apartments, including kitchen, southern exposure, modern appointments; inspection Sunday, Monday.

15TH ST., 158 WEST—Three rooms and bath; modern in every respect; $75. Apply Superintendent.

15TH ST., 102 EAST (Union Square), Hotel Laclede—Two-room suite with bath; $21 week; hotel service.

16TH, 19 WEST—Two sunny, charming front rooms, complete kitchenette and large tile bath; newly decorated; open fireplace; lease from Jan. 1; $115; call Monday 9 to 1. Leffingwell.

16TH, 144 WEST—Large living room, bedroom, bath, utility closet; new, modern, unusually comfortable; rents reasonable; immediate possession.

16TH, 5 WEST—One and two room apartments; all improvements; skylights.

16TH, 5 WEST—Two rooms and bath, $75. Chelsea 3337.

28TH, 344 WEST—Attractive suites, 2 rooms, tiled baths, showers, parquet floors, electricity; residential block; references; $65-$75.

30TH (Corner Lexington Av., 163)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH ST., 25 EAST—Handsomely furnished apartment, 11th floor; 4 master's bedrooms; long or short lease. Matthews.

31ST ST., 19-21 WEST—Strictly high-class fireproof apartments of two rooms and bath; maid service optional; desirable tenants; rental $1,500 and $1,800.

37TH, 55 W.—Large living room, adjoining bedroom; private bath, kitchenette, steam, elect., lease; rent $75. Sittenham, premises.

37TH ST., 32 WEST—1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath; for business people.

39TH, 253 WEST, near subway—Six rooms, tiled bath, steam, electricity; $95.

43D ST., 102 WEST—Studio to let (north skylight); studio, 2 rooms, bath, all modern improvements. Apply premises.

46TH ST., 28 WEST (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms and bath, $90 per month; possession. Telephone Murray Hill 500.

46TH, 47 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; one left; $1,080 year. Donovan.

47TH, 32 West—Floor to lease; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; $200; immediately.

48TH ST., 151 WEST.
Near Broadway; modern 2-room apartments, every improvement; ample heat and hot water; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; moderate rents.
J. ARTHUR FISCHER, 690 6TH AV.

48TH, 117 WEST—Studios, skylight; apartments, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; reasonable.

49TH, 19 EAST—Nice and attractive two rooms, furnished; kitchenette and bath.

50TH ST., 47 WEST—Second floor private house, 3 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; newly decorated; non-housekeeping.

50'S, near 5th—Beautiful parlor floor or residence, also two rooms, bath apartment. Telephone Sunday, Lenox 1088.

50TH ST., 3 WEST—Studio, two rooms, bath, kitchen, attractive, reasonable. Superintendent.

51ST, 59 WEST—Large studio room 14x20, kitchenette, open fireplace, southern exposure, electricity, parquet; $65. Circle 4361.

52D ST., 58 WEST—Attractive two-room and bath apartments; electric lights, hardwood floors, hot water heat and supply; ample closet room. Jas. A. Dowd, 824 8th Av. Circle 82.

56TH ST., 20 WEST.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light; large closets; ready for occupancy; rent $1,300 to $1,800; also one large studio on second floor, size 30x20, with private bath and private hallway; rent $1,500. Apply on premises, or Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

56TH ST., 318 WEST—Two-room suites with bath and pantry; new, modern and unusually comfortable. Apply Superintendent.

57TH ST., 140 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; will redecorate; possession at once; $1,800 per year. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH, 200 WEST — Six-room attractive apartment of highest type. Apply Supt.

58TH, 158 W.—Attractive 7-room apartment; high-class building. Apply Superintendent.

59TH ST., 63 EAST—Furnished three rooms, bath, elevator, telephone; newly decorated; quietness.

69TH ST., 106 WEST.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate possession; $1,300.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

73D ST., 166 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, all improvements. Inquire on premises or phone Regan, Orchard 9829.

74TH, 131 WEST—Beautiful new, modern, elevator apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, bath; elaborately appointed; open fires; parquet floors; courteous attendants; rents reduced 25 per cent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 131 WEST—Very attractive and large room apartment and immense bath, $75 monthly, in new elevator house; refined surroundings; under owner's personal management.

74TH, 109 WEST—2 rooms and bath, modern apartments; possession. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

75TH, 156 WEST—Large room, bath, kitchen; modern improvements. See Superintendent.

76TH ST., 103 WEST—Apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; shower; fireplace; $90. Superintendent.

79TH, 121 WEST—1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; $900 to $1,620; best in the city.

80TH, 249 WEST (Broadway)—1 and 2 rooms; also beautifully furnished apartments; very moderate rental; restaurant on premises; maid service and linen included.

81ST ST., 29 WEST—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, BATH, AND FOUR ROOMS, BATH; MODERN, HIGH CLASS BUILDING; $150 MONTHLY.

84TH, 31 WEST—Exceptionally large, newly appointed three rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments, latest improvements; parlor floor, doctor, studio.

84TH, 130 WEST.
Three-room beautiful housekeeping apartment at reduced rental; parquet floor; shower.

85TH ST., WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath, open fireplace, entire floor; artistic and attractive; rent $137. Phone Monday, 3238 Columbus.

86TH ST., 331 WEST (808)—A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-ROOM AND TWO-BATH BUNGALOW, WITH GARAGE, IN THE HEART OF THE WEST SIDE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (808), $350 MONTHLY; ALL CONVENIENCES. G. W. CAHEN.

86TH ST., 340 WEST—Sublet six-room, two baths, front; highest type 12-story elevator apartment; 2 years' lease; rental $3,000. Apt. 6E.

86TH ST., 200-6 WEST—Five, six, seven and eight room apartments, with bath. Apply superintendent, on premises.

86TH ST., 340 WEST—Two-room kitchenette apartment, southern exposure, high-class, 12-story building; rent $1,500.

88TH ST., 44 WEST.
ABSOLUTELY NEW APARTMENTS OF ELEGANCE; ONE TO A FLOOR; THREE AND FOUR ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE; MODERATE RENTALS; TWO FLOORS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DOCTORS.

89TH ST., WEST (near park)—Furnished or unfurnished, elegant suite two large rooms, dressing rooms and private bath; immediate possession. B 511 Times.

89TH, 323 WEST—Living room 21x25, bedroom 16x22, kitchen, bath, foyer; beautifully decorated; southern exposure; concessions.

92D ST., 303 WEST.
2 AND 4 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE; NEWLY REMODELED. AGENT ON PREMISES ALL DAY.

93D, 255 WEST—Three exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette; entire floor; all improvements; sublease, $2,100. Ring Superintendent's bell.

93D ST. (corner Madison Av.)—Apartments, beautifully furnished corner suite; 2 rooms, bath; $45 per room, bath, up. Hotel Ashton.

102D, 249 WEST—Choice 4 and 5 room housekeeping apartments; all conveniences; immediate possession.

104TH ST., 3 WEST—Six beautiful rooms, high class elevator apartment, front, $125; leaving city; possession immediately.

104TH, 305 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Beautiful, sunny parlor floor, private house; 3 large rooms; tiled kitchenette, bath.

107TH ST., 68 WEST (THE MIDETTE)—Five-room apartment, $90 per month; elevator, telephone, electric lights and all modern conveniences; house under personal management of owner; only strictly private families. Apply to superintendent.

107TH, 318 WEST—Entire floor, three rooms, kitchen, bath with shower; newly decorated; Sunday, Monday; immediate possession. Superintendent.

108TH ST., 255 WEST—Will assign my lease of beautiful 8 rooms and 2 baths apartment; $3,600 rent.

110TH ST., 716 WEST—5 rooms and bath, third floor; 6 rooms and bath, top floor; all improvements; possession Jan. 1.

111TH ST., WEST—SUBLET, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, RECEPTION HALL, TWO BATHS, EXTRA LAVATORY; HUDSON VIEW FROM FIVE ROOMS; HIGH CLASS; $250 MONTHLY. CATHEDRAL 6478.

114TH, 351 WEST—Monterey Apartments; facing on 3 streets and 2 parks; 8-room apartments, all outside rooms; immediate possession. Supt. on premises or apply Howard C. Forbes, Rector 747.

137TH, 612 WEST—7 rooms, high-class; elevator; newly decorated; rent $150.

141ST, 630 WEST (corner Drive)—High-class elevator, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Hudson; immediate possession; rent reasonable.

148TH, 458 WEST—Apartment of two entire floors in private house with owner, one door from Convent Av.; heat, hot water, janitor service; every latest improvement; $300 a month.

149TH ST., 524 WEST—Large front room, kitchenette and bath same floor; electricity, gas, phone.

156TH, 625 WEST—9 rooms, 3 baths, high-class apartment; immediate possession.

163D ST., 544 WEST—Five-room apartment; all latest improvements; $80.

180TH, 660-661 WEST (corner Broadway)—Elevator, immediate possession, for five, six, seven rooms and bath; one six rooms, corner; one seven rooms, southern exposure; high grade, superior service. Apply on premises or Jules Nehring, 4,249 Broadway.

183D ST., 559 WEST—Five bright, outside rooms, southern exposure. Janitor or Charles S. Kohler, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

187TH, 515 WEST—8-room modern elevator apartment to sublet.

APARTMENTS AT HOTEL ASHTON, Madison Av., southwest corner 93d St.—Newly decorated apartment, 1 room and bath, $45 up; 2 rooms, bath, $100 up; hotel service; extraordinary value; block from park; restaurant. Telephone Lenox 272.

APARTMENT FOR SALE
in the Prasada, 50 Central Park West; eight rooms and three baths, on twelfth floor; also two rooms, bath and roof garden on floor above, connected by private stairway. Horace G. Knowles, 50 Central Park West.

ARTIST'S STUDIO APARTMENT.
Large skylight studio and entire second floor; attractive, sunny; also handsome, newly decorated parlor floor; steam heat, electricity; Sheridan Square. Johnson, 48 Charles St.

BEAUTIFUL two-family, new, brick house, 5-6 rooms, every modern improvement, steam-heated garage. Craft, Interyale 1375.

BROADWAY (near 145th St.)—5-room apartment from Jan. 1; rent $1,200. Address M. B., Box 273 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,626 (99th St.)—Eight light rooms, southerly exposure, $208.34 per month; possession.

BROADWAY, above 145th St.—5 rooms, elevator apartment, $1,200. B. M., 225 Times.

CHARLTON ST., 37—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Phone Spring 6119.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Parlor floor, private house, four rooms, newly renovated; immediate possession; reasonable. 129 West 115th.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, two rooms and bath. Hotel Beresford, Central Park West, 81st St.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, 3 rooms; private entrance from street. Hotel Sevillia, 117 West 58th.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED 9-room and 3-bath apartment, complete in every detail; finest location on Riverside Drive; wonderful view of Hudson River; possession to Sept. 15, 1921. Apply WOOD, DOLSON & CO., INC., Broadway and 80th St. Phone Schuyler 1100.

Business Opportunities: Section 2, Page 10

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

ELEGANT NEW MODERN APARTMENTS ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BATH, INCLUDING MAID SERVICE, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
$105 TO $200.
330 WEST 86TH ST.
331 WEST 86TH ST.
1 WEST 95TH ST.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 300—New elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $125. Apply Apartment 4C.

GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH, 28 (Hotel Irving)—Two rooms and bath, facing beautiful Gramercy Park; all hotel service; table excellent; reasonable rates. Phone Gramercy 6264.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments, electricity, every modern cnvenience. Inquire 51 Barrow St.

HIGH-CLASS apartment, immediate possession, elevator building, 461 Ft. Washington Av., $140; 610 West 152d St., 6 rooms, $130; 129 Wadsworth Av., 6 rooms, $130.50; walk-up building, 539 West 183d St., $85.50. Apply on premises or Chas. S. Kohler, Inc., 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

MACDOUGAL ALLEY—STUDIO APARTMENT. Phone Riverside 3521, Apt. 92.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 148 West 90th St.—Storage $6 per month vanload, motor vans moving; moderate rates. 1702 Riverside.

PINEHURST AV., 90—Five and six rooms; modern elevator apartment; immediate occupancy; decorations to suit. Warrington Hall. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270 (Corner 90th St.)—Seven rooms, foyer, 2 baths; immediate possession; high-grade, superior service. Apply on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 (AT 84TH ST.)—ELEVEN ROOMS, 3 BATHS; 10TH FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE. LOUIS P. DOWDNEY, 247 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240—Two and three all outside front rooms, fireproof apartment hotel; wonderful view; reduced prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (823 West 89th)—Three large rooms, beautifully decorated; southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452 (near 116th St.)—Large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; sublet, $90 per month. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th St.)—Fireproof building; 6-room corner apartment; possession, Cortlandt 3661. Audubon 6804.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Handsome floor, also one-room apartment; suitable physician; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 834 (north of 158th St.)—High-class house, non-elevator; four rooms and bath, $90; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450—Seven rooms, modern improvements; possession January. 3860 Morningside.

TWO-ROOM, kitchenette; Washington Square section, 5th Av. Barlow, 5022 Murray Hill.

WADSWORTH AV., 356 (191st St. subway)—4-room apartment, modern improvements; immediate possession; rent $70; security required.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
2—3—4 room apartments; all modern improvements; rentals $1,000 up; also larger apartments with two baths.
PEPE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—Seven rooms; elevator apartment; reduced rent. 82 Washington Place.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 125-127—Four rooms and bath; modern apartment.

WEST END AV., 708—Apartment, second floor, eight rooms, bath; electricity. Janitor or phone Fordham 1923.

YOUNG COUPLE or two young girls with own bedroom furniture to share apartment with young lady on 11th St.; moderate rent; references. D 116 Times.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

35 MINUTES TO TIMES SQUARE.
Grand View Apartments, vicinity of golf links, opposite beautiful park; magnificent view of Narrows; 3, 4, 5 rooms, unobstructed light; every conceivable improvement; 4th Av, corner 101st St. (Shore Road), BULKLEY & HORTON, 7,520 3d Av., Brooklyn.

FOUR large outside rooms, ample closets, exclusive use of kitchen, in high-class apartment centrally located, Bedford section, Brooklyn. Particulars write or phone Weeks, 106 West 92d, New York. Riverside 8869.

56TH, 942—Six rooms, all modern improvements, extra storage room, garage space optional, 25 minutes from Union Square. Phone Sunset 9106.

SENATOR ST., 569—Steam-heated, 7 all light rooms, gas, electricity, all modern conveniences, in new Bay Ridge section, near subway; rent $120.

BEAUTIFUL three-room apartment, bath, kitchen; all modern. Phone Prospect 2094.

Unfurnished—Queens.

TO RENT—KEW GARDENS.
A most unusual opportunity to rent at a special price for Jan. 1, 1921 to Sept 30, 1921, a seven-room and three-bath apartment; southern exposure, all outside rooms, elevator service, large grounds. Edgeworth Smith, Inc., 1 West 34th St. Phone Fitzroy 5250 or at Kew Gardens Station, Phone Richmond Hill 1713.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Two splendid new elevator buildings; 168 small apartments; selections of 3 and 4-room suites, $1,320 per annum up; some with immediate occupancy. Apply "The Gardens Apt.," by station, or phone Boulevard 6545. Guyon L. C. Earle, Agent, 260 West 86th St., N. Y. Tel Schuyler 8390.

THREE rooms and bath or 5 rooms and 2 baths to let in a fine private residence in Far Rockaway, near Inwood Station. Widder, 155 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,460—New building, opposite park, 3 and 4 large, light rooms with large foyer, all modern improvements; take Jerome Av. Subway, 6th or 9th Av. L to Fordham Station or N. Y. C. R. R. to University Heights Station.

HIGH-CLASS 3-room apartment on Grand Concourse to party buying bedroom furniture; rent $60. Phone Watkins 2239.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,611 (174th)—3-room apartment; every improvement. Telephone 2501 Tremont.

6 ROOM apartments, all improvements; rent $75-$85. Inquire 593 Walton Av.

Unfurnished—Westchester.

UPPER floor, 2-family house, 4 large rooms, bath, including heat, gas, electric light, phone; $55. Yonkers 3744.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Tudor apartments, exclusively located, southeast corner Grove St. and Park Av.; ideal in appointment; day and night service; 4 rooms, $100; 5 rooms, $125 up; short distance from commutation and shops; representative on property Sunday.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.)
Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—207 East 7th St.; in converted house, charming housekeeping apartment, four sunny rooms, bath; heat, hot water; porch, grounds; maid's services part time, if desired; garage space; $100 monthly to Oct. 1 or longer. Telephone 2339 Plainfield.

A MODERN, six-room apartment, bath; ideal location; janitor service; rent $80. Janitor, 87 Park Place, Orange.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartment from Jan. 1 to June 1, containing 4 bedrooms and 2 baths; also maid's room and bath; do not require silver or linens; rent must be reasonable. Address C. W. Avery Cottage, Woodmere, L. I.

VERY QUIET refined young gentleman desires private room and bath or small apartment with kitchenette at reasonable price, below 125th West. E 22 Times.

JAPANESE couple want 3 or 4 room housekeeping apartment, west side uptown. T. Utsunomiya, Japanese Navy Office, 1 Madison Av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED; STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN LETTER. MR. VERDIGUEL, 1,263 BROADWAY.

APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 West 72d St. Columbus 1278.
EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE WAITING.

REFINED couple, Christians, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 3-4 months; below 96th St.; $100-$125. A 705 Times Downtown.

PARLOR floor with kitchenette and large bedroom extra; located east side between 48th and 58th Sts. D 157 Times.

BY business woman, room, bath, January to May, not exceeding $75 monthly. Box 1002 Times, 2 Rector St.

FURNISHED apartment, Jan. 1, two rooms, kitchenette and bath; not over $75 per month. F 290 Times.

THREE or four rooms, furnished, housekeeping, $80-$90. Address 323 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—At once, five-room furnished apartment; give location and rental price. D 203 Times.

RESPONSIBLE single person, best reference, wants small apartment until April; not over $100. Particulars, E. A., 120 Times.

BACHELOR desires room and shower bath, below 86th St.; $80-$90 month. D 200 Times.

SEND details of your Fur. Apts. to rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 152 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

TWO bedrooms, kitchen or kitchenette, for 1-6 months; $150-$200. B 503 Times.

THREE Christian adults desire sublet apartment Winter; about $100. D 176 Times.

WILL pay $3,600 season, eight rooms, modern east side. 3357 Vanderbilt.

BOARDERS WANTED

45 cents a line.

East Side.

30TH (corner Lexington Av., 163)—Room with meals, $18 weekly up; good home cooking, hotel service, elevator, telephone, for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 34th)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

58TH (near 5th)—Splendid opportunity to enjoy real home for young man willing to share room with gentleman; references exchanged. T 590 Times.

73D ST., WEST—Charming, refined home; exceptional food and accommodations. Columbus 1631.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant large room, private bath; suitable 2 or 3; refined Jewish boarding house; table guests. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 143 WEST—Large, warm room; second floor; table board; homelike; references.

80TH, 143 WEST—Large, warm room; 2d floor; table board; homelike; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST—Large front room, private bath, steam, lots hot water, electric (private house), unusually good food; congenial surroundings; suitable one-two.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt) — Attractive, modern, steam heat; references; table guests.

85TH, 127 WEST—Young man, room mate for young Christian business man; large, sunny, homelike; $20 each, including board; room $11.

88TH, 336 WEST—Beautiful, large, sunny room; private bath; meals; telephone; references.

102D ST., 247 WEST—Large front room, adjoining bathroom, in high-class Jewish house. Riverside 6343.

103D, 239 WEST—Front parlor apartment, singles; continuous hot water; home cooking; 2 doors Broadway facing Marseilles Hotel.

107TH ST., 208 WEST (Apt. 5D)—Private Jewish family, refinement, rents beautiful rooms; couple; Hungarian cooking. Academy 1643.

120TH, 128 WEST—Double room, private bath; Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2128.

118TH, 151 WEST—Large rooms, private bath; first-class table; Jewish house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Attractive cosy rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board; $18. Payne.

WEST END AV., 449 (81st)—Unusual proposition; bachelors' club; excellent table; inexpensive; congenial.

EVELYN LODGE—Charming all-year residence, lovely location; 25 min. to Wall St.; cosily furnished; excellent chef and service; small tables; parlors, smoking room, comforts; weekly, $18 up, with meals; 75 guests; 12 years one management; booklet. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320 (Corner 104th St.)—Southern exposure every room; private bath and telephone; elevator; Hungarian chef; refined Hebrew social surroundings. Mrs. IDA MARKS.

RIVERSIDE, 222 (94th)—Beautiful room, private bath, single. Apt. 34, 9881 River.

VEGETARIAN TABLE—Private house in West 90s, co-operatively conducted, has vacancies. For conditions, address, giving phone number, D 210 Times.

WEST END AV., 752 (95th St.)—Comfortable front room, suitable two; also suite; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED

REFINED young business gentleman, Swiss, French, Protestant, desires room with board, in private family of young adults; good location; reasonable. D 189 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—West side, preferably vicinity Columbia University, by gentleman for mother and self, small light housekeeping apartment; January or before; responsible. C 425 Times.

WANTED—By refined widow, furnished apartment, five rooms, within two or three blocks St. Luke's Hospital, for three or four months; no children; must be reasonable. Engineer, St. Luke's Hospital.

WANTED—Five-room furnished apartment, west side, by 3 adults; special care given; for Jan., Feb., March; moderate rental; best of references. Box W. V., 284 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT, 3 or 4 rooms, kitchen, wanted by couple that will be permanent; year or longer; New York or nearby; house must be respectable; references exchanged; ready to occupy after Jan. 1. D 147 Times.

WANTED—Jan. 1, apartment, living room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette; family three adults; employed; good location; reasonable; references. A 920 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished apartment, sitting room, two bedrooms and bath; located east of 5th Av.; willing pay $100 monthly. W 11 Times.

FURNISHED apartment wanted in Park Av. section, Jan. 15 to May 15; five or six rooms; rent $400 to $500. F. A., Box 372, City Hall Station.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, real kitchenette, lease; 70th to 90th Sts., West; to receive attention answers must state full particulars, including rent. D 186 Times.

FAMILY requires possession of unfurnished apartment Jan. 15; must contain four bedrooms and two baths, also maid's room and bath; three years lease. B 1013 Times Annex.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; Jan. 1; $1,200 per year. Mrs. Owen, 19 West 31st St. Longacre 4830.

WANTED, six-room sunny apartment, West Bronx, Washington Heights, suitable for physician; bonus. Dr. Jacobs, 50 W. 129th.

FOUR or five rooms, west side, below 116th St.; lease and terms. Address B 532 Times.

TWO-ROOM apartment, kitchen, west side, Broadway, $50-$55. E 20 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants room, board, private family; Forest Hills, Kew Gardens or Flushing; state terms. C 409 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST—Large room, steam heat; gentlemen only.

24TH ST., 125 EAST—Large front living room and bedroom adjoining bath; handsomely furnished in elevator apartment; refined.

30TH (cor. Lexington Av., 163)—Exclusively for women; $11 weekly and up; room with use of bath, $14 weekly up; room with private bath, $18 weekly and up; cosy, sunny, comfortable. Hotel Rutledge.

60TH, 18 EAST—Rooms, adjoining bath, $40-$50 month; also room, bath.

52D, LEXINGTON AV., 593—Connecting rooms; subway; gentlemen only; references. Plaza 9360.

59TH ST., Lexington Av.—Private entrance; bath; conveniences. 3216 Plaza, 4 o'clock.

60TH, 118 EAST—Pleasant sunny room, heat, running water, electricity; gentleman.

68TH ST., 232 EAST—Desirable room, owner's house; reserved surroundings; gentlemen; references.

70'S, EAST—Sunny, artistic living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; private meals optional and unquestionable references. Y 2380 Times Annex.

85TH, 9 EAST—Back parlor, pantry, kitchenette, electric light, steam heat; business couple.

CONGENIAL Jewish family will rent room to refined young business man. Stuyvesant 0572.

FOX ST., 985—Large, airy room for business couple or young lady; ground floor. Newman, Simpson St. Station.

LEXINGTON AV., 601—Beautiful large room; all conveniences; homelike; 1 or 2 gentlemen; running water; reasonable; private house.

REFINED young woman (Jewish) will share modern apartment, facing Bronx Park; business woman; $10 weekly; reference. E 21 Times.

West Side.

12TH, 26 WEST—Two large rooms, bath; suitable 3 men. Watkins 3374.

20TH, 424 WEST (Chelsea Sq.)—Modern room, all improvements. Huberer.

40TH ST., 66 WEST—Large room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; references.

43D, 107-109 WEST—Bachelor apartments, double and all single rooms, with or without bath; modern; electric light; telephone. Durand.

47TH, 106 WEST (Raleigh Hall)—A residence for men; attractively furnished rooms, with and without baths or showers; writing, smoking, lounge, billiard rooms.

49TH WEST (Near 5th Av.)—A comfortably furnished front room, with connecting bath, for a gentleman. Bryant 62.

50'S WEST—Attractive room in apartment hotel, reasonable, one or two business women. Apply Tea Room, 149 West 57th St.

58TH, 83 WEST—Beautifully and artistically furnished apartment of three rooms, bath and real kitchen, complete in every detail, linen, silver, private telephone; short or long lease. Schuyler 9210. Beatsis.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS woman desires home in small family; quiet, comfortable room; good table; convenient Carnegie Hall, not above 116th St.; state full particulars; adequate compensation for desirable home. L 660 Times Downtown.

AN old lady seeks comfortable homelike room and board on West Side with kindly people. E 24 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board with homelike surroundings in private family; no further up than 54th St. Write P. A., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

BY middle-aged Christian widow, board in elevator apartment. C 377 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, with weakened mentality, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanatorium; large, modern house, spacious grounds, automobile, wheel chairs, attentive nurses, experienced physician.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

IF there is a business man tired of hotels and boarding houses who would appreciate charming home a little way into Westchester, with good things to eat, and who can afford to pay what these things cost nowadays, he might apply for further details to Y 2372 Times Annex.

EVELYN LODGE—Charming all-year residence, lovely location; 25 min. to Wall St.; cosily furnished; excellent chef and service; small tables; parlors, smoking room, comforts; weekly, $18 up, with meals; 75 guests; 12 years one management. Folder 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM, Yonkers, N. Y.—Psycho-therapeutic treatment for mental, nervous, functional disorders and addictions; also receive patients needing care, with or without treatment; booklet upon request. Telephone 5321 Yonkers.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—45 minutes to Grand Central Station; open all year round, with every convenience; special rates for Winter commuters, also holidays and weekenders. Phone White Plains 1165.

CHESTER HILL—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; private American family owning attractive home; limited number guests; adults only; refined, high class. 190 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2577.

THE PEPPERDAY.
Main St. and Echo Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.; superior family hotel, open year round; steam heated; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal. Phone New Rochelle 2064.

GREENWICH INN LODGE (Sound Beach, Conn.)—Sunny steam heated rooms, with or without baths; excellent menu; 50 minutes from New York; golf, saddle horses, fishing; reasonable rates.

TWO beautiful Adirondack camps, fine lake, completely furnished (suitable Summer schools); accommodate 100; $14,500 and $15,000; photographs, particulars. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

PRIVATE SANATORIUM and nursing home for paralytic, neurological, semi-invalid, acute and chronic cases. Dumphy & McLean, 14 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Yonkers 1719.

COUNTRY HOME for mentally deficient children with experienced teacher; cheerful, harmonious companionship. A 900 Times Downtown.

INVALIDS or aged people will receive the best care in private home of country naturopathic physician. Address J. Vokalek, R. F. D., 29 Stamford, Conn.

ADIRONDACK CAMP; 900 feet water frontage; 6 rooms, furnished; close station; $2,850; photographs. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

LADY, beautiful country home, refined surroundings, will give mother's care one or two children. Y 2367 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

59TH, 220 WEST (Central Park South)—Attractive single room, lavatory; $14; gentleman; charming private apartment, overlooking park.

60'S, Central Park West—In beautiful apartment overlooking park, lady offers exquisitely furnished room to lady who would appreciate home comforts; no other roomers. 2865 Columbus.

63D, 15 WEST—Two pleasant connecting rooms; running water, electricity, phone. Searell.

64TH, 10 WEST—Two superb connecting rooms, steam heat, twin beds. Walsh.

68TH, 14 WEST—Two rooms, bath; maid service, elevator; large, light room.

68TH, 16 WEST—Large room, suitable for two; also small room. Superintendent.

69TH, 14 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, 1 FLIGHT; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; REASONABLE.

69TH ST., 63 WEST—Pleasant, comfortable room, with running water, adjoining bath; references.

69TH, 112 WEST—Medium sized room, well kept home; telephone, electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 11 WEST—Well furnished, private baths; electricity.

70TH, 135 WEST—Select accommodations; second floor, front, two rooms, bath; other rooms, bath; single, lavatory; electricity; cleanliness.

70TH, 59 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $18.

70TH, 200 WEST (Broadway)—Cheerful, running water; homelike; modern; reasonable. Apt. 10.

70TH, 216 WEST—Large, well furnished room, electricity, newly decorated, refined home.

70TH, 345 WEST—Single room, all conveniences; references. Apt. 3D.

71ST, 68 WEST—Spotlessly clean, new furniture, double suite, single beautifully furnished.

71ST, 232 WEST—Nice large double room, running water; reference.

73D, WEST—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM, $10; LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 658.

72D, 263 WEST—Attractive single room for gentleman; $12; references.

73D, 242 WEST—Medium size room, suitable for two gentlemen; references.

73D, 164 WEST—Sunny, well-furnished room; twin beds; desirable single room.

78D, 106 WEST—Very comfortably furnished rooms, bath, telephone; $14, $20.

74TH, 159 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE COMPLETE, HOUSEKEEPING; REASONABLE.

74TH, 108 WEST—High class, beautiful apartment, two large rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchenette; electricity; reference.

74TH, 45 WEST—EXCEPTIONAL DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $20 TO $50.

74TH, 5 WEST—Large front room, beautifully furnished; all modern conveniences; clean.

74TH, 132 WEST—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; gentleman only; reference. R. Kaff.

74TH, 25 WEST—Elegantly furnished single and large rooms, private baths. Wheeler.

74TH, 3 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 241 WEST—Large, small, single rooms, electricity, running water; gentlemen.

76TH, 56 WEST—Two large rooms, 2d floor, private residence. Schuyler 10175.

77TH (Near Riverside Drive)—Large, newly furnished room, high class apartment; no other roomers; $80 monthly for one or two gentlemen. Call or phone Schuyler 1980, Apt. 1D.

77TH ST., 12 WEST.
Cosy single room, steam heat and running water; $10 per week.

77TH, 112 WEST—Large room, twin beds; electricity, telephone; $16.

78TH ST., 120 WEST—Beautiful, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; also front parlor; $10.

79TH, 131 WEST—Large handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

79TH, 177 WEST—Sunny front suite, young couple's apartment; breakfast privilege. Schultz.

79TH (411 West End Av.)—Attractive room, electricity, $15; gentleman. 8 West.

80TH, 132 WEST—Large rooms, with, without bath; electricity; business people; references.

81ST ST., 131 WEST—Two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette; private house; references.

82D ST., 20 WEST—Luxurious second floor, en suite or singly; every convenience, comfort; moderate rate to gentlemen appreciating ideal home with owner; highest references.

82D, 24 WEST—Attractive, double room; private bath, electricity; refined home; gentlemen.

83D, 65 WEST—Well-heated front room, separate entrance; electricity; bath, phone, everything brand new; cleanliness, single, double.

85TH ST WEST (Near Drive) — Double, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; gentlemen; references. Schuyler 5771, Ext. 9.

85TH ST., WEST—Elegantly furnished bedroom, separate parlor; all conveniences; $80 month; private family; stairs; references. Schuyler 6831.

Send copies, not originals, of recommendations, in response to Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times, and thus avoid the danger of losing the originals.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH ST., 349 WEST—Comfortable room, private apartment; electricity; lavatory; gentlemen. Schuyler 4898.

86TH, 139 WEST—Beautifully furnished double and single rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; subway and elevated location.

86TH, 329 WEST—Large, front room, kitchen privilege; $75 month. Schuyler 6982.

86TH, 276 WEST—Front room, adjoining bath.

86TH, 172 WEST—Beautiful room with bath; also medium room and skylight.

87TH (Riverside Drive)—Handsome room, teacher's apartment; congenial young woman. Schuyler 3032.

87TH, 342 WEST—Large room, private bath; kitchen privilege; medium room, $10. C 72 Times.

87TH, 139 WEST—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity, phone.

91ST, 50 WEST—Large, sunny room, with alcove; southern exposure; adjoins bath.

91ST, 11 WEST—Large steam-heated room, running water, elevator. 6E.

92D, 7 WEST—Large, light, well furnished, front room, steam heated, electricity, elevator, telephone; private family; $15. Valpey.

92D, 55 WEST—High class newly decorated, telephone, electricity, running water; gentlemen.

92D, 214 WEST—Large attractive room, adjoining bath; private home. Apt. 2 D.

93D, 258 WEST—Rooms, private bath; richly appointed residence; Christian family; references.

93D (overlooking Central Park)—Large room, housekeeping optional; elevator; reference. Room 6908.

93D, 232 WEST—Beautiful, large room, private bath, kitchen privilege; business people.

93D, 250 WEST—Attractive, well heated front room; elevator. Apt. 2 west.

93D, 120 WEST—Large front, well furnished room, with bath, electric light, telephone.

93D, 263 WEST—Large sunny room, bath adjoining; conveniences; also small room.

94TH ST., 321 WEST—Furnished rooms with kitchen; no linen. Apply Supt.

95TH ST., WEST (Near Subway)—Rooms, board; private family; gentlemen. Riverside 6180. Frasier.

95TH, 36 WEST—Attractive, large, small, warm rooms; near baths; homelike; moderate.

95TH, 336 WEST (Apt. 31)—Desirable, clean, warm room, adjoining bath.

96TH, 231 WEST—Desirable room with running water; private family, adults; gentleman only. Apt. 4A.

96TH, 10 WEST—Richly furnished double front room, near park; select people.

96TH, 34 WEST—Bright, comfortable room, in private residence; electricity, hot water.

97TH, 300 WEST—Furnished rooms, modern house, exclusive; references required. 3892 Riverside.

100TH, 243 WEST—Two-room suite, private bath; suitable two or three.

102D ST., WEST—Comfortable room, southern exposure, running water, bath, electricity; private family; gentleman; reference. Phone 3010 Riverside. Subway 103d St., Broadway.

102D, 19 WEST—Business girl, sunny, outside room, steam heat, piano, phone; $7.50; kitchen privileges; references exchanged. Bailey.

102D, 247 WEST—Furnished rooms, with and without private bath; all improvements. Riverside 6343.

102D, 235 WEST—Pleasing, homelike, large bedroom, bath; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Allen.

102D, 316 WEST (Riverside)—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electricity; bachelors, couples.

103D, 244 WEST, Between Broadway-West End (Subway Station at Corner)—Handsome room, private bath; smaller room, top floor, adjoining bath; quiet, refined home.

103D, 302 WEST—Large modern front room with dressing room; electricity.

104TH, 245 WEST—Light, airy room, steam, electricity, private lavatory; private family; references exchanged; gentlemen only. Ransford.

106TH ST., 238 WEST—Large light room, bath adjoining; conveniences; lady; $12. Hiller, Apt. 43.

107TH ST., 210 WEST (Apt. 45)—Newly furnished large room, suitable for two gentlemen, or man and wife; board optional; Jewish-American family. Mrs. Goldstein.

108TH, 3 WEST (Central Park)—Unusual light, clean, comfortable room, elevator apartment, electricity; L, bus; very reasonable to permanent party; congenial surroundings. Hodge.

108TH, 301 WEST (Broadway)—Unusual opportunity; high-class front room, bath. Dickson.

109TH, 229 WEST—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; gentlemen or business couple; kitchen privileges. Apt. 32.

111TH ST., 500 WEST—Beautiful room in private family; business woman; references. Call Sunday, Apt. 1D.

111TH, 611 WEST—Beautiful room, facing river; gentleman. Ask at elevator.

112TH, 542 WEST, 6C—A room for gentleman, first class; references.

113TH (Between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Beautiful, large, double front room; 2 gentlemen or business couple. Cathedral 6159.

112TH ST., 200 WEST—Two connecting front rooms; all modern improvements; suitable for two. Apt. 2 B.

114TH, 609 WEST—Light, handsomely furnished room; exclusive elevator apartment; near 116th subway station; business gentleman only; references required. Phone Madeira, 7814 Morningside.

114TH, 611 WEST (Apt. 2)—Two pleasant rooms, one having private bath; private family; references; reasonable rates.

114TH, 528 WEST—Well furnished, large, outside sunny room; references. Cathedral 7812.

115TH ST., 610 WEST—Room, $10; student, business woman. Apartment 63A.

116TH, 404 WEST—Single room, private family, high-class apartment house. Crain.

118TH, 210 WEST—HOTEL CECIL. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 414 WEST (Apt. 51)—Two choice front rooms, $12-$10; business people; references.

121ST, 523 WEST—Single and double rooms, southern exposure; ladies. Apt. 43.

122D, 303 WEST—Comfortably furnished, large, airy room, adjoining bath, in well-heated modern apartment; private family; convenient to 6th Av. "L" express station; business gentleman; $10; no other roomers. Phone 7620 Morningside, Apt. 24.

122D ST., 515 WEST—Front suite of two rooms; southern exposure; very desirable; ladies; references.

122D, 521 WEST (Apt. 51)—Light, neatly furnished room; price $7.

124TH, 541 WEST—American family; elevator; Broadway subway; gentlemen; $6. Apartment 21.

124TH, 557 WEST (Broadway)—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; kitchen, piano, elevator, telephone; $9, $20. Apt. 44.

124TH, 31 WEST—Light, sunny room, private family. Apt. 5E. Harlem 5024.

129TH, 408 WEST (Apt. 24)—Opportunity lady to share or rent room, small apartment, with business lady; reasonable.

136TH, 536 WEST—Beautiful large light room; gentlemen; couple; references. Apt. 32.

136TH ST., 530 WEST, (Apartment 43)—Attractive, clean, well heated; suitable one, two.

139TH, 607 WEST—Nicely furnished front room for young business girl; $7; references. Apt. 3B.

143D ST., 516 WEST (Apt. 10)—Parlor and bedroom for couple or two by small Jewish family; all improvements; use of piano; kitchen privilege.

146TH, 604 WEST—Bedroom, sitting room, use kitchen; bath; block Broadway subway; refined surroundings; conveniences; references; adults. Apartment 5.

149TH, 591 WEST (Broadway)—Three all light, warm, furnished rooms, living, bedroom, private kitchen; $75. Lewis.

168TH ST., 601 WEST, Apt. 21—Front room, adjoining bath, private family, Japanese men preferred; $10 weekly.

177TH (Overlooking Hudson)—Large, attractive private lavatory; exceptional home. Wadsworth 9512, Monday.

179TH, 620 WEST—Large, double front room, newly furnished; private house; suitable for two; gentlemen only.

181ST ST., near Drive—Charming room, adjoining bath; $12.50; gentleman. Wadsworth 2728-J.

181ST, 867 WEST (Apt. 2 E)—Clean, attractive room, adjoining bathroom; modern; $7.

185TH, 563 WEST—Beautiful furnished room, modern private house, suitable for couple; references. Telephone Wadsworth 3125.

185TH, 601 WEST—Nicely furnished room, congenial couple; $7; references exchanged. Crocker.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

AUDUBON AV., 220 (Corner 176th St.)—Refined Hebrew family; single or double outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone, bath; sunshine; real home. Hertz, Apt. 51.

BROADWAY, 2,469 (91st St.)—Two adjoining, sunny, luxuriously furnished front rooms, suitable for couple or two gentlemen, in modern elevator apartment; 7th floor; kitchen privilege; $35 weekly. Apt. 43.

BROADWAY, 3,800 (158th), Apt. 51—Large front room, southern exposure; all conveniences.

BUSINESS GIRL—Neatly furnished warm room, next to bath, elevator apartment; telephone, electricity, use of piano; family of two; near West 181st subway; $8 weekly. C 72 Times.

BUSINESS girl has high-class room and bath in apartment hotel; will share with other girl; $45 month. B 513 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, Apt. 24—Attractive room, facing park; business woman; reasonable.

DOUBLE room, running water; gentleman; private family; meals if desired. Riverside 5160.

FOR RENT to young woman, comfortable room, separate entrance, privilege of kitchenette, on West 12th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. C 107 Times.

GENTLEMAN seeking exclusive, scrupulous, well appointed, large front room, Colonial furniture, choice bath; private entrance; 3 adults; block Broadway subway. Telephone Cathedral 6231.

HOTEL ABERDEEN—Rooms with private bath; telephone in rooms; modern hotel service; fireproof; $17.50 weekly, permanent. 32d St., bet. 5th Av. and Bwya. Penn. 1600.

IRVING PLACE (near 15th St.)—Bachelor apartments, 1-3 rooms, all outside, just completed; modern, parquet floors, bath and shower; handsomely furnished; maid service; reasonable rentals. Apply at premises, 1 Irving Place, or telephone Fitzroy 2834.

LADY will share large, high-class, furnished room with business woman; references exchanged. B. B. 190 Times Harlem.

LARGE, front room 2 blocks from 96th St. subway, to business woman for $15 per week or $55 per month; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 8814.

MANHATTAN AV., 372—Two front rooms, electricity, phone, steam, housekeeping privileges. Ferguson.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 58 (120th)—Two front rooms, kitchenette; phone; business adults. Ridler.

NICE, bright, furnished room for lady. On 11th St.; references. D 117 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230 (corner 95th)—Attractively furnished, comfortable outside room, shower bath; gentleman. Apt. 31. Telephone 9480 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, corner 135th St.—Handsomely furnished large room and bath; $15 week, $60 month. Apartment 1. Private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222 (94th)—Facing Hudson, large, smaller, private bath; together, separate; private family. Apartment 73. Riverside 9043.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Beautiful room, dressing room; modern bath; kitchenette privilege.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Beautiful, warm, outside room; $9; running water. Apt. 5D.

SMALL private family, having house, will rent room; references. Tel. Morningside 7335.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 48 (152d)—Private family has large, attractive front room, elevator apartment; easily accessible; elevator, subway, car; references; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., (79th St.)—Suite, 2 rooms, Knabe grand piano in private home to gentlemen. Schuyler 5281.

WEST END AV., 854 (Near 102d St.)—Beautiful, large rooms; also parlor floor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

ONE to three large unfurnished rooms to let; bath and kitchen privileges; refined couple or business woman. Phone Lenox 9566.

HOE AV., 1,525, BRONX—Beautiful front room for single or couple, reasonable. Kleinberg.

ROOMS WANTED

Furnished.

BY a middle-aged business man of quiet habits, receiving no visitors, large room and bath in private house—no apartment, boarding or rooming house—where he will be the single paying guest or, at most, one of two; small personal services to be furnished, including breakfast in room at 7 o'clock; permanent arrangements sought; proposed tenant has home in the country, at which he spends much of his time, including weekends except through the severest Winter months; any desired references, financial, personal, social; this advertisement is planned to reach a small family with house room and service beyond their present needs and who, very probably, before this have never admitted a permanent guest. A 697 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, French teacher, graduate Paris University, widely traveled Europe, Orient, cheerful disposition, will exchange instruction in French for living room with refined family; kitchen privileges. D 153 Times.

BUSINESS woman desires furnished room, with kitchenette privileges, with couple or business woman; location, Amsterdam-Riverside Drive, 70th-100th Sts. S 559 Times.

REFINED business woman, congenial, highest references, permanent, desires light room, running water, near Broadway, 72d or 96th St. Columbus 6700, Apt. 815.

AMERICAN business man desires a room in a private home; refinement and home comforts more important than luxurious surroundings. C 417 Times.

BY bachelor out of town week-ends; surroundings convenient, wholesome; preferably small, refined family; particulars. D 127 Times.

WOMAN writer wants light, warm, comfortable room, preferably with bath, $30 to $45 monthly, anywhere below 50th St. Y 2321 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN engaged in literary work desires furnished room within reasonable walking distance of Public Library. D 154 Times.

BUSINESS young man, Oriental, desires room, central location, modern conveniences; $10 weekly; references given. B 1028 Times Annex.

BUSINESS couple desire furnished or unfurnished room, private family, below 42d St., about Jan. 1; references exchanged; $50. C 383 Times.

JAPANESE YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; PERMANENT. WRITE TO T., KUHARA TRADING CO., 471 4TH AV.

WANTED, two rooms and bath, near subway, desirable location; state price, phone number. D 159 Times.

GENTLEMAN requires housekeeping privileges room; must be immaculately clean. C 98 Times.

WARM, good-sized, clean room, within half hour downtown, preferably upper Broadway; $4 weekly; gentleman. D 194 Times.

TWO young men wish room with piano and use of phone, preferably ground floor; $15. C 423 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE desire room, private family; west side, 72d to 168th St.; state terms. O 275 Times.

COLUMBIA student to share with congenial student; consider board. E 39 Times.

STUDENT desires room, moderate price; state terms. Box 64, City Hall Station.

Unfurnished.

ROOM, suitable two, with private bath preferred, furnished or unfurnished, about Jan. 1.; references; reasonable. C 884 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants unfurnished room below 42d St.; bath privileges. K 299 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young lady; five years' experience, double entry, knowledge stenography, typewriting, general office routine; neat; experienced; $25. F. M., 75 Aldert St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE, 10 years' mercantile experience, capable, conscientious, desires position; excellent references. Miss Marks, 6 West 107th St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, knowledge stenography; experienced double entry books, controlling accounts, trial balance; competent; salary, $25. A 926 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, several years' practical experience, capable taking complete charge books, financial statements; reasonable. A 940 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, auditor, profit and loss statements, experienced in office management; 12 years' experience; willing to leave town. B 446 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; salary $20. M. L. Frankel, 1,676 Garfield St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; order clerk. Esther Schwartz, 545 West 160th St., city. Wadsworth 6221.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, experienced; executive, correspondent; $30. L 662 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography; 4 years' experience; take full charge of office. N 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exceptional ability; twelve years' advertising experience; conscientious. Telephone Bushwick 1817.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, college graduate; financial statements, typewriting; $30. A 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; write up books, daily or weekly; trial balances; reasonable. V 740 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT—Young lady, expert bookkeeper and accountant; five years' experience in independent control of business details; thorough knowledge of income tax reports; highest references. Miss Sallie Frank, 212 Eckford St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 3209.

BOOKKEEPER, three years' practical experience, cost and general accounting, stenography, &c., capable of taking full charge. Pace & Pace student, age 22; salary $30; at present employed, desires to change. B 514 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert double entry; executive ability; years of experience modern methods; controlling accounts, trial balances; typist; no stenographer; best references. B 1027 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, double entry, trial balance; take full charge office; $20. C 410 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent; 8 years' experience; capable of taking entire charge. A 937 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LADY going to Kansas, open for any business transaction. C 378 Times.

CHAMBERMAID—Desire place for my excellent maid. Mrs. Mitchell, Plaza 6426.

COMPANION to lady; young woman, refined, educated Christian; ready Jan. 1; would travel; excellent city physician's reference. Phone Monday, 10 to 1, Academy 2013. Superintend home.

COMPANION, Swedish, masseuse (No. 15602), cheerful, adaptable, excellent sewer, position as companion to lady needing massage and loving care; highest credentials; $125. C 385 Times.

COMPANION to elderly woman, by one who has filled similar position for woman of note; good disposition, companionable; best references. B 438 Times.

COMPANION — Young woman, cultivated, cheerful, as companion to refined lady. Y 2256 Times Annex.

COMPANION, SEAMSTRESS, to lady going South; moderate salary. Grey, 241 West 72d St.

COOK—Lady, leaving for California, desires to place excellent, refined woman as cook; Swedish; seen mornings. 530 West End Av., corner 86th, 11th floor.

COOK, excellent, wishes position, family dinners, parties. Box 27, Emerson, N. J.

COPY WRITER, college woman, excellent experience, now employed in one of New York's largest department stores, desires an opening with a national advertising concern in or near New York. Box 742, 269 Cable Building.

DRESSMAKER—Expert interior decorator, draperies, curtains, cushions, recovering furniture; $6 daily; city, country. Write Harriett, 207 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER—Expert, out; street, evening gowns, remodeling, perfection of fit and style guaranteed; $8 daily. E 46 Times.

DRESSMAKER solicits engagements out in families; good reference; $5 day. Mme. Dusold, 109 West 106th St.

DRESSMAKING—Gowns made on short notice; reasonable. 90 Convent Av. Morningside 4246.

DRESSMAKER—French; excellent fitter; new, remodeling; $5.50 day. Godard, 259 West 112th.

DRESSMAKER and tailoress; first-class work only; home, out. Phone 7638 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, expert; out by day; $12. Morningside 9158.

FILE CLERK, experienced, accurate; $20 weekly. C 104 Times.

GIRL—Light colored, American, wants job cleaning bachelor apartment, or maid in studio or dentist's office. Thomasina Goodwin, 142 West 143d St. Apt. 19.

GOVERNESS, French, resident, visiting; middle aged, cheerful; English, German, music, needlework, physical care; references. L. 745 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS, nursery or child, one-seven years; refined, agreeable disposition; references. B 436 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting or resident; French, music, physical care. B 508 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady wishes place expert housekeeper; refined, settled American; good home main consideration; can manage home or do work small family. Tel. Coney Island 3446.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing, or similar position of trust, desired by experienced, efficient, well-educated lady of English birth, (with girl of 8.) E., 3,525 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER — Refined middle - aged woman desires light work in small, quiet family. C 92 Times.

LAUNDRESS wants hamper work or by dozen; take home. Jones, 6323 Morningside.

LAUNDRESS—First-class; laundry to take home. Carroll, 47 West 99th St.

NURSE—Instructress' or supervisor's position in hospital desired Jan. 1st. Assistant Superintendent, 395 Central Park West. Riverside 8000.

NURSE, graduate, wishes to go South with a patient or elderly person; references. Nurse, 184 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

NURSE, practical, and light housekeeper for genteel family adults for Winter; excellent references; $25-$30. E 1221 Times Bronx.

NURSE, graduate, R. N., typist and knowledge of stenography, desires position in doctor's office. B 1026 Times Harlem.

NURSE, registered graduate, desires position as welfare nurse for female employes of factory. Lucas, 430 East 19th.

NURSE, graduate, as companion to lady or child. A 1078 Times Harlem.

REFINED graduate nurse, having business in California, accompany invalid or lady traveling with children, for payment of railroad fare; excellent reference. R. B., 101 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, PACKARD GRADUATE, EDUCATED, COMPETENT, DEPENDABLE; $25. B 439 TIMES.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, English-American, 20, high school graduate, knowledge Spanish, thoroughly competent, desires position. L 657 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, experienced, capable stenographer; college education; understands copy writing, advertising; $25. Apt. 63, 165 West 83d St., city.

SECRETARY, stenographer, competent, desires responsible position; highest credentials; nine years' experience. D 111 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Ten years' experience assisting executives; references. Black, 254 West 98th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, English, highly efficient; medical work specialized. B 437 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, refined; highest credentials; $25. C 405 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY, college graduate, capable, intelligent, tactful; best references. B 527 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, energetic, reliable, painstaking, trustworthy, seven years' insurance, brokerage, real estate, engineering experience; good detail worker; unquestionable references; $25. L 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — American Christian young lady; 7 years' commercial stenographic experience; high, business school education; intelligent, reliable; retentive memory; $27. L 677 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English; experienced, reliable, conscientious, wishes permanent position; best references from abroad and here. C 374 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, English, French; translator French, German, Russian; expert typist. Miss Howden, 623 West 142d St. Telephone Audubon 6334.

STENOGRAPHER seeks clientele; own office; reasonable rates; will call for work. Steno, 5 Columbus Circle, Room 209. Columbus 5739.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, six years' experience; high school graduate; competent, conscientious; $25. L 667 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, high school graduate, year's experience, desires position, preferably where knowledge French can be utilized. C 392 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced public stenographer, secretary and correspondent desires responsible position immediately. Address Mrs. Jennie A. Hutton, 363 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, high school graduate; one year's experience. A 1062 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; beginner; six months' experience; $12. A 923 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Two year's experience; knowledge bookkeeping; reference; $18-$20. E 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant, accurate, ambitious, competent, experienced; $20. C 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, competent; $20. Miss E. Spurman, 3,590 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 18, six months' experience, high school education; $16; references. B. Milch, 49 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; reliable. B. Maas, 538 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 7 years experience; $30. Miss S., 293 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, with ability and initiative; experienced. Room 501, 315 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, literary, commercial; good speller, accurate; temporary acceptable. C 408 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner; bright, accurate; $15. Wadsworth 6270, Apt. 54. 473 West 158th St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; capable; neat appearance; salary $25. L 685 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, owning typewriter, desires home work; expert. Phone Wadsworth 9683, Apt. 306.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert; splendid business training; good education; $27. A 935 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; competent and experienced. Miss T., 263 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, 5 years' experience; references; $25. A 903 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires home work or work in evenings; references. D 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; excellent references. K 202 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, one year's experience; salary $20. B 1025 Times Harlem.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 4 years' experience, typist; permanent position. A 880 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING done at reasonable rates; neat, accurate work guaranteed. A 932 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, ledger, payroll clerk, correspondence, switchboard, capable responsibility; excellent references; ambitious. Box 202, 1,152 Mytle Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, translator-correspondent, English, Spanish, Italian; part time. A 694 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, middle-aged, teacher of stenography, with knowledge of bookkeeping and many years of banking experience, desires position as private secretary to official or to take charge of entire office; speaks, reads and writes English, Spanish and German; very good penmanship; A1 references. A 687 Times Downtown.

WOMAN—Middle aged; experienced cook and housekeeper business people's apartment; good room and board; no washing; wages reasonable. Write M. W., 178 2d St.

WOMAN, refined, with son 13, desires position as mother's helper or nurse; best references. Phone Far Rockaway 264, Sunday, Monday, 10-3.

WOMAN, German, wishes to go to California as lady's nurse, maid; doctor's references. Nurse, 196 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, French, wants afternoon housework; good references; no Sunday; sleep home. Marie Calame, 411 West 45th St.

WOMAN, refined, wants chamberwork; no waiting on table; congenial home; small salary. C 97 Times.

YOUNG LADY, five years' experience large manufacturing and export house, wishes position as stenographer and bookkeeper's assistant; efficient; competent; $30. A 933 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, high school graduate, typist, as assistant in doctor's office mornings, evenings; willing. E 16 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishs position evenings, stenographic or sales. B 1030 Times Harlem.

YOUNG SWISS LADY, fine education, desires position as governess, teach music, French, Italian, German. Apply Miss V. B. W., 222 Mohawk Av., Scotia, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, assistants furnished, beginners and experienced; no charge to employer. Raphael Agency, 140 West 42d St. Bryant 3597.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency—First-class servants. 2,280 Broadway, cor. 82d St.

GET QUALITY HELP—Reliable, competent colored servants. Audubon 2798. Selley's Agency.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6016.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE.

Office manager, auditor, cost accountant, public accounting experience, expert organizer, systematizer, constructive calibre of mind, 25 years' experience, open permanent engagement in executive capacity with manufacturing or commercial corporation; salary $4,000; available proper notice. Jersey Commuter, 642 West 30th St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, seniors, capable of taking full charge of audits and examinations and preparing reports thereon; only those having had at least five years' experience with other large firms of public accountants need apply. Call upon Townsend, Dix & Pogson, 280 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Grisewood.

ACCOUNTANT—A. A. A. An experienced senior desires position with public accountants or corporation; American, age 40; ten years with well-known accountants; excellent reference; available immediately. N 800 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, senior, college graduate, competent, efficient, 8 years experience certified public accountants; capable handling all audits, investigations, render own reports; best references; available at once. A 917 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—25; senior; several years' public accounting and business experience, thoroughly acquainted with Federal and State income tax laws, college graduate; capable executive; unquestionable references; salary $2,800. C 110 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, cost, constructive, production control, surveys; 25 years' varied experience; 3 years in Government service on special cost investigation; permanent connection desired as department head. A 918 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, certified public accountant, member of American Institute of Accountants, at present with prominent firm of accountants, is open for desirable position; A1 credentials; salary $5,000. D 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Executive, many years' experience with public accountants and large corporations; capable managing large force; exceptional references; position must be permanent. D 165 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, thoroughly qualified assume full charge audits, install systems, prepare financial statements and reports, open for immediate connection. N 799 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT with certified public accounting experience, college graduate, thoroughly competent conduct audits, &c., seeks connection with certified accountant; reasonable salary. Seiden, 119 East 101st.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, audited, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, 24, wishes position with C. P. A. firm; conscientious worker; salary secondary. L 654 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS (Certified)—Audits, systems, tax consultants, economists; moderate charges. Wilcox, Inc., 1,604 B'way. Bryant 8825. Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT, Pace graduate, 25, income tax experience, ten years' bookkeeper, willing to travel, salary no object, desires C. P. A. connection. C 406 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, American (35), varied public experience; available immediately; supervision, balance sheets, tax returns. A 704 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; tax expert; 30 years, single, Christian; 10 years' experience; $5,000 minimum salary. A 695 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; full charge audits, statements, reports, income tax, thoroughly competent and qualified auditor. D 166 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books audited, closed, systematized, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers. F. Parrett, Room 901A, 29 Broadway. Telephone 1983 Whitehall.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. (N. Y.), several years' practice, seeks connections with practicing public accountant; have partnership in view. A 934 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT (26,) experienced, certified (Hampshire); situation wanted certified firm doing high-grade, conscientious, thorough work. V 283 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 22, six months' accounting experience; Pace student, desires connection with accounting firm. A 894 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires connection, certified firm; tax knowledge. L 668 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, desires connection certified accountants; available immediately. N 206 Times.

ACCOUNTANT (certified), tax specialist; books opened, closed, audited; very reasonable. Franklin 2644.

ACCOUNTANT student, experienced junior, desires connection with accountant. E 42 Times.

ACCOUNTANCY student, typist, stenographer, seven years' general office experience. C 414 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 24, semi-senior, available Jan. 10, desires connection with certified firm. N 205 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires connection with certified accountant. A 680 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER.

JUST SEVERED HIS CONNECTION WITH ONE OF NEW YORK CITY'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES, IS OPEN FOR PROPOSITION. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME RETAILER, AGENCY OR MANUFACTURER TO SECURE A HIGH-CALIBRED MAN WITH MODERN IDEAS.

ADDRESS BOX 750, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES, PLEASE NOTICE!

I have the ability, the personality, the character, to make good in advertising.

I can compose dandy letters, and can therefore handle your correspondence. Incidentally, I am an efficient secretary-stenographer myself.

I am at present in the advertising field, attending college evenings.

If there's an EXCEPTIONAL opening in your organization for an exceptional young man, write me.

C 430 Times.

A PRACTICAL ADVERTISING-SALES PLAN AND DEALER SERVICE MAN

NOW producing for 5 concerns, desires to CONCENTRATE on sales promotion work for ONE firm—

Has definite, NEW TACTICS to deliver Textile, Clothing, Drug Manufacturers, or Chain Stores, created and TESTED to meet the NEW conditions.

A red-blooded, active, alert American with 15 years' substantial practical experience behind him, now employed; age 34; married; open Jan. 10th.

S 724 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING IDEA MAN, AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ANALYZING MERCHANDISING PROBLEMS; PROLIFIC PLANNING, EFFECTIVE LAYOUTS, WRITING FORCEFUL COPY FOR NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND DIRECT BY MAIL ADV. LITERATURE. K 250 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,

at present advertising and sales manager for large retail and mail order firm, would make change; experience newspaper and national copy, catalogs, circulars, follow-up campaigns; moderate salary. A 708 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.

My experience: I have edited a house organ, written trade paper copy, circulars and folders and made layouts for all of above; familiar with engraving, printing, &c.; high school graduate. A 929 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of large credit chain stores organization is open for position in similar capacity; full knowledge of newspaper and direct mail advertising, purchasing of printing, planning sales campaign, &c. C 400 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, young, college trained, capable copy writer, both general and mail order; expert stenographer, secretary, correspondent; knows cuts, layouts. E 19 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER and capable sales promotion man, builds booklets, catalogs, desires suitable connection; salary reasonable. P 398 Times.

ARTIST—Exceptional figure draftsman, some commercial experience, desires position offering good opportunity. D 168 Times.

ART DIRECTOR, idea man, visualizer, wishes to connect with advertising agency. C 103 Times.

ASSISTANT to sales manager or advertising manager; young man, 28, Christian, married, tactful, able correspondent, sales and advertising agency experience, seeks connection with a going concern which has real opportunity to offer; not a novice at this work; salary secondary to opportunity. W 21 Times.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MAN, 27, married, correspondent, general office routine, knowledge accounting; seven years' experience. C 415 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general office assistant, filing; experienced; conscientious; $18. C 89 Times.

ATTORNEY, New Jersey; 7 years' experience in general practice, highest references desires place in New York law firm to handle New Jersey work, or position with business or financial corporation where services can be utilized; expectations as to income moderate until value is proven. A 685 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY (N. Y., N. J.), bachelor, collegian, 48, who retired from general practice to manage substantial properties, now open for similar managerial or secretarial post; unexceptionable references. A 700 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FOREMAN, 25 years' experience; best references. C 382 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, cost and production clerk; 5 years' mercantile, steamship, brokerage experience; highly educated, efficient; take complete charge of office; render trial balances, financial statements; good penman; conscientious, willing; $30. O 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 37, MARRIED, THOROUGH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF BRANCH AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING, DISENGAGED, SEEKS POSITION WITH REPUTABLE CORPORATION. B 519 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER—Thorough accountant; 12 years' experience; New York University graduate; good systematizer, experienced cash man, tax reports, financial statements, able correspondent. D 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, import, export, banking, French, German; highest credentials; moderate salary. Box 143, Emerson, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER,

seven years' practical experience, capable handling complete set books also supervising office. A 919 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, full set books; trial balance, financial statements, expert auditor and cost man. D 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 25, accountant, experienced, competent, good correspondent; reference. C 380 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' experience, knowledge stenography, typewriting, desires position. C 390 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, take charge, handle correspondence, collections, knowledge of accounting. D 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced; entire charge office, collections; moderate salary. E 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Office manager, credit, correspondence; experienced trial balances; $30. C 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 22, well educated, experienced; moderate salary. A 707 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; write up books, daily or weekly; trial balances; reasonable. S 923 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET, Italian, French, English; references; willing travel. Howard, 105 East 92d.

BUTLER, COOK—Generally useful; first-class; competent, dependable, willing. D 199 Times.

BUYER, 33, considerable experience buying cotton goods, hosiery, underwear in large quantities; would locate with growing concern where honest effort and hard work will build a future. F 278 Times.

CAMP DIRECTOR—American, college and university graduate, desires position as director or head councilor boys' camp; seven years' similar experience at highest-class camps. D 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, EXPERT DRIVER, FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC, CAREFUL, RELIABLE; NO SUPERFICIAL AUTO SCHOOL TRAINING, BUT 12 YEARS' THOROUGH, PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH HIGHEST GRADE MACHINES; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; REASONABLE SALARY. AL. HAAS, 19 WEST 65TH. 2972 COLUMBUS.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thoroughly competent, several years' experience; willing, obliging, gentlemanly; desires position city, country; salary secondary to opportunity; long, unquestionable references. Melrose 1171.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, served three years in shop, four years driving; careful driver; will furnish excellent references. Jas. Ferguson, 538 W. 126th. Morningside 9553.

CHAUFFEUR, married; excellent and careful driver, good mechanic; neat appearance, 4½ years in last position; Pierce-Arrow car. John Loftus, 501 West 134th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, single, five years' experience, wishes position, city, country; highly recommended. Hagan, 286 West 147th. Audubon 2284.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Italian, speaks French and English as well, with first-class references, wishes position with private family. Write C 391 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Owner disposing of car, desires to secure good position for chauffeur. J. Bicknell, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5000.

CHAUFFEUR; employer has high-class, experienced man to recommend. Leon Neuman, 684 Broadway, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, Southern, wishes part time position; age 26. Edgar Lee, 35 Quincy St., Brooklyn. Prospect 1417-J.

CHAUFFEUR, French, speaks several languages, licensed; references; wishes position. S 586 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants position with good family; neat appearance; good references. M. Tracey, care Byrne, 980 6th Av.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, graduate, desires position in any chemical work. C 421 Times.

CLERICAL WORK desired at home. Address Box 113, 1,464 3d Av.

COMPANION TO BOY—Midwestern divinity student who has successfully handled boys, individually and collectively, would take entire charge of normal or mentally and physically subnormal boy; highest testimonials as to character and qualifications; state particulars. Y 2341 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT — Having to reduce the number of employes in our New York office, we wish to locate a Spanish young man, well educated, capable correspondent, typist, understands bookkeeping, dictaphone operator; speaks fairly good English and French; salary open. D 185 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, general office man, well versed modern and efficient business methods; salary $35. C 96 Times.

COUPLE—Educated, refined wife experienced bookkeeper, cashier, housekeeper; man experienced secretary, stenographer, hotel, school, institution; go anywhere. B 443 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COUPLE, daughter 7 years, housekeeping, cook, chauffeur, gardener, desires position; best references; city or country. D., 218 West 40th St.

CREDIT MANAGER—An unusually capable, talented executive, 11 years' experience, checking millions annually; available after Jan. 1; can assume full responsibility for credits, collections and accounts receivable. E 18 Times.

DENTAL RADIOGRAPHER and all around, four years' experience; best references, New York or other city. C 90 Times.

DESIGNER of furniture, 35, 18 years' thorough practical experience designing period furniture, cabinets, interior decorations for high-grade firms; selling ability; excellent references. A. Schneider, 74 Edson St., Corona, L. I. Tel. Newtown 113 M.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 5 years' experience office buildings, factories, garages; knowledge building and zoning laws. A 948 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, six years' experience; technical education; references. E 50 Times.

EDITOR, technical; can give magazine an influence. A 719 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR, 20 years' experience, accurate and reliable, desires position after Jan. 1; well acquainted architects and engineers. B 509 Times.

EMPLOYMENT manager, age 38, many years' experience; desires connection as such; knowledge of foreign languages. B 489 Times.

ENGINEER, automotive and electrical, technically educated and practically experienced in management of motorized transportation units; also tire construction engineer; will consider only absolute American connection with future. D 148 Times.

ENGINEER, estimator, technical graduate, nine years' experience steel and concrete construction, drafting, designing, checking, wishes position in Mexico. A 1069 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, mechanical, 26; commercial and technical experience; executive ability. C 401 Times.

EXECUTIVE, age 35, all-around business man; 20 years' experience; resourceful, energetic, able; present affiliated with large wholesale concern, managing credit, collection departments, office; minimum salary $5,200. T 585 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate, 8 years' business experience manufacturing, printing and publishing; accustomed to supervision large clerical force, employment, production; salary secondary to opportunity. B 463 Times.

EXECUTIVE, junior, American, 25, single, well educated, 6 years' banking experience, seeks position with possibilities for future; willing to go anywhere. A 678 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 26; experience includes mechanical engineering, sales and correspondence. C 402 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, experienced meeting business men, detail, office management, wants to assist busy man. B 480 Times.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE

SEEKS CONNECTION WITH A MANUFACTURER OR COMPANY WISHING TO EXTEND OR PROMOTE EXPORT BUSINESS; FOUR YEARS' EXPORT EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA AND THREE YEARS ABROAD AS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS COMPANY; BEST CREDENTIALS.

T 594 TIMES.

EXPORT MAN, 29, ten years' experience, desires connection where services will be of value. A 922 Times Downtown.

FURNITURE FINISHER and repairer desires work at residences. McKernan, 421 West 18th.

HOUSEKEEPER, do cooking; my service is much more than little consideration of salary, but prefer small family; Japanese. C 74 Times.

JAPANESE, part time, excellent cook; bachelor's apartment preferred. Omore, 102 West 123d.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE, 20, brains, pep, broad vision, former circulation manager New York daily, "corking good" assistant to "big man" in newspaper or business world; stenographer and typist. E 51 Times.

JUNIOR accountant, experienced, desires connection with accountant firm. D 191 Times.

LUMBERMAN, with eight years' manufacturing and managing experience, requests interview with party desiring capable salesman or buyer who knows grades and how to meet people; best references. B 470 Times.

MANAGER, real estate, desires position with private owner; capable of full control; married; responsible. A 1076 Times Harlem.

JAPANESE, long experienced cook, butler, general work, private family, city, country. King, 121 South 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANAGER

PAINTING DEPARTMENT.

Present employer retiring; released Jan. 1; wants to work for concern where knowledge, experience, energy and ability is needed; references. Address Manager, 101 Park Av., Room 1,111.

MANAGER of steel shipbuilding company completing Government contract, age 34, graduate engineer, desires somewhat similar position in a manufacturing or engineering concern requiring energy, resourcefulness and experience with men and modern methods. Y 2222 Times Annex.

MAN, married, 28, nine years' export training, experienced buyer general merchandise, fluent English-Spanish correspondent, knowledge French, also invoicing, familiar all office details, has traveled Latin-America as salesman for three years with successful record, desires position moderate salary; will consider traveling; best references. B 494 Times.

MAN, reliable and trustworthy, highest references from last employers, can and willing to do anything for a moderate salary; just back from California, where he held position of trust. Box 111, 3,013 3d Av.

MAN—40; business experience; assist steward club, institution. Advertiser, 169 East 65th St.

MAN, Christian, married, 30, long commercial experience, desires position. E 44 Times.

MAN, 22, wishes position; handy on repairs; steady. Hagen, 74 East 124th.

NURSE—Swedish masseuse, gymnast and nurse, speaking several languages, wishes to travel; best references. E. Hermansen, 8,422 10th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bensonhurst 1426-J.

OFFICE AND CREDIT MANAGER,

experienced in textiles and other lines, accustomed to handling credits, finances, advertising, general supervision and accounting; capable executive; present employer liquidating business; highest business credentials. E 14 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, tax expert, 30, Christian, single, ten years' experience; $5,000 minimum salary. A 696 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, refined young man; systematizer, executive, credits, collections. E 17 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge office routine; selling ability; moderate salary. A 947 Times Downtown.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR — Expert photographer; mix own solution, desires connection with first class house; results guaranteed. C. A. Spencer, 44 Campion Av., Jamaica, L. I.

PRINTING

Salesman-estimator, (Gentile;) 7 years present employer; experienced high-grade work; state your facilities fully. W 59 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, age 29; experienced shipping, receiving, warehouse, office producers and organization; knowledge financial stock controls, systems, iron, steel, hardware, mill supplies; proven executive abilities; will consider position of responsibility; amount of details immaterial, capacity not necessarily purchasing, location anywhere; in city for interview, Friday next. Thos. Conrad, 104 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

PURCHASING AGENT — Technical school graduate; 4 years' experience; systematizer and raw materials expert; salary moderate; available Jan. 1. A 898 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT (assist), understands paper, printing, estimating; practical printer. C 432 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, 26, thorough experience, residential, commercial, hustler. C 79 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE—College man, thoroughly experienced in salesmanship, credits and collections, having centralized office facilities, absolutely free, desires to represent commercial firm, Philadelphia district. Address G. T. H., 1042 Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

REPRESENTATIVE American, 34, with the ability, experience and personality to successfully conduct negotiations with big business; will consider a new proposition for the new year. B 1032 Times Harlem.

REPRESENTATIVE, of New England, available after Jan. 1, for connection with reliable manufacturer or distributor; commission basis only. P. O. Box 1231, Boston, Mass.

SALES ENGINEER WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD IN GOVERNMENTAL AND INDUSTRIAL FIELD DESIRES OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTE WORTH-WHILE PROPOSITION FOR MANUFACTURER HAVING DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING PROBLEMS. E 36 TIMES.

SALES ENGINEER, university graduate, age 30, 5 years' experience in various engineering lines, both at home and abroad and in Spanish-speaking countries, also 2½ years of sales work for concerns of highest reputation, will be ready by Jan. 1 for duty either here or abroad. P 368 Times.

SALES ENGINEER with 10 years' experience in general contracting and building desires connection as district representative of contracting firm. D 112 Times.

SALES MANAGERS—EXECUTIVES.

If you contemplate an addition to your force or desire a dependable assistant who can grasp fundamentals, absorb the singularities of your business and reflect all these to your satisfaction, chance an interview with me. True, I am only 28, yet in projecting an enterprise (electrical apparatus) I started with a capital consisting of an unblemished character and a definite summary of my ability to face rigorous commercialism in all its phases. The results justified my efforts. Keenly observant of ethics and analytical salesmanship, I am eager to apply these concepts to a sphere not containing natural limitations. C 427 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Owing to unforeseen conditions, we are forced to dispense with the services of our sales manager at the end of this month; we are greatly interested in securing a position for him commensurate with his ability. For full particulars address "Confidential" F 573 Times.

SALES MANAGER; an executive with complete experience in sales work; a developer of big business, good organizer and aggressive producer; will connect with new concern or enterprise of merit or old concern desiring larger results. D 211 Times.

SALES MANAGER, building and construction materials, top-notcher; good organizer and producer of big results; full knowledge of advertising and sales. E 49 Times.

SALESMAN, highest type, acquainted with all fancy dry goods and department stores, Central Eastern States, desires change; must be very high grade line, one that can be sold on its merits and delivered when wanted; exclusive territory, credit on voluntary repeat orders; unquestionable references; Gentile. D 197 Times.

SALESMAN, thorough knowledge canned goods and general groceries, particularly canned fish, domestic and imported, highest standing with wholesale and retail trade in metropolitan district and Philadelphia, desires permanent connection. A 938 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN — Rumanian, university education, linguist, business qualifications, high business connections Rumania and Central Europe, seeks position as foreign sales manager or other suitable proposition; finest references. A 677 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires position; young man, with personality, abundant energy and refinement, desires connection in a sales force of organization appreciating a worker's qualifications; recommendation from present employers. D 121 Times.

SALESMAN, aged 34, ten years with present house, Eastern textile manufacturer, selling best trade in Michigan and Indiana, desires position as sales manager or salesman; product and service to satisfy the best stores. S 694 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, 20 years' road experience highest class men's wear retail house in New England, is open for wholesale traveling position with any high grade line men's wear for New England. W. H. V., 166 Main St., New Haven, Conn.

SALESMAN—Representative lines for the city of Chicago for jobbers, cutting-up and retail trade by salesman well acquainted with the territory; on straight commission only. A. L. Brothers, 3,024 Blaine Place, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Starting South Jan. 1, will make all cities east Mississippi River, desire another good specialty. If you have something really good and want clean and successful representation to big jobbers or dealers, address C 387 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in electrical specialties and supplies; would locate with manufacturer or dealer where honest effort and hard work will be recognized; good correspondent and executive. F 277 Times.

SALESMAN — High grade, splendid ability, good personality, intelligence, seven years' successful selling experience, desires staple line; salary or drawing; city, road. D 196 Times.

SALESMAN, age 29, ten years' outside selling experience, at present employed, desires change, selling ability proven, desires connection with reliable concern. C 381 Times.

SALESMAN, limited selling experience, expert bookkeeper, seeks salesmanship, New York territory; salary and commission. Box 143, Emerson, N. J.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with electrical house for Southern territory; salary or commission; best references. Y 2371 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WITH TECHNICAL AND CHEMICAL TRAINING, LINGUIST, DESIRES PROPOSITION; FINEST REFERENCES. A 676 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—An experienced jewelry salesman is open for jewelry or kindred lines, on commission, for Cincinnati and adjacent cities. S 588 Times.

SALESMAN will represent Eastern concern in Montana and Wyoming on commission; no wearing apparel; staple article; highest reference. F 541 Times.

SALESMAN, leather and fancy goods, following city, State, New England, seeks line; drawing, commission. Condon, 662 West 184th.

SALESMAN, sales manager, young, fine record, experienced several mercantile lines, desires connection with reliable concern. B 1028 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, possesses common sense, right mental attitude, sincere, agreeable, observing, will co-operate, desires to excel. C 412 Times.

SALESMAN,

having clientele, quick producer, now open for engagement. D 149 Times.

SALESMAN, automotive specialties, going to California, will represent reliable manufacturers jobbing houses; coast cities, references. D 143 Times.

SALESMEN, selling hair nets to druggists, dry goods and ladies' shops, desires carrying additional line. L 653 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—HIGH-CLASS PRODUCER, OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION. Salary and Commission. MM 141 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, 5 years' extensive experience, city or road; hustler; well recommended; available Jan. 1. C 396 Times.

SALESMAN, by mail, skillful correspondent; interview demonstrates ability; $5,200. C 386 Times.

SECRETARY—Fully qualified and experienced private secretary; expert stenographer and correspondent; knowledge of accounts. S 742 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, office manager, educated, refined, 12 years' experience; would leave city. B 444 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut American, 8 years' construction, mining, mechanical, engineering experience, educated, absolutely reliable, trustworthy; not afraid hard work; have brains, ability; $25; highest credentials. N 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping-secretarial duties, 26, highest qualifications; experienced; desires suitable permanent connection; highly recommended. D 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' thorough experience, also sales experience; will consider anything with a future. A 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 26; executive, correspondent, salesman; available immediately. D 207 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, over 15 years' experience; $30-$35. Steno., 245 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER — A real one, well educated. Address Efficient, 115 East 31st St.

STOCK EXCHANGE business builder and wireroom manager, telegrapher, intelligent, accurate, reliable, desires new connection. A 725 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, M. A., first class, honors (Edinburgh), desires position scholastic, &c.; French, English, Latin, medallist; experienced; excellent credentials. H. W., 1,543 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TIRES. BRANCH MANAGER. TIRES.

19 years' rubber experience, tires and mechanical line; contract as district manager expires Jan. 1; can this selling and executive training be dovetailed into your organization? Successful record merits investigation. Y 2325 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. SALES MANAGER.

EXPERIENCED MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND LEGAL TRAINING DESIRES POSITION WITH LARGE INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. L 682 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TRAFFIC MANAGER OR ASSISTANT.

TRAFFIC MAN WITH TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, RATES, FREIGHT CLAIMS, LOSS AND DAMAGE, RATE OVERCHARGE, &C.; EMBARGOES, CAPABLE HANDLING LARGE OFFICE FORCE; AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL FIRM; VIEW TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE OR REORGANIZING TRAFFIC DEPARTMENTS; ACQUAINTED RAILROAD EXPORT COMMITTEES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY ENGAGE SERVICES MAN ABLE TO SAVE YOU MUCH IN CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENT RECORD; SAVED ONE SHIPPER DURING YEAR 1919 $25,000 ON OVERCHARGES AND DEMURRAGE; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; DESIRES CHANGE JAN. 1. P 23 TIMES.

TRAFFIC MAN, railroad and industrial experience, transportation problems, claims. B 481 Times.

VALET, porter, Swiss, best references, speaking English, French, German, wants position at once; hotel or to gentleman. Achermann, care Painter, 237 West 43d St.

YOUNG GRADUATE, agricultural college, employed at present, has had several years of first-class practical and business experience, desires connection with enterprising local firm handling agricultural products; best of credentials, character, ability. C 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Columbia graduate, with well trained methodical mind, is seeking a job with a concern, where he may get a business training, more important to him than remuneration; is anxious to learn and become an asset in any good business. A 895 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25), well educated, 4 years' export experience, correspondence, shipping, purchasing, selling, &c.; knowledge French, bookkeeping, typewriting; excellent references. D 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with advertising, editorial, publishing concern; high school graduate, college student evenings; 3 years' business experience; references. D 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, solid education, experienced export business and foreign exchange, knowledge French and Spanish, desires connection; unquestionable references. D 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Japanese student, understands little English, desires position as school boy in refined private family. Write P. O. Box 1025 City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, with office in Chicago, wishes to represent manufacturer of millinery; 8 years' experience in line. Y 2385 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, wants position offering opportunity for advancement; some experience office routine; speaks German. Address 53 West 69th St., City.

YOUNG MAN—Can you place a college man (21) with administrative experience? Willing to work in factory to learn trade. L 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, former shipping clerk, wishes position at anything; hard industrious, willing; also some sales experience. D 212 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience in the manufacturing jewelry business wishes to connect himself with a manufacturer or jobber. C 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced, desires clerical position with reliable printing concern. B 505 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, export and banking experience, linguist, desires position; best references. L 675 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, packer, shipper, stock, high school education, 6 years' experience; moderate salary. A 930 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position; experienced in credit and general office routine work; highest credentials. E 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced, 8 years shipping, stock clerk, desires position; any line; references. L 683 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year's college, reliable, experienced, desires office position or salesman; unquestionable references. B 517 Times.

YOUNG MAN speaking French, Spanish, Italian, Greek and English, wishes position at anything. B 1029 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, with office in Chicago, wishes to represent reliable manufacturer of gents' furnishings. Y 2386 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced stock and order clerk, desires position, similar or otherwise; excellent references. B 512 Times.

YOUNG MAN with six years' business experience wishes to connect himself with a reliable concern. C 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, wishes to go with gentlemen tourists, speaks English, Jewish, Russian and Polish. B 482 Times.

YOUNG MAN, desirous of position as collector and salesman. Tosky, 1,358 46th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with future; reference. D 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, wishes position with future. H. Freidin, 261 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, sales experience, desires position with future. L 650 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, store selling experience, clerk, typist. A 949 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, wishes day-work, 12-6. Box 158, 1,464 3d Av.

WANTED, position as manager for high-class apartment house; middle-aged single man; no experience; small wages while learning; best references. Y 2333 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER AND MANAGER for trimmed hat department of large wholesale millinery house; an excellent opportunity. Y 2336 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be a typist; state in writing age and salary expected. Room 311, 103 Park Av.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR

for bank work; starting salary $20-$21 a week and lunches; state age, education and experience. R. A., 710 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and secretary to superintendent, by large school, 100 miles from New York; all year position; woman with child would be acceptable; board and lodging furnished; should be cultivated woman. Write fully, giving age, education, names and addresses of former employers, with dates. W 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for wholesale dry goods and notion house; capable of taking entire charge of office and competent to handle all correspondence; prefer one with several years experience in commercial line; reply fully, stating age, experience and salary desired. K. K., 632 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experience in insurance office preferred but not essential; exceptional opportunity for right party. Reply, giving education, experience and salary desired, David Berdon & Co., 277 Broadway, City.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGH AND COMPETENT, MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT GIRL. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED TO C. MANUFACTURING CO., 402 EAST 34TH.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on sales ledgers, one who can operate Remington accounting machine; must be rapid, accurate and reliable; in replying state experience, reference and salary desired. Address Permanent, A-928 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; letter must contain details of references, experience, age and salary required. C 398 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; mature woman; must be competent accounting, stenography, general office work; office near Times Square; state experience, salary desired. D 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak and suit house; must be experienced, able to take care of contractors' accounts; state in detail salary and former employer; steady position. E 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER WANTED; HOURS 9 TO 6; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY. V 282 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER—10 years' experience, capable taking charge large number accounts and office of many assistants, men's necktie house. Harry Leinkarm, 8 E. 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and bill clerk; Underwood machine; give full particulars and salary expected. S 717 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) and typist, preferably one with advertising agency experience. Apply E. T. Howard Co., 117 West 46th St.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer to take full charge of books in a silk house. Answer in handwriting, stating salary wanted. S 599 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in busy dress house; state age, experience, references and salary to start. Box G 720, 341 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, able to do stenography; satisfactory references required. Ralph Bloom, 44 East 25th St., N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography, experienced and capable; salary $25. S 733 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in busy law office; $33 to start. Write S 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stock clerk in hardware store; steady employment. Apply Hardware Store, 621 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, general ledger, trial balances; references required; $30. Call Drugs, 156 Meadow St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, double entry, trial balance; experienced. Schoenfeld Brothers, 4 West 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER — Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and typist. W 52 Times.

BUYER MILLINERY.

Capable woman to take charge millinery department for leading department store in Tennessee; splendid opportunity for right party. Samuel D. Lasdon, 627 Broadway.

EDWARD R. BURT & CO.
Auditors : Appraisers
Accounting Systems
435 Singer Building, New York

Nov. 29, 1920.

The New York Times:

We received between three and four hundred answers through three insertions of our Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times, and a satisfactory man was obtained.

Edward R. Burt & Company.
- O. T. Lahnsten,
Resident Manager.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BUYER, WAISTS.

A LARGE PITTSBURGH SPECIALTY STORE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT WOMAN WAIST BUYER; ONE WHO IS USED TO HANDLING A LARGE DEPARTMENT, AND IS A BUSINESS GETTER AS WELL; WILL HAVE A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

A BIG DRAWING ACCOUNT AND A GENEROUS BONUS WILL BE PAID TO THE RIGHT PERSON.

GIVE ALL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER TO AVOID UNNECESSARY CORRESPONDENCE; MENTION YOUR EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C.

LEWIN-NEIMAN CO.,
308 TO 309 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUYER (ASSISTANT) MISSES' APPAREL

required by
BEST & COMPANY,
5th Av. at 35th St.

None will be considered except those who have had experience in the position in an active, successful department; one who knows the popular-priced markets preferred; must be a woman of conspicuous energy and style ability; no beginners.

Apply in strict confidence to Philip Le Boutillier.

BUYER.

Women's and Misses' coat buyer for one of Fifth Avenue's fastest growing specialty shops; an exceptional opportunity for a capable woman to connect with a progressive establishment; strictest confidence observed.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av. at 37th St.

BUYERS,
ASSISTANT BUYERS.
We have enlarged our departments to such an extent that we require individual buyers.
DEPARTMENTS.
GLOVES, BAGS,
BLOUSES, SHIRTS,
DRESSES, FURS.
Buyers whose past success warrants a position with better prospects apply by mail or in person.
MARTIN'S,
Fulton Cor. Bridge St.
BROOKLYN.

BUYER
CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF LARGE RETAIL MILLINERY DEPARTMENT AND ALSO TO ASSIST IN BUYING; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED IN REPLY. WRITE X. B., 520 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING.

CASHIER, experienced. Elliot's Drug Store, 50 Cortlandt St.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress — Far Rockaway; mother away, ill; children, 7, 11, 13. Telephone Cortlandt 4683.

CLERK.

Young women in advertising agency; experience not essential if accurate and quick to learn; fair education; hours 9-5; state age, nationality, education and salary desired to C. L. K., Box 40, Postal Station F, N. Y. C. Give telephone number.

CLERK—Good at figures, for large corporation downtown, Manhattan; short hours; good opportunity. State age, education, experience and salary expected. V 815 Times Downtown.

CLERK.
We will train you to become a competent clerk; we will teach you the most modern office methods, and pay you $15 weekly while learning; this opportunity is offered by a large downtown company; our offices are pleasant, well ventilated and well lighted; only worth-while girls need apply; experience of any kind not necessary; hours 9-4:30, Saturday noon; state age and education. A. N., 844 Times Downtown.

CLERK, neat penman, accurate at figures, for general clerical work in insurance office. Call Monday morning between 9 and 10 A. M., 5th floor, 92 William St., N. Y. City.

CLERK for front office; references; long hours; able to use typewriter. Apply by letter only, L. I. College Hospital, Henry and Pacific Sts., Brooklyn.

COMPANION to lady wanted; bright, refined, domesticated, intelligent, useful woman, with little practical knowledge nursing only needed; sleep out; agreeable person. B 498 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, one who is qualified by experience to take charge of small comptometer department; must be woman 30 years of age or over. Reply, giving age, nationality, experience, religion and salary desired, W 36 Times.

COMPTOMETER operator for clerical work in office of manufacturing concern; must be accurate and write good hand; state experience and salary; Christian house. Box 738, 209 Cable Bldg.

COOK, white, experienced; small family; reference. Riverside 9376. Lansburgh, 215 West 88th St.

CORRESPONDENT — Young woman, recent college graduate preferred, under 25, for position as an assistant correspondent; experience not essential; this position has an excellent future; Christian firm; state age, religion and experience, if any. R. D., 741 Times Downtown.

CREDIT CLERK.
One with charge account experience preferred; able to type own collection letters; must be careful, intelligent and possess discretion; state age, salary and experience. Box 11, 1626 St. James Bldg.

DEMONSTRATOR for school charts wanted, train fare paid; $1,800 first year; bonus also. Write only C. D. Box 29, 125 East 34th St.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT

ON HIGH CLASS DRESSES.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND VERY CAPABLE.

M. & H. RENTNER,
2 WEST 33D ST.,
6TH FLOOR.

DESIGNER, high class, to make up model hats; large wholesale house; state who you have been with and what you can do. Address Y 2337 Times Annex.

DESIGNER
Silk lamp shades for popular priced line. State previous experience, S 705 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, millinery, specializing only on trimmed hats $5 to $... ...rs need apply. Jones Hat, 42 West 38th St.

DESIGNER on waists for Los Angeles. J 383 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, speedy, least three year experience; salary. A 925 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, FIRST CLASS, WANTED.

EXCEPTIONALLY GIFTED YOUNG WOMAN WHO POSSESSES FINE CREATIVE IMAGINATION IS REQUIRED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE TO DESIGN AND CREATE STYLES OF LAMP SHADES; EXPERIENCE IN THE LINE, THOUGH DESIRABLE, IS NOT ESSENTIAL; THE MAIN REQUISITE IS CREATIVE ABILITY WITH ADAPTABILITY TO PRACTICAL PURPOSES; TO ONE WHO POSSESSES THESE QUALIFICATIONS A VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITION WITH LIBERAL REMUNERATION IS OFFERED. CALL, OR WRITE FULL PARTICULARS. L. D. BLOCH & CO., 37 EAST 18TH ST.

DRESSMAKING

SKIRT DRAPERS AND FINISHERS

VERY CAPABLE AND RELIABLE WOMEN WITH BEST 5TH AVENUE EXPERIENCE. APPLY 9 A. M.

PEGGY HOYT, 16 E. 55TH ST.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.
Cracker-jack girl for busy office; one accustomed to retail charge accounts preferred, state age, salary and experience. Box 13, 1626 St. James Bldg.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR; mail order department, automobile supply house. Apply to Moyse, 1,743 Broadway.

FILE CLERK, experienced, in busy law office; $30 to start. Write S 708 Times Downtown.

FOREWOMAN-ASSISTANT, in labeling and filling department of fine, light medical laboratory; excellent opportunity and good wages; Christian house, congenial surroundings; state age, education, religion, experience, &c. Write Department F, Box 34, Station V, New York.

GIRLS WANTED.
$17 TO $23 A WEEK; $15 A WEEK FIRST 2 TO 4 WEEKS; PERMANENT WORK; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; BEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS. Also women up to 35 years of age wanted for night work, hours 9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.; $18 a week after two weeks' instruction in the daytime at $15 a week; $90 to $100 a month reached in six months. Apply at 1,158 Broadway (corner 27th St.), Manhattan; 58 West Houston St. Manhattan; 370 East 150th St., Bronx; 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn; 1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn, or telephone Madison Square Official.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRLS,

TO WORK IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD PENMEN; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. CALL MONDAY.

IRON AGE PUBL. CO.,
239 WEST 39TH ST.

GIRL, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, to make herself generally useful in phonograph store, East 60th St.; closed Sunday; good opportunity; state age, experience, reference, salary expected. D 164 Times.

GIRL, about 18 of neat appearance, in show room; $15. L. Steinthal & Brother, 906 Broadway.

GIRLS (several) for steady, clean, pleasant work; good opportunity; experience unnecessary. Apply H. Sweeney, 30 Barclay St.

GIRL, bright, for clerical work in office; salary $50 per month. Reply should state age, experience and religion. W 23 Times.

GOVERNESS and companion, at once, not over 35 years old, who can sew; German, French or English; care one child and assist light household duties; small family, permanently in Atlantic City. Address, giving reference, Mrs. M. Elfman, 4903 Atlantic Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

GOVERNESS—Working, for children 9 and 10 years old. Address Mrs. H. E. Lems, 9th and Prospect Ave, Bethlehem, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, Jan. 13, kind woman as working housekeeper and companion; alone, without encumbrances; entire work for lady alone; only those fond of animals and quiet country life need apply. L 659 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER and MOTHER'S HELPER. Good wages for willing worker; nice new home, 30 minutes from New York. B 507 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable person to assist with seven-year-old girl, light housekeeping; two in family. Phone 9480 Riverside, Apt. 37, Monday morning. 230 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; clean, good cook; country; give references, salary. C 87 Times.

HOUSEWORKER WANTED.
Not over 30; small house and small family, two children; country; no laundry; good salary; everything congenial. Telephone 1132W Lynbrook. Mrs. Feely.

HOUSEWORKER, white, wanted by business woman to look after a house and get meals for two; no laundry. Telephone Chelsea 1318.

HOUSEWORKER for business couple, child 6 years; good home; plain cooking; good pay. Telephone Nichthauser. Audubon 4565.

LADY, cultured, refined, tactful, well educated, who is resourceful and ambitious, to introduce Circle of Knowledge School. Plan for American Educational Association; guaranteed salary $1,800 with bonus. B 267 Times.

LADY can obtain comfortable home small congenial family in exchange for light services. L 665 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced in posting to ledger and general office work; neat handwriting; $20. Call Drugs, 156 Meadow St., Long Island City.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room, railroad station, attend passengers and sell toilet articles Call 2 West B'way, 1 flight up.

MESSENGER—No outside errands; no heavy packages; large corporation downtown, Manhattan. Call at Room 1109, 15 Dey St., N. Y. City.

MESSENGER GIRL, permanent position, no outside errands; no heavy packages; pleasant working conditions. New York Telephone Co., Room 1109, 15 Dey St.

MILLINERY

COPYISTS
OPERATORS
MILLINERS

Experienced neat workers; fine working conditions; steady work; good salaries.

Also bright opportunities for competent trimmers, creative designers, capable preparers and cutters, &c.
Apply Room 314,
42-44 West 39th St.

MILLINERY COPYIST.

EXPERIENCED

FINE WORK; LIGHT WORKROOM.

PHIPPS,

29 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
TRIMMED AND TAILORED HATS.
ONE WITH ABILITY TO CREATE.
We want only a first class designer AND WILL PAY ACCORDINGLY.
SCHILLER, 42 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY designer, hand made and machine made ladies' hats; only those of proven ability need apply; liberal salary and steady position for up-to-the-minute designer. Apply Monday, Botany Hat Works, 636 Broadway.

MODEL WANTED.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG GIRL FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

HECHT & PITOFSKY,
37 WEST 28TH.

MODELS, SIZE 18,

FOR DRESSES; LONG SEASON.
SALARY NO OBJECT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

NAT GOLDSTON & CO.,
36 EAST 31ST ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36,

FOR DRESSES; LONG SEASON.
SALARY NO OBJECT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

NAT GOLDSTON & CO.,
36 EAST 31ST ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES.

LEO FINKENBERG, INC.,
31 EAST 31ST ST., 10TH FLOOR.

MODEL
for exclusive retail gown establishment; correct figure, 16 or 36; one of exceptionally good appearance can have splendid opportunity for advancement.
MAISON BERNARD,
22 EAST 57TH.

MODELS—SAMPLE MODELS, SIZE 16.
ONLY EXPERIENCED SAMPLE MODELS NEED APPLY; GOOD POSITIONS TO RIGHT PARTIES. MAX RUBEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SMALL 16
ATTRACTIVE, REFINED, FOR SUITS AND COATS. PERMANENT POSITIONS. SCHLESSINGER, SILBERBERG CO., 37 WEST 28TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, TO SHOW ULTRA CLOTHES; MUST HAVE PERSONAL STYLE AND REFINEMENT; GOOD SALARY. BROWN BROS., 99 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE, REFINED, EXPERIENCED. BEST SALARIES PAID. LONG SEASON. POLLER, 141 WEST 29TH.

MODEL in wholesale hat house to display ladies' hats. Lowenstein, 579 Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurse, take care of year-old boy in suburban family; other help kept; must be capable and have experience; give reference and wages expected. Reply Conklin, 7 Clover Drive, Great Neck, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, full time, for 20 months female child; good wages right person. Phone Midwood, Brooklyn, 3086.

MOTHER'S HELPER, white; good home; some knowledge of cooking. Call Mrs. A. Duke, 309 West 93d.

MOTHER'S HELPER — French - speaking young lady; exclusive private school; morning, afternoon service. Y 2393 Times Annex.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

A LEADING LADIES UNDERGARMENT CONCERN SEEKS THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANDISER OF COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND PETTICOATS.

WRITE, STATING FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND AGE; ONLY THOSE WITH DESIGNING, MERCHANDISING, MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.

K. S. 135 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE, infant's, to care for 5 weeks old baby; also to assist with child 1½ years old; must be thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy; good wages; good home; references. Telephone Flatbush 2728.

NURSE—Experienced young woman to assist mother with 8 months' baby and 5 year old boy; $65; references essential. Audubon 7835.

NURSE, graduate or undergraduate, perfect stenographer, typewriter, doctor's office mornings 9-1. Apply Monday or Tuesday 12-1. Dr. A. Stein, 48 East 74th.

NURSE GIRL of refinement for boy, 17 months old; sleep home. Thompson, 454 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 9621.

NURSE, undergraduate, or practical; chronic case; must prepare own and patient's meals. C 75 Times.

NURSE for 7 months' old infant in country; write, giving details. Box 522, Lawrence, L. I.

NURSES for general and charge duty. Apply by letter, giving phone number, T. H., 208 Times.

NURSE, baby's, experienced. Apply Apartment 10A, 575 West End Av.

NURSE, practical; long case; $25 per week. B 506 Times.

OPERATORS, experienced on children's dresses, those who can make complete dresses with little or no supervision will find a rare opportunity to connect with large concern. Box 785, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESLADY, BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, wanted for OUTDOOR sales of typewriter supplies; must have proven sales ability; well appearing and dignified; liberal commission terms only. D 187 Times.

SALESLADY, energetic, progressive, for dress and suit department. Schotz-Powers Co., 471 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN,

FOR

WASH GOODS,

PIECE GOODS,

MUSLINS,

WHITE GOODS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE ABOVE POSITIONS; EXCELLENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARIES AND COMMISSION BASED ON SALES.

Apply employment office, 5th floor.

SALESWOMEN.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.,

have vacancies for several thoroughly experienced

SALESWOMEN

of neat appearance for their

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Apply after 9 A. M. to the Superintendent's office, sixth floor.

SALESWOMEN,

FOR

FURS,

FUR COATS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND HIGH GRADE SALESWOMEN FOR FUR COATS; HIGHEST SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS BASED ON SALES PAID.

Apply employment office, 5th floor.

SALESWOMEN—SECURITY.
We have an unusual opportunity for several experienced security saleswomen; we are selling 8% preferred stock, carrying an attractive common stock bonus, in a sound industrial—a national necessity; now is the time to cash in on the re-investment period; our proposition is strong, attractive, basically sound, and will bear the most rigid investigation; liberal commission basis. S 679 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN for established line of notion specialties, large retailers, city and road; commission and advance side line considered. Manufacturer. S 738 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, for toilet preparations; must be well educated, refined, goodlooking and not over 30; salary. Apply 681 5th Av., 6th floor.

SALESWOMEN—Five bright women to sell electric bulbs; good paying commission for workers. Call Monday, 10 A. M., 225 West 42d St., Room 301.

SECRETARY and stenographer, experienced, accustomed to rapid dictation and ability to transcribe notes correctly; must be bright, active, have own initiative, tact and diplomacy; act as right hand of busy man; advancement depending on ability of applicant; for interview address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and salary expected. "Executive," 174 Times.

SECRETARY—NATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION; capable stenographer; state fully qualifications, salary desired and phone. C 102 Times.

SECRETARY for woman writer; must be expert stenographer and live within 50 blocks of Broadway and 86th St. Apply Miss Odes, Room 2, City Hall.

STATEMENT CLERK for Burroughs adding machine for national bank; in reply state qualifications and salary desired. W 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER

for work in a large downtown bank; must be experienced and capable of working into secretarial duties; high school graduate preferred; state age, education, experience and salary desired. S. T., 709 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

We will pay man's salary for young lady who is correspondent of some merit, who has natural sales instinct, some managerial capacity, and who can write her own letters without dictation; preferably one familiar with sales manager's dictation, either stock brokers, specialty, agency or subscription. E 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm on Madison Ave., near 25th St., a very experienced rapid and accurate stenographer, thoroughly familiar with Noiseless typewriter; ability to operate plug switchboard desirable. Hours 9 to 5:30. State experience, salary expected. R. S. B., 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, full knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; executive ability; good fundamental education and business experience; splendid opportunity for one possessing proper qualifications; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; state age, education, experience and salary required. B 467 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with a knowledge of bookkeeping wanted by a growing advertising agency; splendid opportunity for advancement if you have initiative and ambition; state qualifications, experience and salary desired in letter. S 593 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, for Christian firm, with several years' experience and thoroughly competent; no novices need apply. Permanent position. Reply by letter only, stating experience, age, etc. M. N. L., Room 509 Lincoln Trust Building, Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER who is efficient and well educated, at least an academic high school graduate; college graduate preferred; advertising or newspaper experience a valuable asset; good opportunity. Address giving complete information W 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; must be experienced in legal work, rapid and accurate; liberal salary will be paid to competent operator; state qualifications and salary expected, in own handwriting. A 713 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. BOX 16, 1626 ST. JAMES BLDG.

STENOGRAPHER
assistant to executives; must be highly efficient, intelligent and systematic; clever girl assured advancement; state age, salary and experience. Box 10, 1626 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; permanent position with clothing manufacturer; must be capable to take off trial balance; salary $20; state experience. W 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; splendid opportunity for young lady willing to work. Telephone Melrose 9500 for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER in office importing and manufacturing house; state age, experience and salary desired. P. N., 707 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience general office work; desirable position; advancement. Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., 126 Eleventh Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and competent for Jewish institution downtown; state salary and references. A 936 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH; LARGE DOWNTOWN OFFICE. V 811 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good penman, in cloak house. Reply, own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, salary. D 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (Christian firm) and general office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures; give references; state age and salary expected. J. J., 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced export, import; knowledge Spanish desirable, but not essential. Reply, giving address and telephone, S 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Wall Street bank has opening for competent stenographer; state references, salary, &c. A 931 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in accounting department work; must be accurate and quick; Christian concern; initial salary $25. Call Room 3325, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert law stenographer wanted in large law office; state experience and salary desired. V 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, education, salary. B. M. 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, thoroughly experienced; general office assistant. Criterion Specialty Co., 20 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHERS (Public)—Office space furnished for occasional switchboard service. 5 West 16th.

STENOGRAPHER, by Christian firm; able and willing; state salary. L 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent; $15 to start. Write, don't call, Real Estate, 77 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for club work; salary $18 with advancement. 14 West 12th.

STENOGRAPHER or typist, experience. Call Monday, between 9 and 10, store, 1 West 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Bright beginner, insurance office; permanent; state salary to start. N 801 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, in dress manufacturer's; salary to start, $16. E 33 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, or man and wife, for a private house, remodeled into 4 apartments; free apartment and good salary. Apply 44 West 88th St.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman's shorthand wanted for evening work (3 evenings weekly); must have classroom experience. Address, giving particulars, H 1056 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Expert operator wanted for large law office with six trunks and forty extensions; state experience and salary desired. V 805 Times Downtown.

TRIMMING GIRL.

Wholesale coat house desires smart, bright girl of experience for trimming department. Max Rubel & Co., 136 Madison Av.

TYPIST.
Prominent advertising agency needs young woman as typist; must be intelligent and have initiative; hours 9 to 5; state age, experience, education, nationality and salary desired to R. T. Y., Box 40, Postal Station F, N. Y. C. Give telephone number.

TYPIST.
A downtown company offers exceptional opportunity to clean-cut girl over 16; experience not necessary; pleasant environment and agreeable associates; advancement depends entirely upon ability; beginning salary $70 monthly; hours 9-4:30, Saturday 12:30; state age and education. V. H., 877 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, good, wanted for temporary work in the policy department of a large marine insurance company; may develop into permanent position; in reply please state full particulars as to salary, experience, &c. S 743 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.
Experienced touch typist for bank work; position with interesting possibilities; state age, experience, education and salary desired. V. A., 708 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, young lady, over 20 years, for typing, answering telephone and assisting bookkeeper; neat, corteous and punctual; Christian concern. S. P. A., Room 509, 512 5th Av.

Woman to take charge of
BLOUSE AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.

A high-grade specialty shop has an opening for a woman of ability to buy for and manage a moderate sized dept. Answer, stating experience, to

ERLEBACHER,
1,210 F St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

WOMAN, 30 to 40, broadly cultured, refined, strong, active, free to travel; must speak, write and meet best people well; to assist national woman lecturer, "Art Applied to Home Furnishing and Arrangement"; salary and commission; state particulars, please. C 404 Times.

WOMAN—Not under 25, with normal or college education and recent teaching experience, to sell "Journeys"; experience unnecessary; salary guaranteed to start; opportunity of earning $2,500 to $3,500 per year. W. H. Ducker, 1 West 34th.

WOMAN for housework and laundry, seven hours daily except Sunday, at 50c. per hour; please state city references in replying. Y 2402 Times Annex.

WOMAN, middle age, to assist with housework; good home; small salary; give all particulars in first letter. H. P. M., 30 Morsemere Av., Yonkers.

WOMEN sell hosiery direct to consumer from maker; earn $25 to $50 weekly; commissions. Bristol Hosiery Mills, 500 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRL, do filing and other office work; state salary and education. Box 12, 1626 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY with large business, institutional or professional acquaintance desired to call on them to solicit printing and stationery; experience unessential; drawing account against commission. Apply by letter, Grand Printing and Stationery Co., 143 Grand Street.

YOUNG LADIES, unmarried, wanted; college graduates for social work; experience not necessary; those living in or near Elizabeth, N. J., preferred. Apply by letter, Room 26, Court House, Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES AND WRITE A GOOD HAND; STATE RELIGION; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. BOX 778, 209 CABLE BLDG.

YOUNG lady, 25 to 30 years of age, of neat appearance, to assist in ethical dental office; previous experience not essential. Call Sunday morning, Dr. Brod, 2,627 Webster Av. Take 3d Av. "L" to Fordham Road.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, Christian firm, for auditing department in a large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures; give references, state age and salary expected. X. Y. Z. 143 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, good appearing, intelligent, neat, under 30, for position, attractive retail and mail business; would take beginner; established Christian firm E 38 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, experience not essential; will be taught filing; Christian firm; pleasant surroundings; salary to start, $48 to $56 a month, with advancement; state age and religion. S. L., 634 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, intelligent, to solicit business for advertising service; excellent remuneration; call at 11. Copiart, 15 Park Row.

YOUNG woman, white, able to cook, do general housework; servant class not wanted; references required. Y 2384 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN for doctor's office; opportunity learn practical nursing. B 533 Times.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS—Secretarial school. For 25 years practically all of New York's 200 words minute secretaries, court, law experts, earnings over $50 weekly, received Lusk training. New Pitmanic lightning phrases, invented by Frank Lusk, gives stenographers 300 words minute faster than old-fashioned so-called champions. Beginners' courses; speeding; day, evening; correspondence. Lusk Institute, 229 West 42d St. Telephone Bryant 9136.

DON'T BE A "JOB-HUNTER."
With our school back of you positions are always available. Over 5,000 graduates holding positions in which we have placed them after a brief course of instruction. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Call for particulars or send for catalog.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, at 28th St.
Phone Madison Square 6097.

ELLIOTT-FISHER TRAINING SCHOOLS. 16th Year—8,000 Graduates—10,000 Positions. 3 to 14 week courses in Mechanical Bookkeeping Day or Evening Classes. Profession pays $18-$40.
FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.
Write for Booklet "T," or Call for Free Demonstration.
ROOM 415, 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

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SECRETARIAL
SCHOOLS.
For 30 and 60 day courses.
Stenography, 30 days; secretarial, 60 days; standing contracts with largest firms for our graduates; free trial lessons. 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN—Big demand for high-salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av. (45th St.).
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 9.

COME ANY MINUTE AFTER BUSINESS for secretarial, bookkeeping, English, accounting. Phone Beekman 2723. Night-Day Booklet. Drake Business School, Tribune Bldg., N. Y., or Bedford Av., at Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
THREE MONTHS' COURSE. Students entered on probation at any date.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

PATTERN DRAFTING, cutting, designing, dressmaking, millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening classes; lessons in remodeling McDowell School. Established 1876. 25 West 35th St., N. Y. C.

LEARN to make pictures with your camera; day and evening classes; Alumni Bulletin and other information on request. Clarence H. White School of Photography, 460 West 144th St., N. Y. Phone Audubon 3272.

WANTED—Names, women, over 17, wishing Government Railway Mail office positions; $135 month. Answer immediately, Y 2062 Times Annex.

$135 MONTH; Railway Mail Clerks; examinations Jan. 15; sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 673 K, Rochester, N. Y.

$25-$75 WEEK through Prof. Rohrer's Hairdress, Manicure, Face, Electric, Scalp and Beauty School. 119 West 42d St. Pamphlet.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
U. S. Realty Bldg.
115 BROADWAY

Below are a few of our more urgent openings:

(1) Head Bookkeeper, insurance experience $40.00
(1) Stenographer-Secretary, law, ...$40.00
(3) Stenographers, law.....$30-$35
(1) Bookkeeper, religious institution, New Jersey, $75 month, room and board.
(1) French-English Stenographer, dictation in both languages.$25-$30
(1) Stenographer-Bookkeeper, foreign exchange experience...$25-$28
(1) Stenographer, law $25
(1) Stenographer-Secretary, high school graduate $25
(1) French-English Stenographer ....$25-$30
(1) Stenographer-Bookkeeper ....$25-$28
(2) Stenographers, insurance, New Jersey ....$80-$100 mo.
(1) Stenographer, Bronx, hours 8:30-5:30 ....$20.00
(1) Typist-Mail Clerk......$20-$22
(1) Dictaphone Operator........$25.00
(1) Stenographer-Bookkeeper, stock and bonds experience.......$25.00
(1) Bookkeeper, D. E., department store experience $25.00
(1) Assistant Bookkeeper, New Jersey ....$20-$25
(1) Clerk, detail experience, subscription department $25.00
(2) Clerks—Typists, knowledge bookkeeping, uptown......$19-$20
(1) Underwood Bookkeeping Machine Operator ......$90-$100 mo.
(1) Comptometer Operator..$20-$22
(1) Telephone Operator-Typist, uptown $18.00
(1) File Clerk, Brooklyn......$18.00
(2) Clerks, Newark......$70.00 mo.
(2) Typists, Newark....$70.00 mo.
(6) Typists, downtown, high school education $18.00
(12) Clerks, downtown, high school education ....$75.00 mo.
(1) Addressograph Operator, Long Island City ....$75.00 mo.
(3) Ellis Machine Operators.$17.00

NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

DOYLE AGENCY,
15 East 40th St., 154 Nassau St.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.
1. Bookkeepers, $20. Bookkeeper and Stenographers, $18-$20.
2. Bookkeeper and Stenographer, stock experience, $30.
3. Bookkeeper (Assistant) and Bill Clerk, $20-$18.
4. Bill Clerk (Typist), also Assist. Bookkeeper, $20.
5. Dictaphone Operator and Stenographer, $18.
6. Office Assistant, knowledge of German, $22.
7. Office Assistants, $15-$12; beginners and experienced.
8. Stenographers, English and Spanish, $20-$25.
9. Stenographer, Dictaphone, $18.
10. Stenographer and Bookkeeper (stock experience), $30.
11. Stenographers (2), law, $25.
12. Stenographer, Christian firm, $18-$20-$22.
13. Typist and Bill Clerk, $20.
14. Typist and Switchboard, $16.
15. Switchboard and Typist, $16.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.
6 CHURCH ST.
One block west of Broadway.
One block below Cortlandt St.
STENO.-SECY.—Confidential. Start $30.
STENOS.—(5) Uptown. $20-$25.
STENO.—Downtown bank. $100 mo.
STENO.—Work for general manager. $25.
TYPIST—Export experience. $85 mo.
TYPIST—Billing clerk, $18-$20.
TYPISTS—(2) Experienced. Well educated. $20.
CLERK—Knowledge stenography, $20.
FILE CLERK—$16.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. $25.
TELEPHONE OPR.-FILE CLERK. $18.
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

REINHARD VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
120 Liberty Street. Rector 574.
Following positions with Christian firms for experienced young women:
Stenographers, Legal, $35; Bank, $27; Insurance, $25; Typists, $14 up; knowledge General Office, $18 up; Billing Operator, $21.
For Newark: Stenographers, Typists, File Clerks, Dictaphone Operators, excellent salaries.

OFFICE SERVICE BUREAU,
42 W. 39th St. Fitz Roy 189.
All Office Positions Filled.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

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"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

Hudson Terminal Building,
30 Church Street.

Established 1909.

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WOMAN
KNOWS
that duties and salary are not the only features to be considered before she engages herself for service.

FOR OVER
ELEVEN YEARS
we have been as careful to investigate our employer clients as we have been to check the records of individuals we introduce to them.
The openings recorded below—like all the rest in our hands—are with firms that we can unhesitatingly endorse.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR—Uptown real estate firm; familiar both billing and bookkeeping machine; $35.
LAW STENOGRAPHER—Competent, experienced New York law; opportunity for competent woman of good education; $30.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Uptown position; good education; full charge simple double entry books; dictation light; desirable location; $30.
BOOKKEEPER—Uptown factory office; executive ability; must be thoroughly experienced; $28.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown brokerage office; must be refined; college education; 2-3 years' experience as stenographer in brokerage line; 22-25 years old; $28.
STENOGRAPHER—Uptown electrical house; at least four years' experience; rapid, neat; good personality and appearance; $125-$130.
STENOGRAPHER — Midtown investments; conveniently located; take dictation from three men; rapid, neat, refined personality; high school education; this position is with a very reliable firm that would appreciate application, integrity and conscientiousness; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown civic publishers; high school graduate or equivalent; prefer publishing or editorial experience; one well versed in rhetoric; quiet, reserved type; very good chance for advancement; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown chemical manufacturers, exporting department; experienced in chemicals and able to translate Spanish if possible; must be bright, levelheaded girls, able to meet people and attend to details incidental to opening of new office; very good opportunity; age 22 or over; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown commercial house, private office, executive floor, personal work for one of the executives; able to take dictation accurately and attend to details; pleasing appearance and personality; work for one man; $23-$25.
STENOGRAPHER—About 25 years old, for position with electrical company near 42d St.; must be neat dresser, with pleasing personality; some clerical duties; $20.
LEDGER CLERK—Experienced on customers' ledgers; must be neat, careful penman; uptown textile importing house; $18-$20.
FILE CLERK—With library bureau system experience; good opportunity in accountant's office near Grand Central; $20.
GENERAL CLERK—Beginner; high school graduate; must have liking for figures and be quick at grasping explanations; splendid chance for bright, intelligent girl; downtown iron office; $18 start.
JUNIOR CLERK—Position with large commercial firm near 14th St.; take young beginner; simple detail work; $14.

Call 9-1. Room 725.

"THE NATIONAL,"
30 Church Street.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
1 BEEKMAN ST. 34 PARK ROW.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, banking, $35. Christian firm; downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, detail clerk, textile, $30.
STENOGRAPHER, engineering, downtown, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, French-English, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, prefer woman over 30 years old; uptown concern; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, law, downtown, $30-$25.
TYPIST-BILLER, invoice clerk, $20; downtown.
TYPIST, copy work, $18-$15; downtown.
FILE CLERK, $75 monthly; uptown; good opportunity right party.
BOOKKEEPER, work on Boston ledger, $30.
BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, $30-$25.
ASSISTANT bookkeeper-typist, $25.
CASHIER, downtown, $23; uptown, $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $18-$15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, 18.
FILE CLERK, typist, $25; downtown.
BURROUGHS operators, bookkeeping machine, $20.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE,
26 JOHN ST.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, good education; rapid dictation; secretary to vice president; handling sales department; $30.
OFFICE MANAGER, must be able to manage help; good personality; $30.
SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, to busy executive; $125 month.
STENOGRAPHER, handle own correspondence; do simple bookkeeping; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, export; help with sales; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, rapid, accurate; $100 month.
TYPIST, BILLER, excellent opportunity; $18.
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS WOMEN.

Exceptional opportunities for the ambitious woman and girl in the best business organizations. The right niche assured the woman of experience.

Special, personal interest taken in the girl just beginning her life work.

With best wishes for the Holiday Season.

ALICE DANA COLTER
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION
22 East 42d St., near 5th Av.

BLANCHE REID EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
154 NASSAU. BEEKMAN 3551.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOG., Christian firm, brokers, $30.
STENOGRAPHER, Broad St., $25.
STENOGRAPHER, Guaranty Co., $25; other positions, $20-$25.
STENOTYPISTS, banking house, $25; advancement.
SUPERVISOR, claims, insurance; salary open.
UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING machine, $25.
TYPISTS, $1,020 yearly; others, $15-$16; stencil cutters.
CLERKS, FILE CLERKS, beginners, $17.
Stenographers, file clerks, typists, living near Newark.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
60 BROADWAY.
Steno-secty., college grad., salary commensurate. Steno-secty., speed 150-160, age about 30, $40-$45. Expert steno., 5 yrs. brokerage exp., salary commensurate. German-English steno., Michigan, $35. Steno-bkpr., age 28-30, $30. Librarians, $1,000-$1,500. Comptometer opr., $22-$25. Typist-bkpr., $25. Steno-secty., young, $30. Typist, beg., high school grad., $18-$20. File clerk, young, $20. Long carriage typist, $25. Typists, $25-$28. Register free.

BRODY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
239 Broadway.

Stenographers, brokerage, mfg., law, $18-$35. Typists, clerks, etc., $12-$25.
All the above are conveniently located and with reputable concerns. Free registration.

BABCOCK AGENCY,

507 5TH AV., AT 42D ST.

MANY GOOD OPENINGS.

VANDERBILT 9824.

SPEAR & FREAR,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS, 42 B'WAY.
Law Stenos, $35-$30. Acct. Bkpr., $30. Bkprs., $25. Switchboard and Typing, $18. Typists, $22-$20. Other openings. Registration free.

JUPP AGENCY, 82 NASSAU.
Stenographer, law, $30; stenographer, bookkeeper, numerous typists, Clerks, Cashier, Penman. Christian firms.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
51 EAST 42D ST.
Clerks, Typists and Stenographers.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 253 Broadway. Stenographers, typists, clerks register free.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
A leading firm of certified public accountants has need for several experienced accountants to take charge of engagements; accountants experienced in preparation of tax returns, also assistant senior accountants; attractive compensation; reply should state experience, age, religion and present connection. S 691 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, SEMI-SENIOR.
We have desirable openings in New York and elsewhere for men with the right personal and professional qualifications, who are able to take substantial responsibility on medium sized audits; applicants must have had not less than 2 years' public accounting experience and at least the equivalent of a full high school education.
REPLY BY LETTER ONLY, stating age, education, complete chronological account of business and professional record, salary experience and expectations, and when free for a new connection; be brief; be precise; if your record, likely to satisfy these requirements, is already on file in any of our offices, please call it to our attention.
Replies will be received in strict confidence and no inquiries made of present or past employers or references without express permission from the candidate; no attention will be paid to incomplete answers.
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Accountants-Engineers.
27 William St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, by firm of certified public accountants; excellent opportunity for man possessing ability, tact and personality; replies will be treated confidentially, but must present complete chronological record of education, experience and salary expected. V 820 Times Downtown

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSISTANT—BY OLD-ESTABLISHED CHRISTIAN C. P. A. FIRM; CLEAN-CUT APPEARANCE; AT LEAST THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON GENERAL LEDGER AND BALANCE SHEETS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, SALARY, AND IF NOW EMPLOYED; GOOD HANDWRITING NECESSARY. D 208 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANTS—Several seniors wanted for permanent positions on staff of long established firm of certified public accountants; replying, give experience, reference and salary desired; only those having five years or more experience need apply. L 634 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A LEADING FIRM NEEDS FIRST-CLASS SENIORS AND JUNIORS; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED; PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE (FULL RECORD) AND REFERENCES. AUDIT, 222 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANTS—Assistants wanted by N. Y. C. C. P. A.; to conscientious men of good appearance and qualifications good future assured. Applications must state in full detail age, experience and salary to start. Box C. P. A. 732, 341 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT assistant for tax department of firm of certified public accountants; must have public accounting as well as actual experience in tax prcedure; exceptional opportunity; give particulars, including salary desired; confidential. W 33 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, junior, experienced; with certified firm; mention all qualifications, salary desired. S 729 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, assistant, office of C. P. A.; state in detail experience, qualifications, salary desired. L 767 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in railroad accounts, to take charge of general books of small railroad; state references, experience and salary desired. A 694 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Certified public accountant requires senior; state age, education, experience, salary desired, when available. C 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., desires junior accounting student, as stenographer, typist and assistant. W 6 Times.

ADVERTISING.

Young man, stenographer or stenotypist, in national advertising agency; absolutely essential to take accurate and complete notes at conferences and capable of development into other work; good education required, preferably young college man. State age, education, nationality, experience and salary desired to J. L. M., Box 40, Postal Station F, New York City. Give telephone number.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT for foreign field; wanted, a young man, unmarried, a willing worker looking for an opportunity to make good; a working knowledge of advertising is necessary; a man that has had considerable experience with commercial art will be most acceptable; must give first-class references. C 407 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Large organization operating chain of credit clothing stores desires to engage the services of a competent executive to take charge of the advertising department; exceptional opportunity for a high class man; state age, experience and salary expected. S 597 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Young man to sell advertising space in a trade journal; experience, or knowledge of furniture industry preferred; in reply state age, experience, salary, education and other qualifications. D 90 Times.

ADVERTISING man, experienced, with book publishing house good opening for competent man; salary about $2,500. S 713 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and SALES MANAGERS can hear something very advantageous by communicating with Confidential, Y 2374 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Must be a typist; state in writing age and salary expected. Room 311, 103 Park Av.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

DRUGS—TOILETRIES—SUNDRIES.

We have an exceptional opening for a capable and energetic woman whose training and experience qualifies to assist in buying and managing. Only those capable of measuring up to the highest standard will be considered.

Apply by letter only, B. J., Bloomingdale Bros., 59th Street and Lexington Avenue.

ASSISTANT—Credit department of wholesale house requires credit and collection assistant; experience in bookkeeping and collecting necessary; high school education or its equivalent; state age, experience and salary expected. S 715 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN for large dress h... ...od opportunity for young man familiar with trade and some credit experience; give fullest information; moderate salary to begin. W 7 Times.

BANK—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Large downtown bank requires the services of several men with bank experience in outgoing collections, incoming collections, payments, demand exchange sold and import letters of credit; splendid opportunity for men looking toward a future; state age, experience and salary desired. R. B., 712 Times Downtown.

BANK—CAPABLE CLERK.
Large downtown bank has good opportunity for a young man thoroughly experienced in coding and decoding and checking cables worded in all standard codes; state age, experience and salary desired. N. S., 711 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMEN.

Experienced men with clientele wanted by reliable house to sell unusually attractive and salable issues; specializing at present on convertible notes issued by corporation whose directorate is nationally known; liberal commission and bonus contract guarantee right men very large income; state record, nature of clientele and yearly sales volume; highest references required; immediate reply necessary. EXECUTIVE, Box 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.

Capable man to take complete charge of office of manufacturer; knowledge of import and custom house methods desirable; state full particulars and salary in first letter to receive attention; confidential.

BOX 746, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, take charge of office; experience in insurance broker's office preferred, but not essential; if you can stand hard work, have intelligence and executive ability, we have a good position with prospects for advancement. Apply own handwriting, stating age, experience in detail, references and salary desired, C 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of certified public accountant, Christian firm, a young man possessing thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and desirous of making accountancy his life's work; good personality and clean, legible handwriting indispensable; salary to start, $25. A 699 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Exceptional opening for bright, clean-cut young man, 25 years of age, with working knowledge of bookkeeping and some experience in correspondence. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City. Take Hudson tube to Grove St. station.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT Wanted—Bright, ambitious young man, about 21, to assist in bookkeeping department of large organization; rare opportunity and exceptional future for right party; state experience and salary. S 596 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS, with knowledge of Wall St. terms, to learn mechanical bookkeeping; splendid opportunities; popular 5-7 P. M. class 3 or 2 nights per week. Apply at once, Room 415, 150 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPER—We require immediately a capable educated and experienced bookkeeper and office man; must be refined, adaptable and obliging; state age, religion, salary, bond, former employer. B 510 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, able to take full charge, preferably with importing experience, wanted; position offers good chance for advancement; also selling opportunity; state full particulars, also whether typist. W 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, experienced, by large wholesale house; salary to start, $20 to $25; correspondence confidential. Address "Wholesaler," Y 2380 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; 22; high school graduate; good penman; good at detail and thoroughness; splendid future for right party; full particulars own handwriting. O 276 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by Stock Exchange firm; must be good penman; state age, experience and expectations. Address M. L., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, by a Christian export and import firm; must be able to use the typewriter; good calculator, with good address; state age and salary. S 706 Times Downtown

BOOKKEEPER, man who can take complete charge of double entry set of books; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. S 718 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; Christian firm; state full particulars, salary and telephone. A 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, business ability; $30 start; Christian firm; egg jobbers. Collins & Barnard, 20 Harrison St.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office assistant; good opportunity; advancement; state salary, references. W 3 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Accounts receivable ledger; accurate; opportunity advancement; specify details and phone number. W 34 Times.

BOYS—STABILITY.

Business stability as exemplified in this organization offers opportunity for uninterrupted progress and development in one's jobs; there are a limited number of openings available for public school graduates over 16 years of age, ready to start at the bottom.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY, to work his way up with successful manufacturing mail order and wholesale firm; must be neat, active, well recommended and not afraid of work or hours; state age, schooling, experience, if any, and salary expected. Willing, S 731 Times Downtown.

BOY, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS, TO LEARN SILK BUSINESS WITH A CHRISTIAN CONCERN; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. WRITE, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. W 18 TIMES.

BOYS, 15-16 years of age, wanted; large downtown office; only those willing to pay strict attention to business need apply. Answer, stating religion and salary. A 686 Times Downtown.

BOY with ambition, 15 to 17, by corporation; opportunity for advancement. Address own handwriting, stating age, reference and salary expected. A 927 Times Downtown.

BOYS, office work and messenger, 14-16 years; school graduates. United Dressed Beef Co., 776 1st Av.

BOY, 15 to 16, for steamship office; fine opportunity for willing worker; state age and salary expected. S 719 Times Downtown.

BOY in stock department, 16 years; Christian firm; wholesale dry goods. Apply store, 154 Madison Av.

BOY, 16 years, to work in photographic room. Apply Room 417, 15 Park Row.

BOY, 18 years old, for mailing room and general office work. Room 710, 90 West St.

BOY to learn carpet and wallpaper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY WANTED.
DOUBLESS MFG. CO., 156 5TH AV.

BUYER.

TALKING MACHINE BUYER WANTED, BY STIX, BAER AND FULLER, ST. LOUIS, THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE WEST. ONLY MEN HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE AND WHO CAN ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY NEED APPLY.

APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, STATING AGE, POSITIONS HELD AND REFERENCES TO OUR NEW YORK MANAGER, HERMAN HIRSCH, 1,107 BROADWAY. BIG OPPORTUNITY.

BUYER FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

ROTHENBERG & CO., 34-42 WEST 14TH ST., ARE OPEN TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A FIRST-CLASS BUYER FOR THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS BY MAILY ONLY TO MR. CHARLES PRICE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

BUYER FOR DOMESTIC LINENS AND BLANKETS.
Unusual opportunity for live wise young man, one accustomed to large volume of business preferred; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply at once by mail or in person,
MERCHANDISE OFFICE,
THE GOERKE CO.,
BROAD AND CEDAR STS., NEWARK, N. J.

CANVASSERS who have enough confidence in their selling ability to sell an article which is in universal demand on a straight commission basis. Super Saftee Ink Corp., 219 West 27th St., New York.

CARRIAGE MAN for retail store, 42d St. district; state age, nationality and references. C 394 Times.

CASHIER—Experienced man, single, wanted as general cashier for large resort hotel; salary $100-$125, according to experience, together with room, board and laundry; reply should state age, experience, references and religion. W 24 Times.

CASHIER; one who has had experience in provision house; must know how to operate cash register. S., 1109 Times Harlem.

CLERK—VERY DESIRABLE OPENING FOR YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE IN ACCOUNTING, CLERICAL WORK. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED, T 581 TIMES.

CODES—Man experienced in compiling private and commercial codes; will consider spare time proposition; state full particulars. A 924 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MANAGER
to take charge of the collection department of large organization operating chain of credit stores; exceptional opportunity for right man; state age, experience and salary expected. W 30 Times.

COMPOSITOR, A1 stone hand; write, state experience. L 672 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, by firm of public accountants; must have experience; some bookkeeping knowledge preferable; state references and salary expected. W 5 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Collection, wanted by large installment house in the musical field; must be experienced and able to write result-getting letters in good English. Reply fully, giving age, education, experience, references and present salary, W 9 Times.

COUPLE—House help for small property Monmouth County, N. J., 2 in family; position permanent through 12 months, pleasant living and working quarters, every labor-saving device in use; wife as cook and to take full charge of house, including marketing; man as general helper, with some knowledge of tools, automobile, gardening; additional laundry help employed one day; place and environment exceptionally attractive and only exceptional couple will be employed; actual result sought is that the couple take over the property in a dignified, responsible way; the family being little more than irregular guests. Room 2101, 55 Liberty St.

COUPLE to cook, clean and take full charge of house for a physician; must have highest references for character and ability. Answer, stating experience and wages required, B 1027 Times Annex.

COUPLE—Cook and butler for small school near Boston; excellent wages. For further information call Sunday afternoon, Apt. 63, 503 West 121st St. Morningside 5010.

Helps Restore Lost Property

More lost and found advertisements appear in The New York Times than in any other newspaper. Its efficacy in restoring lost property is attested to by letters from grateful owners. Telephone details of your loss to

The New York Times
Bryant 1000.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT CORRESPONDENT.

A man with actual experience in the credit department of a men's clothing or furnishing house or with some other manufacturer or wholesaler handling high-priced goods or dealing with the most exclusive retail trade.

The highest degree of tact and a command of the very best English being essential qualifications, each application must be prepared to undergo a rigid examination.

A permanent position at a good salary with a house of over 50 years' standing is offered to such a man. Send full particulars to Box 715, 209 Cable Bldg.

CREDIT MAN.

Large downtown bank requires services two men, experienced credit work; good knowledge of accounting desirable; excellent opportunity. Write fully, stating age, education, experience, salary expected, G. N., 714 Times Downtown.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR—Young man to investigate and assist generally in credit department of dry goods commission house. Address giving age, references and salary desired. H., Box 9, Station F, Manhattan.

DESIGNER.

A PROMINENT MISSES' CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN, WITH ABILITY, ON MISSES' SUITS AND COATS; SALARY NO OBJECT TO RIGHT MAN; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN MISSES' HOUSES NEED APPLY. E. N., 110 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED BY WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS HOUSE, ESTABLISHED OVER 15 YEARS; ONLY A MAN WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED HIS ABILITY TO PLAN LAYOUT AND DIRECT THE WORK OF OTHER DRAFTSMEN CAN BE CONSIDERED FOR THIS POSITION; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ON MAPS FOR MOTORING PURPOSES ADVANTAGEOUS BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EARNED AT PRESENT; ALL REPLIES WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. W 35 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced in laying out small interchangeable instruments from sketches; state experience in detail and salary required. S 658 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, map, experienced, neat tracer and map man for oil company, Tampico, Mexico; give full details, age, race, experience and sample of work. S 700 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on waists, for Los Angeles. J 840 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and estimator on power equipment; salesmen with several years' experience with construction concern preferable. S 666 Times Downtown.

EMBOSSER, experienced on Sheridan continuous feed presses, to work about 30 miles from New York; unusual opportunity; state age, wages wanted, telephone number. C 89 Times.

ENGINEER as call specialist; college man preferred; state salary and experience. S. B., 115 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.

HEWLETT ROBIN CO., 417 5TH AV., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A1 ENTRY MEN. MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE MILLINERY LINE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.

ESTIMATOR required for plate and window glass concern; one familiar with builders and contractors in Greater New York. H 1055 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE.

A large corporation that manufactures men's clothing in a Middle Western city wishes to engage a general manager; the applicant must possess a thorough knowledge of the clothing business; he must be an organizer and systematizer; this position commands a large salary and interest; no investment is required; correspondence will be held in strict confidence. T 589 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

A large progressive commercial organization has an exceptional opportunity for a man who has had extensive experience in supervising large forces of clerical or merchandising labor.

The opening is at the head of a large department. Good appearance, education and strong, congenial personality are essential.

Give complete information as to experience, age, &c. Minimum salary at which you are willing to start must be stated. S 580 Times.

EXECUTIVE (junior) to head production and service division of growing organization; opportunity for young man with some production experience, preferably in electrical or lighting fixture business; state qualifications fully and salary expected. C 99 Times.

EXECUTIVE—Installment chain stores require experienced road man to look after stores; apply only if you have had experience in this capacity; state age, salary, details. Box P. D., 10 Union Square.

ERRAND BOYS for large insurance company. Write A 944 Times Downtown.

EXCHANGE CLERK, young man, with fair education, to handle foreign exchange accounts for downtown importing house; Christian firm; state age, experience and salary expected in own handwriting. A 921 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE SMOKING PIPE FACTORY, OUT OF TOWN, MUST BE A FIRST CLASS MAN WITH REAL EXPERIENCE; STATE FULL DETAILS IN WRITING. B 521 TIMES.

FILES MANAGER, collection office, Christian company; alert woman capable directing five others; must have executive ability; state experience, salary desired. A 943 Times Downtown.

FLOORMAN.

We require the services of an experienced floorman with good appearance; only those whose experience warrants a similar position need apply.

MARTIN'S, FULTON, CORNER BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

FOREMAN for knee pants factory in Middle West city; we have an opening for an experienced foreman capable of handling girls in a modern factory of 60 machines; do not answer unless you have had actual experience in this line; state full information about yourself in first letter, also salary expected to start. The D. C. Vactor Co., 311 St. Clair Av., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENTLEMAN speaking Russian and Polish, as secretary to physician; good executive; salary, references. D 140 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE—Large Brooklyn manufacturer has an opportunity in their sales office for a young man, 19-21 years of age, to eventually take charge of credit investigations, East New York or Brooklyn; please give full details in first letter. T F 207 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, mercantile agency; give age, experience. V 808 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR for mercantile agency; give age, experience. V 809 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERKS.

Large dry goods commission house requires several ledger clerks thoroughly experienced in trial balance, statements, checking remittances, &c.; state age, experience, salary desired. N 803 Times Downtown.

MAN OR MAN AND WIFE. EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CARE OF ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; MUST UNDERSTAND CARE OF HORSES, FARMING, CARE OF HOME AND HANDLING OUTSIDE HELP; ALSO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; PAST EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES REQUIRED; MENTION SALARY. BARKAS, 1,157 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN, American, 35-40, for night clerical work high-class apartment hotel; must be of good address and appearance, excellent, rapid penman, quick and correct in figuring, some knowledge of bookkeeping, a conscientious, willing worker; good position offered; good salary and meals; give full details age, &c., with references. Exceptional, E 37 Times.

MAN, MIDDLE AGED, TO ATTEND SWITCHBOARD; EARLY MORNING HOURS; LIGHT WORK. APPLY 21 WEST 23D ST., 10-4.

MAN—Philadelphia pajama manufacturer wants aggressive, capable man with mercantile office experience, possessing good judgment and some initiative; unquestionable references required; state age, salary and experience. P. O. Box 262, Philadelphia.

MAN, young American, experienced in plumbing supply business. Address, stating experience and salary expected, A 711 Times Downtown.

MAN, insurance brokerage concern has unusual opening for experienced man, outside work; salary and commission. D 177 Times.

MANAGER—Appliance department for branch office large public utility corporation; department store experience desirable but not essential; must be able to direct sales people and use initiative; state age, experience and salary expected. S 577 Times.

MANAGER CLOTHING STORE.

We have an exceptional opening for a capable, energetic, credit clothing store manager to take charge of store in Middle West; salary confined to your own efforts; state full particulars. W 47 Times.

MANAGER and window dresser, experienced, to take full charge of specialty waist store out of town; a big position for a man who has thorough experience; salary no object. Apply Kaufman Blouse Shops, 16 West 36th St.

MANAGER, to take full charge of instalment clothing store; must understand buying thoroughly; one who held similar position only need apply. W 2 Times.

MANAGER—Capable manager for specialty shop; state salary and experience; strictly confidential. Box 21, 1626 St. James Bldg.

MATHEMATICIAN AND ACTUARY—Large corporation doing extensive research work desires to secure services of two recent college graduates, one of whom has specialized in mathematical statistics, and the other in actuarial work; applicants must have imagination and ability to do original work; salary $2,400 per annum for each position; apply by letter, stating age, education, previous salary, and technical or business experience; also furnish technical and personal references and samples of original work done. P. O. Box 621, City Hall Station, New York.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER—One of our clients, located Middle West, offers excellent opportunity live wire. Write, giving full particulars, confidential, or call Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

MILLINERY SALESMAN

TO HANDLE $7.50 TO $15 TRIMMED HATS; ONE WHO HAS FOLLOWING IN DEPARTMENT STORES IN AND OUT OF CITY; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PERSON; SALARY OR COMMISSION. WRITE OR CALL

JONAS HAT, 42 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY OPERATORS

EXPERIENCED

Better class hats; good working conditions; fine opportunity.

Apply
42-44 West 39th St.,
Room 314.

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE, SMART YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS.

HARRY COLLINS, 57TH ST. AND PARK AV.

MOTOR DRAFTSMAN,
first-class; one having had experience on aeroplane motors preferred. Apply or write CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORP., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

NOTION BUYER
for a large wholesale house; none but one experienced in same capacity need apply; write, stating age, experience and salary. Box 733, 209 Cable Bldg.

OFFICE MANAGER
TO FUNCTION AS ACCOUNTANT; GOOD BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT, SYSTEMATIZER, ECONOMIZER, AND PREFERABLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE COAL BUSINESS; ABOVE ALL, MUST HAVE UP-TO-DATE METHODS, BANKING KNOWLEDGE, AND ONE WHO ACTUALLY MANAGES OFFICE HELP, EXECUTES AND GETS THINGS DONE; GENTILE FIRM DESIRES MARRIED MAN WITH PERSONALITY, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS PREFERABLY; WILL BE BONDED; REPLY COMPREHENSIVELY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AND ATTACH THIS AD. W 62 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER

TO FUNCTION AS ACCOUNTANT; GOOD BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT; SYSTEMATIZER, ECONOMIZER AND PREFERABLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE COAL BUSINESS; ABOVE ALL, MUST HAVE UP-TO-DATE METHODS, BANKING KNOWLEDGE, AND ONE WHO ACTUALLY MANAGES OFFICE HELP, EXECUTES AND GETS THINGS DONE; A 5TH AV. GENTILE COAL CORPORATION DESIRES MARRIED MAN, WITH PERSONALITY, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS PREFERABLY; WILL BE BONDED. REPLY COMPREHENSIVELY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AND ATTACH THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

MANAGER, T 591 TIMES.

OFFICE STOCK, SHIPPING.

A responsible, active man of good address, accustomed to details, to take ultimate charge of office, stock and shipping for a successful manufacturing mail order and wholesale business; state experience in detail, age, education and salary expected. Toys, S 732 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS WANTED BY LARGE CONCERN TO ASSIST IN FILING AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THOSE POSSESSING PROPER QUALIFICATIONS. CALL 29 WEST 42D ST., 5TH FLOOR, MR. COUILLOU.

OFFICE BOY—Splendid opportunity for advancement open to neat, intelligent boy in executive's office of daily newspaper; state age and salary desired. S 1038 Times Annex.

OFFICE CLERK, 21 to 24, bright; some experience; good salary; excellent future; state age, experience, present employer; references. A 690 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for progressive concern; good opportunity for advancement to bright boy; state salary and education. Box 14, 1626 St. James Building.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in insurance brokerage office; reply own handwriting; state age, references and salary. L 670 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED.

Publishing firm desires a high grade salesman to solicit stock brokers and financial institutions for printing; preference given to man having knowledge of "estimating" and who will be a factor in building up a printing business; liberal salary and commission given to the right man; give experience and salary expected. L 652 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, in established medical office, speaking Russian and Polish; good business man; give details. D 139 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

EXPERIENCED MAN, 24 TO 30, WANTED BY 5TH AV. CONCERN AS REAL ESTATE BROKER, ON COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; ONLY MEN OF GOOD DRESS, EDUCATION AND STABILITY NEED APPLY. S 728 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE — A large and well known corporation, manufacturing paper products, is desirous of extending and establishing business connections in Continental Europe and the Levant; a representative of ability and responsibility is required, capable of speaking necessary languages fluently; must be qualified to interview foreign Government officials and conduct important business negotiations. Reply with full particulars stating age, nationality and salary desired. F 247 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REPRESENTATIVE—A large manufacturing corporation desires an experienced representative to market its product and travel in South America; must be able to speak Spanish fluently; the article to be marketed is a paper product; answers should give full particulars as to age, nationality, previous positions held, whether married or single and salary desired. F 246 Times.

SALESMEN

(DISTRICT MANAGERS).

A MILLION-DOLLAR CORPORATION MANUFACTURING A PATENTED SPECIALTY, WHICH IS FINDING A READY MARKET WITH OVER 90 PER CENT. OF THE DEALERS, HAS AN OPENING FOR A FEW SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN AS DISTRICT SALES MANAGERS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

THE POSITIONS ARE WORTH FROM $7,500 to $12,500 A YEAR IN COMMISSIONS AND BONUSES TO THOSE WHO CAN QUALIFY.

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMBITIOUS SALESMAN TO EARN A SURE AND INCREASING INCOME WITH A CORPORATION WHICH IS QUICK TO RECOGNIZE AND REWARD SALES ABILITY.

APPLICANTS SHOULD STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, SALES EXPERIENCE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS; REFERENCES WILL NOT BE REQUIRED UNTIL AFTER A PERSONAL INTERVIEW HAS BEEN GRANTED.

B 493 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED—WE WANT SEVEN GOOD, LIVE, HIGH-GRADE YOUNG MEN, OVER 20, TO JOIN OUR SALES FORCE; IT'S A JOB ONLY FOR MEN WHO ARE AMBITIOUS FOR SUCCESS AND ARE WILLING TO WORK, AND WORK HARD, FOR US; EVERY APPLICANT MUST BE ABLE TO GIVE UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES; THE LINE IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND HEAVIEST ADVERTISED OF ANY ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE LINE IN THE COUNTRY; THE MEN SELECTED WILL BE PUT THROUGH OUR TRAINING COURSE, DIRECTLY UNDER OUR SALES MANAGER; THE MEN, AFTER BECOMING THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH OUR LINE AND OUR SERVICE, WILL BE GIVEN DISTRICTS IN ESSEX, HUDSON, UNION OR BERGEN COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY; OUR MEN ARE MAKING FROM $200 TO $400 A MONTH COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; WHAT WE WANT ARE MEN WHO CAN DO THE WORK AND THEIR PAY WILL BE PROPORTIONATE; WE WANT PERMANENT MEN, WHO WILL STAY WITH US AND GROW TO BUSINESS AIMS AS WE PULL TOGETHER; NO FLY BY NIGHTS WANTED; SO, IF YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE THE MAN WE WANT, CALL MONDAY AT 10 A. M. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING APPLIANCES CORP., 587 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A successful and rapidly growing manufacturing corporation, a leader in building material, paint and varnish lines, would be interested in receiving applications for positions in its national sales organization. Excellent opportunity for men who have college education or equivalent, good health and ambition for rapid advancement to executive positions in sales department; salary basis; give age, religion, present employment, if any, and previous business experience. Applications considered confidential. S 693 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

We have been established sixty years, have the highest repute and rating and conduct a national business, specializing in publicity for banks and trust companies; we need two more expert salesmen at once; if you are between 28 and 45, have a successful sales record, can travel extensively and have sufficient confidence in yourself to work on the same liberal commission basis which has enabled various of our men to earn from $6,000 to $12,000 annually, we will give you an opportunity to sell yourself to us; the successful applicants will be given a territory with an established clientele, and they will receive credit for all renewal business, which should amount to several thousand dollars annually, in addition to new business; state age, experience, nationality and phone number to secure interview. Address S 570 Times.

SALESMEN—The subscription business is noted for the comfortable fortunes thousands of salesmen have made from it; we want four live men, with or without experience, for out of town work; our men average from $5,000 to $25,000 per year; we train you; commission. C 416 Times.

SALESMEN, TRAVELING AND RESIDENT, FOR THE BEST LINE INFANTS' WOOL FLANNEL WEAR, &c.; SIDE LINE; ALL TERRITORIES EXCEPT GREATER NEW YORK; THOSE WELL ACQUAINTED AND CALLING ON INFANTS' WEAR TRADE NEED ANSWER; COMMISSION. M 299 TIMES.

SALESMEN—Leading firm of cost accountants and industrial engineers wishes to secure the services of high-class salesmen or negotiators; salary and commission; applications considered only from men of experience and successful record. Address Engineer, 735 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
by nationally known manufacturing jewelers; must be capable, high grade and a producer commanding acquaintance best retail jewelry trade in metropolitan district; salary or commission basis; answer by letter only. The Napier-Bliss Co., 366 5th Av.

SALESMAN, CARRY SIDE LINE OF NOVELTY VEILINGS; LIBERAL COMMISSION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH KINDRED LINE; DENVER TO COAST AND OTHER TERRITORY. C 429 TIMES.

SALESMAN, side line, calling on hardware trade this and nearby States; article new; no competition. commission on reorders. Confidential. D 161 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to carry very high-grade line of brief cases as side line; liberal commission; South and Middle West territories open. Y 2383 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced in hosiery and underwear line, for city and vicinity; good opportunity for the right man; salary and commission; apply by letter. C 95 Times.

SALESMAN for city and vicinity, experienced notions, fancy, dry goods line; only men with following among retailers considered; commission, drawing account. T 579 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by fancy knit goods manufacturer in following two territories: Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska; also Texas, Oklahoma; commission basis. S 587 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in flowers and feathers; all territories open; salary or commission basis. Spilka, 110 West 32d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

CLOTH HATS AND CAPS.

TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR VARIOUS TERRITORIES.

WILL ONLY CONSIDER MEN WHO ARE AT PRESENT REPRESENTING HOUSES IN THIS LINE.

COMMISSION AND DRAWING.

STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; CONFIDENTIAL.

W 58 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

Exceptional opportunity for an educated, high-class salesman; large Western educational institution, of highest rating, doing a nationally known mail-order business, desires several resident sales representatives for county sections of New Jersey; intellectual, steady men of this character, willing to work a regular number of hours each day, appreciating the "law of averages" and capable of earning $5,000 or more yearly are difficult to find; but we have steady resident positions waiting for several such men; liberal commission remuneration; do not reply unless you can qualify; your answer will be considered strictly confidential, but we do not want a lot of answers—a lot of idlers—we want to engage the right man and retain him permanently. Address Salesmen, Box W 50 Times, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.

LARGE ORGANIZATION MANUFACTURING A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LINE HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR SPECIALTY MEN, ROAD POSITIONS, CALLING ON DRUG AND HARDWARE STORES. IN REPLY STATE DETAILED PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. WRITE SALESMEN, ROOM 611, WORLD BUILDING.

SALESMEN.

Manufacturers' sales organization wants several salesmen for various territories to carry as a side line a complete line of metal ash trays, smoking sets, and metal novelties in the fancy goods line, calling on the large department stores and jobbers, on a commission basis; men with established following an attractive proposition can be offered. D 202 Times.

SALESMEN.

WE WANT MEN FOR VARIOUS TERRITORIES TO CARRY A LOW-PRICED LINE OF JEWELRY AND LEATHER GOODS AS A SIDE LINE, CALLING ON THE FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND NOVELTY JOBBERS; COMMISSION BASIS. JEWELRY, E 43 TIMES.

SALESMAN for Boston and vicinity.

A well established organization desires the services of an experienced man well acquainted with the wholesale drug and notion trade, to carry a strong side line, on commission basis; our line affords an extraordinary opportunity for the proper party.
UNITED TOILET GOODS CO., 19 WEST 18TH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN for New Orleans and vicinity.

A well established organization desires the services of an experienced man well acquainted with the wholesale drug and notion trade to carry a strong line, on commission basis; our line affords an extraordinary opportunity for the proper party.
UNITED TOILET GOODS CO., 19 WEST 18TH ST.

SALESMAN, high class, between 28 and 40 years of age, for our Crystal Soap Dept., to sell a high grade line of fancy toilet soaps to the drug, variety and department store trades; must be an experienced fancy toilet soap salesman and be able to give the very best of references; do not reply unless you have these qualifications; salary and bonus with expenses and good future for right man. Call Monday, Dec. 27, from 1 to 4 P. M., The Palmolive Co., 75 Front St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN for San Francisco and vicinity.

A well established organization desires the services of an experienced man well acquainted with the wholesale drug and notion trade to carry a strong side line, on commission basis; our line affords an extraordinary opportunity for the proper party.
UNITED TOILET GOODS CO., 19 WEST 18TH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS of fancy goods and novelties are open for salesmen for various territories who are anxious to increase their earnings by carrying a side line, complete lines of manicure sets, powder puffs, shaving stands, vanity cases and novelties, to the jobbing and large department stores on a commission basis. Fancy Goods, D 201 Times.

SALESMEN.

Manufacturers' agents are open for salesmen to carry a complete line of mahogany and polychrome novelties, candlesticks, serving trays, nut bowls, smoking stands, &c., for various territories; commission basis; excellent opportunity to men of proven ability and an established trade. D 205 Times.

SALESMEN,
LADIES' NECKWEAR.
SALESMAN, TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, AS SIDE LINE; ONE WITH A FOLLOWING ONLY IN THIS OR KINDRED LINE, BY PROMINENT LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 2, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMAN WANTED, ACQUAINTED WITH LEATHER GOODS, NOTION JOBBERS AND DEPARTMENT STORES TO CARRY CHEAPEST LINE BOSTON BAGS, LADIES' HANDBAGS, SCHOOL BAGS, BRIEF CASES; ONLY THOSE WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY. SIMON & CO., 350 WEST 38TH.

SALESMEN—ONE OF THE LEADING NOTION AND FANCY GOODS HOUSES IS OPEN FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE TO HANDLE THEIR LINE IN NEW YORK STATE, CONNECTICUT AND PENNSYLVANIA ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. S 707 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN FOR CUTLERY.
Wanted by cutlery importers, salesman with large following, especially among New York jobbing trade; only those who can prove their success in cutlery line need apply; drawing account; write, stating fully past experience, present position, references. Address Room 98, 33 Union Square.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINES.
wanted by large wholesale general merchandise house, ladies' wear, novelties, jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, clothing, notions, handkerchiefs, underwear, knit goods, &c.; apply in confidence what lines you are carrying, territory, &c.; commission basis. Box 735, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN—WE WANT FOR NEW ENGLAND A MAN WELL KNOWN TO LEATHER GOODS BUYERS TO CARRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH PRESENT LINE THE STRONGEST AND BEST KNOWN LINE LADIES' BELTS; COMMISSION. SLOTE & SCHAEFFER, 49 EAST 21ST.

SALESMEN—Increase your income; other lines may be dull, but not ours; liberal commissions and renewals; we will instruct you; no salaries or advances; good profits, increasing yearly. The Johnston & Collins Co., 55 Liberty St. Ask for Mr. Johnston or Mr. Kurzwell.

SALESMAN—Position open Jan. 15, 1921, in an old established art novelty house to sell to retail dry goods trade; must be A1 man; state present position and reference, strictly confidential; commission; good opportunity for right man. Box 737, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMEN—Unlimited opportunity to a few college graduates, also inside and outside salesmen, on clothing; salary, commission, or both. Apply 8:30 to 10 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M., D. D. International Corporation, 65 East 12th St.

SALESMAN wanted; must be experienced in selling hand and beaded embroidery and must be acquainted with cloak, suit and dress houses; salary and commission offered to the right party. Y 2382 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, five, of ability and neatness for work in most influential membership organization of its kind; leads, full co-operation; big commission; no competition. For appointment Columbus 837.

SALESMAN to renew advertising contracts and act as publisher's special representative; $5 per day to start. Call Sunday afternoon, Harold W. Phillips, Room 925, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, millinery, experienced, to handle manufacturer's line of artificial flowers; commission basis. Canisa Bros., 507 West Broadway.

SALESMEN who are acquainted with the drug and department stores trade; commission. Call 10 A. M., Dental and Toilet Products Corp., 59 Beekman St., New York City.

SALESMAN bed comfortables, manufacturers' line; must be experienced; no other need apply; salary, A. L. R. T. Co., 19 West 18th St., New York City.

SALESMAN (assistant), with established restaurant and delicatessen trade, to represent three concerns; salary against commission. E 40 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, wanted; well known on the Pacific Coast and Far West; salary and expenses; state references and salary expected to insure reply. T 575 Times.

SALESMEN, traveling, to secure contracts for a service system as a side line; good proposition; commission. Write or call Room 801, 110 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

A MAN THAT WANTS A FUTURE AND HAS ABILITY, WHO WANTS TO GET AHEAD, BOTH AS TO POSITION AND INCOME, ON COMMISSION BASIS; IF YOU ARE 25 YEARS OF AGE WE WILL TRAIN YOU AND SHOW YOU A REAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE SELLING GAME; SECURITIES; APPLY AFTER 10 A. M. SUITE 617, 19 WEST 44TH ST.

SALESMAN.

A real salesman, with unfailing faith in his ability and power to produce results, is the high-grade man we seek; our business is industrial publicity, and earnings may be expected to exceed $10,000, with a gradual increase due to renewals; for consideration include age and experience in reply. S 568 Times.

SALESMAN.

If this should come to the attention of an expert traveling specialty salesman who will not work for less than $12,000 in commissions annually, he can learn of a lucrative opportunity in the publicity business by giving particulars to S 571 Times.

SALESMAN-PROMOTER.

My industrial publicity concern has an exceptional opening for successful promoter of high calibre; the position is permanent; commissions, earnings over $20,000 to the man who can demonstrate the negotiating capacity we want; our standing and responsibility is high and our associate must have character as well as personality; also able to travel; write fully experience, age, &c. Vice President, Box 505, Philadelphia.

SALESMEN, Securities—One of Newark's substantial industries, established in 1916 and doing a national business, is about to direct a dignified securities campaign, through the corporation's offices, to a select list, chiefly centred around Newark. They wish not more than eight live wire security salesmen, on a liberal commission basis, whose efforts will be supported by an intensive advertising campaign, and leads will be given which should be readily sold. S 741 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, AUTOMOBILE.
The 1921 buying season will start Jan. 8 with the New York show; we have opportunities, on a commission basis, for live wire automobile salesmen; we furnish leads and aid you to get a start; we have a large, well-populated territory, and a car that sells easily. Apply in person Monday between 9 and 5, Chevrolet Salesrooms, 13902 Hillside Av., Jamaica, N. Y. (near Queens Boulevard).

SALESMAN.
YOUR BUSINESS IS AT A STANDSTILL.
If you have had selling experience, are a worker of good address and appearance, between 25 and 35, and would like to sell investment bonds of the highest grade for an old-established house doing a countrywide business, state salary and a full description of yourself and your experience; give your telephone number. V 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Experienced men's neckwear salesman wanted; one who has a following among jobbers or retailers; the right man, with a proven record, we will offer a share in our business and commission. Y 2395 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, SIDE LINE, HAIRNETS,
with a good following among retail dry goods stores and notion buyers; established well known house wants high class men in each state; liberal commissions to right men; all year line; good repeat business; state lines you are now handling and territory. S 274 Times.

SALESMEN—SECURITY.
We can offer to a few experienced salesmen of highest calibre an opportunity to assist in the placing of a limited amount of preferred stock, carrying an attractive common stock bonus, in a sound industrial that will bear the most rigid investigation; commission basis; give references. S 640 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY.
TRIMMED AND TAILORED HATS.
WELL ESTABLISHED CONCERN MAKING MERCHANDISE OF THE BETTER KIND WANTS A HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN; COMMISSION BASIS; LIBERAL DRAWING; STATE IN CONFIDENCE PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS.
R. N., 140 TIMES.

SALESMEN—Side-line and commission men wanted to sell a high grade line of workingmen's gloves, F. P. Sargent gloves; territory open, Michigan, Middle West and Southwestern States for salesmen selling big or small towns with other lines; liberal commission. For full information write Spencer Glove Co., Waverly, N. Y.

SALESMEN—LADIES' NECKWEAR, FOR BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AS SIDE LINE; ONE WITH A FOLLOWING ONLY IN THIS OR KINDRED LINE, BY PROMINENT LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 736, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMAN—Permanent position open now for high-class salesman with educational institution paying liberal commissions and additional cash bonuses; steady worker can earn six thousand per year or better; give full particulars in first letter; all replies strictly confidential. 607 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia.

SALESMEN to handle greatest advertising specialty ever produced; strictly commission; wonderful future for aggressive men; complete demonstration for high-class men (amateurs keep away), at Old Colony Club, first floor, Biltmore Hotel. Ask for Mr. Gagen. Monday, 9-12 and 2-5 only.

SALESMEN.

SPECIALTY MEN TO SELL LINE OF HIGH CLASS CONCENTRATED BEVERAGES TO GROCERS, &C.; SALARY. CALL AFTER 10 A. M. CHAS. JACQUIN ET CIE, 227 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN selling ladies' handbags and pocketbooks to sell well known line of ladies' belts in conjunction with your present line; information held strictly confidential; drawing against commission. Box 783, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN—Organization of character and responsibility can offer experienced salesman in or out of city unusual advertising specialty proposition; full or part time; liberal commissions; pocket samples. V 806 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Young man, experienced in the wholesale notion fancy goods line, between 18-24, to act as inside salesman in preparation for road position; permanent position with advancement; salary. Box 745, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMEN—SUBSCRIPTION.
You can earn $10 commission a day by taking subscriptions for the Financial World if you have selling experience and can furnish references. Call for interview Tuesday. FINANCIAL WORLD, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell special values in brief cases and music rolls; can be sold in conjunction with kindred line; good opportunity; drawing against commission. Box 782, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN—Opening for young man or salesman with knowledge of art needle work trade; good opportunity; state experience, salary and qualifications. Box 758, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMEN, with Catholic sales experience, for The Missionary, $3 part-payment proposition with premiums; we are paying the best commissions in this line; steady work, good co-operation. Room 712, 5 Beekman St.

SALESMEN to handle men's leather belts as side line for manufacturer; prefer men handling haberdashery or similar line; commission; references required. Box 755, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN—Doll manufacturers desire experienced salesman on salary basis; state salary and experience. Box 781, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN—To carry a line of ladies' belts as side line, Southern territories; commission basis. S. & G. Leather Goods Co., 5 East 17th St.

SALESMEN for men's leather belts for jobbing trade; must have following; commission; to connect with old established firm. Box 754, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMEN — Chandelier manufacturers, white metal and brass, want experienced fixture road men on commission; state territory. C 428 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, with car preferred, to sell sweeper vacuum cleaner in Brooklyn and Queens; high commission. Phone Flatbush 5481.

SALESMAN, experienced auto accessory, to assist us at auto show Jan. 8 to 15; salary. Y 2350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN — Solicit druggists; brushes, combs; experience unnecessary; commission. A 930 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with trade, for high-class white aprons; all territories; commission. Box 726, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN WANTED TO CARRY GREAT SIDE LINE, BOSTON BAGS, &C.; COMMISSION. SIMON & CO., 350 WEST 38TH.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN
ON ALUMINUM WARE FOR 1921.

The AMERICAN ALUMINUM COMPANY of St. Louis and New York is now completing its selling organization for next year.

A few good territories are still open and to fill these, applications are invited from high-grade specialty salesmen accustomed to earning large compensation. We shall be especially glad to receive letters from salesmen with actual aluminum ware experience. To such men, if capable and with a good record, we can offer an unusually good proposition with the opportunity of later obtaining Field Managers' or District Managers' positions.

Our Company is one of the largest operators in the aluminum ware field, with a wide and varied line of almost 600 different items. We have many exclusive special merchandising plans and selling features which are a great aid to our representatives in making large sales. Compensation is on a commission basis with liberal drawing account to producers.

Apply by letter giving all particulars, which will be held in strictest confidence, to Mr. John J. Cerkoff, Eastern District Manager, American Aluminum Company, 1,133 Broadway, New York City. A personal interview will be granted to those applicants whose letters impress us favorably.

SALESMAN, traveling, hosiery, underwear and general merchandise house, has an exceptional opening for a live wire young man to cover upper New York State and New England States catering to the variety, general store and drygoods trade in the smaller as well as the medium-size towns; territory thoroughly established and require an aggressive and hustling type; drawing account as against commission basis; reply fully, giving age, lines you have handled and territory covered. Hustler, 693 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
SECURITIES; I HAVE AN OPENING IN MY ORGANIZATION FOR A MAN WHO HAS OR CAN DEVELOP REAL SELLING ABILITY; I WILL GIVE THE RIGHT MAN THOROUGH TRAINING IN SALESMANSHIP ON A VERY HIGH-CLASS, SUCCESSFUL, ESTABLISHED PROPOSITION, AND THIS PLACE ALSO OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO A RESPONSIBLE, WELL-PAYING EXECUTIVE POSITION; COMMISSION BASIS. J. V. C., 99 TIMES.

SALESMAN, SPECIALTY.
A MANUFACTURER OF PORTABLE ELECTRIC WOODWORKING MACHINERY HAS OPENING FOR A SALESMAN TO WORK OUT OF ITS NEW YORK OFFICE; AS THE PRODUCT HAS A WIDE COMMERCIAL FIELD AND NO COMPETITION, PREVIUOS EXPERIENCE IN SELLING MACHINERY IS DESIRABLE BUT NOT NECESSARY; APPLICANT, HOWEVER, MUST BE A REAL SALESMAN; COVER ALL DETAILS IN YOUR FIRST LETTER; SALARY AND COMMISSION. T 565 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
REPRESENTATIVE WAIST HOUSE wants A1 salesmen for New England, Pennsylvania, New York and Middle West States, to sell a crack line of popular priced silk waists second to none; only those who can show good past records need apply; state annual sales; application kept confidential; commission, and also an interest in the business to the right party. C 424 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED SILK HOSIERY; NEW YORK TERRITORY; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; REFERENCES REQUIRED.
303 5TH AV., ROOM 503.

SALESMAN, NECKWEAR.
Established house with complete line of ladies' neckwear, including specialty commanding largest trade, has opening for experienced man for department store trade in large cities of Middle West; also for Southern territory; commission basis; good line to combine with one other; give full particulars. D 182 Times.

SALESMAN
TO COVER MISSOURI, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND NEBRASKA WITH A LINE OF CAMISOLES, BOUDOIR CAPS AND SLIPPERS; COMMISSION BASIS; WILL CONSIDER EXPERIENCED MAN IN THIS LINE OF TRADE ONLY; NO OBJECTION TO ONE OTHER LINE.
G. H. & E. FREYDBERG, 85 5TH AV.

SALESMEN REQUIRED TO REPRESENT US NEW YORK CITY, STATES OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO; CREPE DE CHINE AND JERSEY UNDERWEAR; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN WITH A FOLLOWING NEED APPLY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT, KOVAR CO., 5 EAST 16TH.

SALESMEN (2)—Notion man and drug man to sell well-known brand, Blue Bird, Pretty Polly hair nets; state territory covered; this is an opportunity to join an active business organization; only certain States open; commission basis. Write Reichman & Faust, 11 East 22d St., New York City.

SALESMEN, SPECIALTY—Excellent opportunity for men who have sold cash registers, coffee mills, meat choppers, computing scales, &c.; commission basis; territory open, Greater New York and up-State counties; only applications stating full past record will be considered. D 130 Times.

SALESMAN—WANTED, 4 PROVEN SALESMEN TO SELL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; NO HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT TO MANAGER OF APPLIANCE SHOP; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. S 589 TIMES.

SALESMEN, RESIDENT,
to carry a popular silk shirt line, for the following cities and suburbs: New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Nashville, Richmond, Cincinnati and Seattle; commission. Box 724, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMEN WANTED BY A HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR JOBBING HOUSE TO COVER NEW YORK CITY AND ADJACENT TERRITORY, ESTABLISHED TRADE ESSENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS; STATE PARTICULARS. E 25 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED, CONSCIENTIOUS, ENERGETIC, TO SELL TRIMMINGS TO DRESS AND WAIST MANUFACTURERS; CITY TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. IMPORT TRIMMING CO., 28 WEST 22D.

SALESMEN, SWEATERS.
Well-known sweater manufacturer has opening for high-grade men; will consider men of high calibre, reputation and experience in sweater line only; state qualifications, territory covered; commission and salary. W 56 Times.

SALESMAN.
High-class ex-service man, preferably officer, to do advance work on the source records of the World's War; our high-class capable men make around $300 weekly, combining salary and commission. Call 10 to 12:30, Room 1954, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN to sell lighting fixtures, city and suburbs, for old-established concern; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for hustler; salary and commission. Write, giving references. S 739 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, first class, on satin and felt shoes; must have large following on jobbing and department store trade; first-class opportunity for the right man; commission basis. Box 9, 1,626 St. James Bldg.

SALESMAN—Experienced retail ladies' or men's clothing; to be trained for store manager, out-of-town store; state age, salary, experience. Box H. H., 10 Union Square.

SALESMEN for New England, Pennsylvania and adjacent territory; must be acquainted with the stationery and kindred trade; state fully experience, reference and salary expected. C 426 Times.

SALESMEN—We have opening for several salesmen in different territories to carry a strong side line of men's knitted ties on commission basis. Rosenbaum & Lipner, 49 West 23d St.

SALESMAN—Metropolitan district, acquainted with notion buyers; retail department; trimming, dressmaker supply stores; good proposition; salary or commission. E 2 Times.

SALESMAN for established Jersey territory, experienced notions, general dry goods line; only men with following among Jersey retailers considered; commission basis. T 586 Times.

SALESMAN as collection solicitor; must be of good appearance; well recommended; have real selling ability and be a first-class business getter; good salary. Call 509, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN for established line of notion specialties, large retailers; city and road commission and advance side line considered. Manufacturer. S 737 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—One who is familiar with the bank stationery line, by a concern in business over 18 years; commission, salary or both. S 736 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, cotton goods, towels, sheets, blankets, &c.; experienced man for local and out-of-town territory; salary or commission. Confidential, Box 739, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN wanted by a large silk underwear manufacturer; acquaintance with New York department store buyers essential; salary or commission. D 188 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to handle well-known brand of hair nets throughout New England as a side line on a commission basis. D 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

Whether you have had selling experience or not, probably you haven't realized that office appliances offer salesmen the greatest opportunity for really big money.

We are maketing a device that is a leader in its class. The present crime wave and tendency toward strictest economy in business operation make it indispensable in every office and store and have been the means of greatly increasing our sales.

On a commission basis our men are earning over $75 a week under our system of selling, in which every member of our sales staff is instructed.

Our proposition is too good for us to trifle with any but those that mean business. If you know you have the right stuff, see Mr. H. A. Woglom after 9:30 A. M., 9th floor, 450 4th Av., or phone Madison Square 10050 for appointment.

SALESMEN.

There is a RIGHT TIME and a WRONG TIME to become associated with any proposition.

A large sales organization is now being formed to market

RETARDEAU,

the new dry cleaner, which cleans and at the same time renders articles to which it is applied MOISTURE PROOF.

The potential possibilities of this product are instantly apparent. Backed by national advertising, every department store, drug store, hardware store, mail order house, &c., is a prospective dealer and EVERY man or woman a prospective purchaser.

This is an unusual opportunity to earn large commissions and rapid promotion to executive positions is assured those who "make good."

Call Monday only before 3 P. M.,

SUITE 1006, 709 6TH AV.,

CORNER 41ST ST.

SALESMAN.
A bookman who realizes that success in the book business means unusual ability and who desires to capitalize his skill will find in our organization more dignified and profitable work, selling stock certificates with genuine opportunities for managerial positions, not in the dim future, but in a few months; canvassers now succeeding in earning a fair living by the hardest kind of plugging have secured an ability which we can use and which will enable them to earn far greater returns; commission. Telephone 350 Vanderbilt, extension No. 12, Monday for appointment.

SALESMEN—WELL ESTABLISHED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR CONCERN HAS AN OPENING FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN TO COVER THE SOUTHERN STATES AND ONE FOR MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE TRAVELED THESE TERRITORIES WITH NECKWEAR OR KINDRED LINES NEED APPLY; WOULD CONSIDER MAN NOW HANDLING KINDRED LINE WHO DESIRES TO CARRY IN CONJUNCTION THEREWITH A STRONG NECKWEAR LINE; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 741, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN to sell pharmaceuticals and surgical dressings in Northern New Jersey and adjacent territory; only pharmaceutical men of experience in selling to physicians in this territory will be considered; a most unusual opportunity for those who are qualified; salary and commission basis; apply only by letter, giving age and telling experience in detail; your reply will be considered confidential. Robert McNeil, Front and York Sts., Depart. S, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN to represent us to the men's clothing and turnishing trade throughout the country; only high-class men with a following willing to carry our line as a highly profitable side line on straight commission; complete and exclusive line of men's fine handkerchiefs; our firm long established and well-known for service. Write Unusual Opportunity, T 593 Times.

SALESMEN—NOTIONS—SIDE LINE.
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, CALLING ON DRY GOODS, NOTION AND DRUG TRADE, WANTED TO CARRY A WELL-KNOWN, WIDELY ADVERTISED BRAND OF HAIR NETS; MANY GOOD TERRITORIES NOW OPEN; WE PAY A HIGH COMMISSION AND WANT ONLY MEN NOW EMPLOYED. HARTMANN PACIFIC CO., 334 4TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.

SALESMAN.
A large, wholesale, tailoring firm requires the services of a traveling representative to appoint new accounts and for furthering the interest of the house; experience in our particular line not necessary, but experience with merchants in small towns essential; salary basis; in reply state age, experience. Box 734, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED WITH THE HIGHEST TYPE TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY, TO SELL THE MENGART SWEATERS ON COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. MENGART KNITTING MILLS, 160 5TH AV.

SALESMEN, resident or traveling, with following, to handle popular-priced line of boys' and girls' rompers and creepers as side line; commission basis; Pennsylvania and Ohio; those selling kindred lines preferred. W 29 Times.

SALESMAN wanted who is calling on department stores to carry manufacturing jeweler's line of novelties and jewelry on a commission basis as a side line. Write J. G. Kilkenny Co., 95 Fountain St., Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Will finance salesmen, brokers or dealers, in the purchase of merchandise of any kind if sold to domestic manufacturers, wholesale or retail merchants; profit sharing. S 730 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Prominent manufacturer of paper boxes is desirous of obtaining the services of a few high-class salesmen who have an established trade in this line; commission basis only; replies held in confidence. Manufacturer, S 569 Times.

SALESMEN for electric washing and ironing machines wanted, Northern New Jersey, New York and Long Island; $25 per week and commissions. W. A. Buerkle Sales Co., 212 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN, 6, to sell Stewart motor trucks; commission; for Brooklyn and Long Island; unusual opportunity for live wires; apply by letter. Barry Motor Sales Co., Inc., Columbus and Jamaica Avs., Jamaica, L. I.

SALESMAN on beaded bags; those experienced in this line or ladies' silk and leather handbags need apply; can choose own territory; commission basis. Phone for appointment, Kaplan & Schwartz, 141 5th Av.

SALESMAN for hair nets in kindred line; several good territories still unfilled; commission basis; may handle non-conflicting notion line; a proposition for first-class man. Sitroux Importing Co., 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
A large silk shirt house requires experienced shirt salesmen in the East and Middle West; commission basis. Box 777, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN wanted to sell wooden box shooks in carloads or less in and around New York; drawing account and bonus; excellent opportunity to one producing results. S 699 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced selling small tools to sell device preventing breakage; small drills; liberal commissions. Y 2394 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with building material business, to handle a well-advertised building specialty in New York and vicinity on commission; must have established office and connections with architects and contractors. B 502 Times.

SALESMAN
with trade for ribbon manufacturer Middle West; commission and drawing account. H. R., 347 Times.

SALESMEN to carry popular price line of barssieres as side line; commission. W 58 Times.

SALESMEN, side line; attractive novelty jewelry on display cards; big commission; easy sellers; all territories. W 57 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on commission, carrying side line to hardware trade through New York State. Apply 1 Cedar St.

SALESMEN—Men's neckwear salesmen with a following; state territory; salary and commission basis. Rosenbaum & Lipner, 49 West 23d St.

SALESMEN, new office device that pays $30 commission on each sale; protected metropolitan territory; leads furnished. Hutter, 253 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 3144.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXCEPTIONAL MEN.

ONE OF THE LARGEST TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS, SELLING PRODUCTS DIRECT TO THE RETAIL MEN'S WEAR AND DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE, HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR MEN WHO HAVE TRAVELED INTENSIVELY IN ONE OR MORE OF THE MIDDLE WESTERN, SOUTHWESTERN OR SOUTHERN STATES; SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS MUST BE MEN OF PROVABLE SUCCESS IN SELLING RETAIL MEN'S WEAR TRADE IN THE TERRITORIES FOR WHICH THEY APPLY, AS WELL AS UNUSUALLY ENERGETIC AND RESOURCEFUL; THREE SUCH MEN WILL BE GIVEN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP EARNINGS WHICH SHOULD RUN THE SECOND YEAR FROM $8,000 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM ON A COMMISSION BASIS, AND IN THE MEANTIME WILL BE PERMITTED A SATISFACTORY DRAWING ACCOUNT. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS, GIVING FULLEST DETAILS OF SELLING EXPERIENCE, AGE, PRESENT AND PAST BUSINESS CONNECTIONS AND REFERENCES IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. MANUFACTURERS, Y 2338 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN—Lubricating oils; exceptionally high type lubricating oil salesman for well-established refining company; good education and wide acquaintance among Eastern jobbers a necessity. This will lead to an executive position, and we are interested only in the type of experienced oil salesman who has been earning $3,000 per year and above. V 817 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Real motor truck salesmen wanted by factory branch located in New York City; full line of trucks; to be eligible for this position you must have had five years' experience with the motor truck trade in this vicinity; we want big men and will pay big prices; will have to furnish bond and prove conclusively that you are a producer; married men preferred; you are wasting your time and ours by replying if you do not meet these qualifications; liberal commission. D 152 Times.

SALESMEN
to handle a well-known, high-grade office specialty, manufactured by a nationally known concern. Two men will be selected for responsible and well paid positions on commission basis; we thoroughly train the successful candidates, therefore no previous sales experience required; splendid opportunity for men willing to work and follow instructions. 912-914 Park Row Building.

SALESMEN,

BY A NEW YORK HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR JOBBING HOUSE FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY. C 413 TIMES.

SALESMEN

TO CARRY A LINE OF CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED DRESSES; MIDDLE WEST OR FAR WEST; EITHER SIDE LINE OR DIRECT LINE; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH A LARGE FOLLOWING; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX R. A., 272 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A PROMINENT BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY, MAKING A LARGE ESTABLISHED LINE OF BRASS GOODS, REQUIRES A TRAVELING SALESMAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, TERRITORY PREVIOUSLY COVERED, SALARY EXPECTED AND FULL PARTICULARS IN WRITING; ONLY THOSE CONVERSANT WITH BRASS GOODS NEED APPLY. S 596 TIMES.

SALESMEN — WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THREE OR FOUR SALESMEN OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE FOR SPECIAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH OUR BANKING INDEMNITY DEPARTMENT; ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
122 WILLIAM ST.

SALESMEN WANTED BY REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE MANUFACTURING CHILDREN'S COLORED AND SILK DRESSES; ALL TERRITORIES OPEN; ON COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; MAY BE CARRIED WITH NON-CONFLICTING LINE; STATE ALL PARTICULARS IN FIRST APPLICATION. BOX 20, 1626 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SALESMAN—PROMINENT LADIES' NECKWEAR, BOUDOIR CAP HOUSE REQUIRES REPRESENTATIVE WITH ACQUAINTANCE SAME OR KINDRED LINE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND NEW ENGLAND; COMMISSION AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 775, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Experienced salesman for New York, Brooklyn and Jersey, to sell aluminum ware direct from factory; also traveling salesmen to handle aluminum ware as side line; commission basis. Apply Monday, after 9:30. Sterling Aluminum Co., 468 7th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN for the following territory: New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Middle West; infants' and children's coat house will consider applications from men who have an established following; give full particulars first letter; commission basis. Box 1, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN—A remarkable opportunity for an official connection with an advertising concern, operating their own printing plant, for a high-class advertising and printing salesman familiar with display cards, catalogues, stationery, &c.; salary and commission. Y 2358 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—PROMINENT LADIES' NECKWEAR, BOUDOIR CAP HOUSE REQUIRES REPRESENTATIVE WITH ACQUAINTANCE SAME OR KINDRED LINE FOR THE MIDDLE WEST; COMMISSION AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 776, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN—Unusual opportunity for a few right men to handle a line of quiltings of every description; all territories open; drawing account against commission. Ideal Quilting Co., 152 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMEN—City or traveling, calling on haberdashers and hat jobbers; we have a new patented device to offer this trade, sold as a side line; liberal commission. Call evenings, 6-9, C. Stein, 889 Hunt's Point Av., Bronx.

SALESMEN calling on department and art embroidery stores, to carry bead line in following territories, New York City and vicinity, New York State; commission. Write P. S. 9 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability to cover Eastern Pennsylvania for well-known shellac and paint firm; one familiar with paint line preferred; state salary and qualifications. S 697 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH EMBROIDERY AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK CITY, BY LARGE BEAD HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P. S. 10 TIMES.

SALESMEN for girls' dresses, men with good following, in New England and the Middle States; salary and commission. Address, with full details, Box 747, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON MILLINERY JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE BY LARGE BEAD AND NOVELTY HOUSE; SALARY, COMMISSION. WRITE P. S. 11 TIMES.

SALESMEN, for New England States, to call on art needle work stores with line of sweater and the SUPERSILK; drawing accounts against commission. Yarn, 182 5th Av.

SALESMEN, to sell boys' wash suits and play suits, on commission basis; all territories open, including New York City; state experience and references. Apply by letter only, Box 721, 209 Cable Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
VIRGINIA DARE DRESSES AND BLOUSES.
FOR GA., ALABAMA, FLORIDA, CALIF., WASH., ORE., MONTANA, IDAHO, KANSAS, AND COLO., OKLA., TENN., KENTUCKY, W. VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARK.
WELL ESTABLISHED TRADE.
NO SIDE LINES ALLOWED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION.
KING & APPLEBAUM,
15 EAST 26TH ST.,
N. Y. C.

SALESMAN,
COATS AND SUITS,
WITH LARGE FOLLOWING OF IMPORTANT RESIDENT BUYERS AND LOCAL TRADE, CAN TAKE CHARGE OF SHOWROOM; THIS POSITION CALLS FOR A MAN OF LARGE ACCOMPLISHMENT, AND GOOD SALARY WILL BE PAID TO RIGHT PARTY.
RITTER BROTHERS,
1,333 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN, SWEATERS; WE WANT WOMEN'S SILK SWEATER SALESMEN; LIVE WIRES; ONLY SALESMEN WITH LARGE SWEATER TRADE NEED APPLY, AS WE ARE ONLY INTERESTED IN SUCH MEN; BIG OPPORTUNITIES; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION. SHEPLAN, SABUL & PALMER, FLATIRON BUILDING.

SALESMAN INFANTS' WEAR. HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING THE FOLLOWING OF THE BEST INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENTS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, TO REPRESENT AN EXCLUSIVE LINE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY KNIT GOODS; SALARY OR COMMISSION.
YORKSHIRE KNITTING CO., INC.,
140 FIFTH AV.,
NEW YORK.

SALESMAN
FOR PROMINENT LONG ESTABLISHED CONCERN MANUFACTURING POPULAR GENERAL LINE OF SWEATERS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, WITH FOLLOWING AMONG THE BETTER CLASS OF RETAIL CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS TRADE IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA; COMMISSION BASIS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BIG PRODUCER; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. BOX 759, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMEN.
We require local salesmen in Bloomfield, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Orange, Passaic, Rutherford, Hackensack, Mount Vernon, Ossining, Peekskill, to dispose of profitable memberships (not stock). Local bank acts as trustee each town, assuring salesman unusual bank co-operation. We want men who will be satisfied with commissions of $75 to $100 weekly; established mercantile company; strong sales support. Call mornings. Room 415, Flatiron Bldg.

SALESMEN.
EXPERIENCED FURNISHING SALESMEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF HANDLING A SIDE LINE OF HIGH-CLASS PAJAMAS AND NIGHT ROBES; TERRITORIES ARE OPEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN TRADE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS; COMMISSION BASIS. W 39 TIMES.

SALESMEN TO SELL OLDSMOBILE PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT HONESTY, LOYALTY AND ABILITY NECESSARY; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. BEAVER MOTOR CO., INC., 14 MARTINE AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. TEL. W. P. 2876.

SALESMAN Wanted to handle extensive side line of white ivory toilet sets, roll sets, &c., on a commission basis; must be well acquainted among department stores, jewellers and druggists; when answering, state territory you cover.; permanent. B 1035 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN—Old-established firm has position open for young, energetic man, not over 30; paper specialty line; territory will be Middle West, with headquarters Chicago; good opportunity; salary and commission; state age and full particulars; references required. S 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, securities, wanted, with ability to sell Dusenberg Automobile and Motors Company, on commission, 8 per cent. preferred stock; exceptional sales record established. Dusenberg Automobile and Motors Company, Inc., 5 Columbus Circle.

SALESMEN.
Established investment banking house has opening for two high-class salesmen on commission basis; right type of men should earn conservatively $10,000 per year and better. S 722 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, advertising, wanted Jan. 1; exclusive territory; expenses advanced; liberal commissions; experience not essential; give age, height, weight, business experience, three late business references. Stanford-Crowell Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

SALESMAN for large printing establishment doing a good grade of catalogue and commercial printing; one accustomed to selling same kind of work preferred; replies treated confidentially; salary or commission. O 715 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OF IMPORTED KID GLOVES—Must have had experience in this line and have acquaintance with buyers of high-class stores; salary and commission. Write for appointment, W 16 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in heating and plumbing supplies; man familiar with New York City trade preferred; good opportunity for right man; salary and commission. Address Box 96, 2,119 3d Av.

SALESMEN.
If you are experienced selling laces and embroideries, smaller towns, communicate immediately with T 574, Times. Salary or commission basis.

SALESMAN OF IMPORTED STRAW HATS—Must have had experience in this line and have acquaintance with buyers of high-class stores; salary and commission. Write for appointment, W 17 Times.

SALESMEN calling on dry goods stores, dress goods or lining departments to carry two easy-selling fabrics as side line; liberal commission; all territory open. C 408 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, for New York City, on commission basis, by firm manufacturing silk tubular neckties. Address, with references, Y 2400 Times Annex.

SALESMAN IN TINSEL HOUSE, ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR AMONG BRAID AND MILLINERY TRADE; ON COMMISSION. T 588 TIMES.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED ROOF CEMENT AND PAINTS; GOOD PROPOSITION; DRAWING ACCOUNT; REFERENCES. D 171 TIMES.

SALESMAN, traveling in Middle West, including Chicago, with line of leather goods or trunks, to carry a side line of luggage; commission. W 43 Times.

SALESMAN, West and Middle West, to carry ladies' handbags for well-established house; liberal commission with drawing account. W 41 Times.

SALESMAN calling on druggists and stationery stores to carry side line greeting cards; commission. State particulars as to territory, &c., B 1031 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN—Carry a line of veilings and nettings in conjunction with a kindred line; out of town territory; commission basis. W 40 Times.

SALESMAN for men's and boys' sweaters, jerseys and bathing suits, from Denver to the Coast. W 13 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on florists; liberal commission. 220 West 42d St., Suite 514. Schusshein.

SALESMAN—Experienced ribbon man, buyer and manager; strictly confidential; wholesale notions; salary. A 1080 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN for dress trade by silk manufacturer; excellent opportunity; salary or commission; confidential. W 38 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line of ladies' silk and cotton lingerie for New England States and Ohio; commission basis. W 4 Times.

SALES MANAGERS FOR FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: SHIRTS, NIGHTWEAR, APRONS, KIMONOS, UNDERWEAR, MIDDIES; INTEREST GIVEN MEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE. E 35 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES EXECUTIVE—Large corporation in Middle West wants man thoroughly experienced in produce line, poultry, butter, &c.; must understand both buying and selling, as well as handling salesmen; big job and future for right man; give age, experience in detail, otherwise no attention given reply, and approximate salary; replies strictly confidential; no inquiries made until after interview. S 552 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE—Large, internationally known corporation located in the Middle West wants man capable of meeting big people, handling salesmen, who has and can produce results; this means permanent position and a future; give age, experience in detail, otherwise no attention will be given, and salary expected; replies will be held strictly confidential. S 551 Times.

SALES ENGINEER—Young man for metropolitan district; knowledge and practical experience of heating, power specialty or valve lines essential; state age, qualifications and references; salary about $2,000. C 105 Times.

SALES MANAGER
wanted by large wholesale general merchandise house, to supervise road men, systematize sales department; none but one with actual past experience need apply. Box 751, 209 Cable Bldg.

SAWYERS.
Finishing sawyers (2), first-class, planer man and bandsaw man for wood mill; those having had experience on aeroplane work preferred. Apply or write
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORP., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

SECRETARY.
Young man, stenographer or stenotypist, in national advertising agency; absolutely essential to take accurate and complete notes at conferences and capable of development into other work; good education required, preferably young college man. State age, education, nationality, experience and salary desired to J. L. M., Box 40, Postal Station F, New York City. Give telephone number.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.
For a man of unusual approach, there is an apportunity to associate with a firmly established house to confer with the heads of large industries to present our industrial service; your income should be in excess of $10,000, and will increase yearly with renewals; include age, experience and telephone number in reply. S 564 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.
One who has been with wholesale millinery concern preferred; must be bright and active; apply stating salary and references. Box 185, 906 Fitzgerald Bldg.

SILKS.
We have a splendid opportunity for a real live wire who has an established following among garment manufacturers and general users of silks, to commence on moderate drawing account with increase as conditions warrant; state age, experience and present employment; replies strictly confidential. Box 732, 209 Cable Building.

SHOEMEN'S ATTENTION.
A large company operating chain stores can offer an opportunity of a lifetime to a practical shoeman who understands the cut-price shoe business; must understand purchasing and managering a retail store. Write, giving full particulars as to experience, positions held, salaries received, etc. B. M., 345 Times.

SIGN WRITER—A. Lisner, Washington, D. C., require a sign writer for signs such are used in department stores; permanent position and good pay for the right party. Apply Frederick Atkins, 220 5th Av.

SOLICITOR wanted to represent large New York business school; must have personality and be a business getter; salary and commission. Telephone for appointment Sunday, between 2 and 4, Tremont 5726.

SOLICITOR, business school, wanted to represent large New York school; must have personality and be business getter; salary and commission; telephone for appointment, Sunday between 2 and 4. Tremont 5726.

SOLICITORS wanted in various country towns to solicit appraisals of residences; those in the real estate or insurance business preferred; commission basis. Guaranty Appraisals Co., 35 Wall St., New York.

SOLICITOR—Physician or capable layman, on salary and commission, to interview physicians on a matter of interest. Call all week, between 11 and 4, Suite 107, 50 B'way.

SOLICITOR, collection, wanted by established, reliable agency; must be experienced; good salary. Call Room 509, 220 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.
A 5TH AV. GENTILE CORPORATION DESIRES AN AMBITIOUS, RAPID AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO TURNING OUT A VOLUME OF EVEN-TOUCH BUSINESS LETTERS, INDEPENDENT OF RESULTS OF OTHERS; SALARY $25 AT START; SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT AS RAPIDLY AS DESERVED AND ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON PROVEN INDIVIDUAL MERIT; NO BEGINNERS; A STENOGRAPHER, NO SECRETARIES, WANTED; PLEASE REPLY FULLY, STATING WHEN SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AND ATTACH THIS ADVERTISEMENT.
STENOGRAPHER,
T 592 TIMES.

STERLING SILVER SALESMAN.
Representative on salary for a high-grade sterling silver hollow ware line to the jewelry trade in all the large cities as far west as Denver. Must be a competent and capable man to meet and converse with the best jewelry trade in the country—a man of experience, with ability to suggest new ideas in design of goods, &c. Y 2399 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man wanted in large wholesale office to take dictation from department sales manager and attend to other clerical duties; state age, experience and salary desired. V 807 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for statistical department of New York Stock Exchange house; young man with experience in financial statistical work preferred; must be capable of cutting wax and dermatype stencils; speed and accuracy in both stenography and typing essential. Answer in detail, stating age, education, experience and salary desired, W 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large downtown bank requires the services of a young man, 22-28, to act in a secretarial capacity; must be competent stenographer who is looking for a position with a good future; in reply state age, education, experience and salary expected. F. D., 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER — Young man about 24; good prospects for bright, energetic worker; salary to start, $30. Apply in own handwriting, stating full particulars, S 712 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper for high-class dress house, experienced. Box 717, 209 Cable Building.

STOCK CLERK.
Young man wanted in piece goods department of large wholesale corporation; state age, experience, salary desired. S 714 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK—Young man to take charge of floor; must have experience in beads and fancy goods; good opportunity for the right party; state full particulars. W 46 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR A PAPER BOX FACTORY IN NEW YORK CITY, WHERE ALL KINDS OF FANCY AND PLAIN SET UP BOXES ARE MADE; THE MAN WE ARE LOOKING FOR MUST KNOW AND UNDERSTAND EVERY BRANCH OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER BOXES; WHILE HE NEED NOT HIMSELF OPERATE MACHINERY, HE MUST BE ABLE TO SUPERVISE, DIRECT AND CO-ORDINATE THE WORK OF ALL WORKERS IN HIS CHARGE; HE MUST UNDERSTAND THE CARE AND OPERATION OF S. & S. MACHINES; FOR SUCH A MAN WE ARE WILLING TO PAY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY TO DELIVER THE GOODS, AND FUTURE IS ASSURED. BOX 714, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SUPERINTENDENT, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of phonograph cabinet and woodworking factory; address with full particulars; strictly confidential. Write K. E., 1,214 Wilson Bldg.

SUPERINTENDENT for corner elevator apartment house, 435 Convent Av., 24-family; do all repairs, &c. Bleiman, 906 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Opportunity for high-grade, experienced stock salesmen to call exclusively on oil stockholders on a resale proposition; liberal commission; no drawing account; references required. P 718 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS, English, to foreigners; evenings; state age, education, experience. E 48 Times.

TEACHERS—English to foreigners, evenings. Apply by letter only, give phone, American Language Institute, 186 5th Av.

TYPIST, expert, immediately, collection office, Christian company; must be neat, quick, accurate; none others need apply; state experience, lowest salary. A 942 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-CLERK, experienced, to assist in office of established real estate concern; good opportunity. S 726 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER and show card writer for popular priced department store in Syracuse, N. Y. Write or inquire, M. Felt, 37 West 26th St., 7th floor.

WOODWORKERS,
first-class; those having had experience on aeroplanes preferred. Apply or write
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORP., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 20 years of age, wanted by conservative bond house dealing only in government and municipal securities; good opportunity for advancement; state age, religion and references. Address V 803 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who thoroughly knows wholesale plumbing and heating line, source of supplies and methods of doing business in New York City.
Only man who can qualify need apply, and to such a man there is an excellent chance for advancement.
Box 162 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted for drafting and estimating on switchboards and panelboards, must have some experience in this line, by a growing concern in Western Pennsylvania; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars in first letter. Y 2376 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN—We require the services of a young man who is not afraid of work, willing to learn and looking for the future; age between 18 and 25; must assume charge of stock, shipping, answering phone, &c.; some experience in buttons will benefit; salary $20. Apply W 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced and trained for assistant to credit manager; large downtown hardware and cutlery house; Christian firm; write age, religion, experience, education, &c. S 680 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, real estate office, Christian firm, stenographer and typewriter anxious to learn the business; good future; midtown section; give references; state salary. Address K. S., 274 Times Uptown.

YOUNG MAN, not afraid of work, understand stenography and typewriting, of good education; splendid opening to learn mercantile business, with some traveling; $30 week and expenses. D 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in mailing department of a large fire insurance company; salary at the rate of $16 per week; high school graduate preferred. Information 6th floor, 59 John St., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years old, high school graduate preferred, to learn wholesale seed and bulb business; good chance for advancement in a growing business; $15 per week to start. A 909 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by steam valve concern to inspect and adjust apparatus; technical training and steam heating experience preferred; state age, education, experience and salary expected. S 590 Times.

YOUNG MAN, by Catholic firm, good penman and good at figures, a worker who wants steady employment; state age and salary. L 673 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to put up signs and window displays; full or spare time. Address G. M. Marks, General Delivery, Miami, Fla.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, capable shipping clerk, honest, hard worker, wishes position as shipping or stock clerk; highest references; salary, $25. W 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with shipping, for manufacturing house; must be good, permanent and accurate at figures, come well recommended. Balog, 236 5th Av.

YOUNG man wanted with experience in stock keeping; must be well recommended. M. Grumbacher, 164 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN to wait on trade in New York office; must have best references. Apply Monday morning, Room 638, 200 5th Av.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
A LEADING LADIES' UNDERGARMENT CONCERN SEEKS THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANDISER OF COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND PETTICOATS.
WRITE STATING FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND AGE. ONLY THOSE WITH DESIGNING, MERCHANDISING, MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
K. R., 135 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TO YOU WHO KNOW.
Men who can recognize an opportunity when they meet it, who are interested in clean, dignified, interesting work, selling stock certificates with good honest dollars, and plenty of them, can find with us a permanent home; alert, conscientious, determined workers, men who have sold something, and who are now employed, who want to better themselves, and who will get busy at once instead of "think it over," and who are not broke and who know this city, and to whom commission basis does not give heart failure, call me at Vanderbilt 350, extension 12, Monday.

ARE YOU A SALESMAN?
An experienced food product salesman who can furnish evidence of selling ability can find an unusual opportunity to become associated with a successful house established nearly 100 years.
Give particulars in first letter, stating expectations and what your annual income has been.
This is a hard job—a real salesman's work. An order taker or man of mediocre ability won't do. Address Y 2361 Times Annex.

Instruction.

MACHINE DESIGN.
Two unusual courses—20 weeks.
DRAFTING. Our day course which has placed every graduate is now offered evenings.
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS.
The practical mathematics that every mechanical man must know.
Y.M.C.A. SCHOOL OF MACHINE DESIGN, 157 E. 86th St., N. Y. City. Ph. Lenox 6051.

SHOW CARD WRITERS.
$60 to $250 a week made in show card writing, theatrical poster work, decorative designing; class under supervision of expert teachers; day or night courses; classes just starting; reasonable terms; apply at once. Y. M. C. A. School of Commercial Art, 157 East 86th St., New York. Phone Lenox 6051.

MEN—EARN $35 TO $125 WEEKLY.
Learn Mechanical Dentistry; rise above small salaried positions; unlimited possibilities; individual instruction; day or evening, 3 months' course; easy payments; course recognized 28 years as best; equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C, BODEE, Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 136 West 52d St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 328 Pullman Bldg., New York.

LEARN ELECTRICITY as applied to the automobile; evening courses, elementary and applied; folder and pass to one session of class free on request. Educational Department, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., New York. Tel. Columbus 7920.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN—Big demand for high salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

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LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ACCOUNTANCY—New classes are now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
THREE MONTHS' COURSE; students entered on probation at any date.
25 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director

LEARN OXYACETYLENE WELDING.
Great demand for trained men; write for booklet and free admission card to visit school and see classes at work. 23d St. Welding School, 215 West 23d St., N. Y. C.

EARN $35-$100 weekly; learn photography—"movie," portrait, commercial, 3 months, day, night; installments. Brunel, 1,269 Broadway.

MEN wanted to operate moving picture machines in theatres; we teach you days or evenings. American Theatre Building, 644 8th Av., 42d St. Bryant 1519.

WILL teach piano in exchange for advanced English and correspondence. A 898 Times Downtown.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID THROUGH THE AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS' DETECTIVE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE RECOVERY OF THE AUTOMOBILE DESCRIBED BELOW AND THE CONVICTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE THEFT: 1920 CADILLAC AMESBURY SUBURBAN SEDAN, MOTOR NO. 59-I-958, BODY NO. 2034, TRANSMISSION NO. 59-4068, SWITCH NO. R-610, NEW YORK STATE LICENSE NO. 264-040; CAR PAINTED BLUE-BLACK, WITH BLACK FENDERS; GRAY UPHOLSTERED; FOUR GOODYEAR CORD TIRES AND WHEELS, AND TWO CANTON CORD EXTRA TIRES, 35x5; EQUIPPED WITH SPARTAN HORN AND VAN SICKLEY SPEEDOMETER; INITIALS M. A. H. ON EACH REAR DOOR; MAT ON EACH RUNNING BOARD. TELEPHONE INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY 4506 JOHN OR 2081 BEEKMAN.

LOST OR MISLAID—Policy No. 615,452, issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the life of Robert M. Maclay. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. An application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. M. J. Maclay, 560 5th Av.

LOST—On 24th floor of Equitable Building, Bond Department of Federal Reserve Bank, two $1,000 bonds, one $50 bond; liberal reward paid for return; no questions asked. L. H. Carr, 55 John St., New York City. Phone Beekman 7371.

LOST—Black pocket-book, containing money; between 8th Av., 120th St., Manhattan Av. and 118th; Friday about 5 o'clock; liberal reward. Morningside 5079.

LOST—Pocketbook containing bank book on Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Liberty bond, &c., Thursday evening, in Brooklyn; reward. Academy 1130.

LOST—Black portfolio containing exchange check book and address book, lost Wednesday night; $10 reward for return. 141 West 121st. Phone 3635 Morningside.

LOST—Monday afternoon, taxi, between 3 and 5, blue beaded bag containing leather purse with over $200; finder please return. Melville, Hotel Martha Washington.

LOST—On Varick St., spectacles, in McCoy & Stillwell case. M. Moore, 14 St. Luke's Place.

LOST—Envelope containing partly worked canvas tapestry; reward. Telephone Vanderbilt 6227.

LOST—On 42d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., brown fur lap robe. Reward for return to 26 West 52d St.

LOST—Bankbook, from Cosmopolitan Bank of the Bronx. Address E 56 Times.

Jewelry.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, between 72d St. and Central Park West and 118th St. and Broadway; open face gold watch; monogram on back, photograph on inside cover, black ribbon fob with gold buckle; may have been dropped in Black and White taxi; $25 reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Platinum ring; 1 large diamond, 6 chips in filigree; also platinum wedding ring, marked inside "E. B. M. & B. R. G., May 15, 1919"; both from Tiffany & Co. Return Mrs. Edward B. Mayer, 116 East 63d. Reward.

LOST—Package containing gold meshbag; left in taxi about 1:30 P. M., Dec. 24, that took a fare from in front of 574 5th Av. to address on East 77th St. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

$100 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of platinum diamond-studded wrist watch taken from bath locker in Young Women's Christian Association, Friday afternoon, Dec. 24. Apply 24 Broad St., 9th floor.

LOST—Sapphire and diamond oblong-shaped pin, at Biltmore Hotel "Cascades"; reward. S 579 Times.

LOST—Plaza Hotel, Thursday night, Dec. 23, hours 11 P. M.-4 A. M., platinum bar pin, diamond setting; reward. E 65 Times.

LOST—On Friday, Dec. 24, between 33d St. and 46th St., a bar pin set with three large diamonds, also small diamonds and onyx; liberal reward for the return to Pennsylvania Hotel cashier.

LOST—Diamond ring, Thursday in drug store Broadway, 162d St. or Hanscom's Bakery, 164th or Ritter's Market, 162 Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Watson, 600 West 162d St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Friday morning, between 54th St. and Park Av. and the 5th Av. Bank; reward $50. Return to R. B. Smith, 383 Park Av., New York.

LIBERAL REWARD to finder of diamond brooch with ruby centre; lost between 149th and 150th Sts., near Amsterdam Av. Telephone Audubon 2652.

LOST—Lady's pocketbook with $25, 8th Av. and 120th St., to Manhattan and 118th St., Friday, 5 P. M.; reward. Phone Morningside 5079.

LOST—Small chamois bag, containing money, gold bracelet and other articles. Finder please return to 602 West 146th St., Apt. 55. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, one pearl earring with diamond on top. If found kindly return to 51 East 62d St., and suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—Blue enamel watch, between 43d St. and 6th Av., and 42d St. and 5th Av.; $25 reward. Call Quackenbush, Nyack, N. Y. Telephone 494 Nyack.

LOST—Tuesday, Dec. 21, 57th St., between 5th and 7th Avs., gold chain bracelet, heart H. D. in small diamonds; reward. 56 West 57th St.

LOST—Gold signet ring with sunken crest, probably 7th Av. subway or vicinity Times Square; reward. R. F. Bausman, 17 Battery Place. Whitehall 637.

LOST—Platinum diamond and sapphire bar-pin, evening Dec. 22, Montmartre Cafe. Liberal reward. F. Gould, Riverside 9006.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, Thursday evening, 125th St. or 7th Av.; reward. Winchell, 143 West 128th St.

LOST—Dec. 21, small gold meshbag, monogram "C. L. H."; liberal reward. Dorf, 316 West 79th. Schuyler 6537.

REWARD $500.
On Friday evening, Dec. 24, between 157 West 57th and Delmonico's Restaurant, a diamond plaque, platinum setting. Telephone Miss Frances Cameron, Circle 3841, or return to Jacques, 561 5th Av.

$400 REWARD
for return of platinum and diamond oval shaped brooch, containing 87 diamonds, lost Dec. 16 between 29th and 59th Sts., or in taxicab. W. D. Tusten, 681 5th Av.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Sable scarf, late Wednesday night, in or outside of Riggs's restaurant; liberal reward. Shore Road 90.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Friday, Airedale, full grown, 2 years, male, collar without inscription; answers to name Dough Boy; suitable reward for return. Whitney, 38 East 74th. Rhinelander 987.

$25 REWARD.
Black French bulldog, male, vicinity 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward, no questions asked. Remey, 127 Columbus Av.

LOST—White wire-haired fox terrier, black markings on head, in front of 105 West 86th, on Christmas morning; reward paid for return to above number.

LOST—French bull puppy, brindle, 177th St. and Riverside Drive; very liberal reward. Ryan, 720 Riverside Drive. Audubon 7270.

LOST—Black French bulldog, male, vicinity 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward, no questions asked. Remey, 127 Columbus Av.

LOST—Collie, black and white collar, Thursday; child's companion; reward. Stein, Lenox 8135.

PERSONAL.

TWO ATTRACTIVE BROTHERS, JEWISH, 9 and 12 years of age, out for adoption. Apply by letter to the Juvenile Aid Society, 516 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACCIDENT, 116TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Dec. 20, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, when elderly lady was struck by an automobile. Any person witnessing the accident will confer a favor by communicating with her son, A. H. Sawyer, 251 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.

RAISE YOUR OWN SALARY.
An hour a day of your spare time spent in business training by the La Salle problem method can prepare you for a bigger position, a bigger salary; our placement department is almost daily receiving calls for trained men at $50, $75 or $100 a week. La Salle training includes this placement service; it includes personal consultation and counsel.
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the first step is to prepare. Whether your ambition is to be a sales executive or a manager, an accountant or an auditor, a rate clerk or a traffic manager, a correspondent or a business letter expert, we can [illegible]
YOU CAN RAISE YOUR OWN SALARY
[illegible] made good:
we will gladly send you "Ten Commandments of Success," a lecture by Charles M. Schwab, and particulars regarding training for the place in business which you want to fill.
CALL OR PHONE OR WRITE
LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY.
General Eastern Office, 112 West 42d St.
Phone Bryant 8920.
Downtown office, 111 Broadway, Rector 1801.
Send me Mr. Schwab's lecture "Ten Commandments of Success," and tell me about the training I have checked.
Name ....Age.........
Address ....Phone.........
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Start the New Year right by finding out the work for which you are best fitted by reason of your natural talents and aptitudes. Let us make an analysis of your abilities to determine your right vocation. From the study of the face our trained analysts will know the right work for you. Call here for full details. Booklet "Your Right Position" on request.
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for young men of the progressive type who wish to prepare themselves to enter the greatest and most essential branch of business promotion. Every great executive has been a salesman.
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An opportunity is offered to a limited number of men engaged in automobile or similar work to advance themselves by attending an evening class in a technical institute three evenings a week. Four months' tuition, $10. Address Principal, 36 Stuyvesant St., New York City.

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HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.

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in accountancy is the matter-of-course reward of every student enrolled in our intensive courses. Drake Accountancy Institute, Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 2723.

EARN $35-$100 A WEEK—Learn motion picture, commercial and portrait photography; 3 months' course; free catalogue, "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th, N. Y.; or 505 State St. (opp. L. I. Term.), Bklyn.

Employment Agencies.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 CHURCH STREET, EIGHTH FLOOR, HUDSON TERMINAL, NEW YORK CITY.
ACCOUNTANTS.
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for permanent connection in Kansas City..........$3,300
SEMI-SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, cost experience, traveling, young man not over 30 preferred..........$2,500-$3,000
SEMI-SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for New York C. P. A. firm..........$2,000-$2,500
MANAGER, retail store; must have retail selling experience..........$3,000
BOOKKEEPERS.
Manufacturing..........$25
Textile..........$25
Stocks and Bonds..........$25
CLERICAL.
Wholesale Commercial House wants two all round young men to train for selling and buying; salary while training....$25-$30
Junior Clerk..........$20
30 Church St., Eighth Floor.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE,
26 John St.
H. C. HENRY. H. H. JARRETT.
SENIOR ACCT.—Must have 5 years' C. P. A. exper.; also income tax exper.; vicinity N. Y...$4,500
SALES CORRES.—Must have successful record selling by mail.......... 2,600
COLLEGE GRAD., studying accounting, executive type; start at.......... 1,500
LEDGER CLERK—Bank exper. on Boston ledger essential..... 1,500
BOOKKEEPER—Moderate exper. 25
BOSTON LDGR. MAN—Bank; lunches and.......... 30
STENOS. (4)—Preferably young. 25
ADDING MACH. OPER.—Bank; hours 12 P. M. to 8 A. M....... 30
And other openings.

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6 CHURCH ST.
One block west of Broadway.
One block below Cortlandt St.
ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, experienced, three years C. P. A. staff; $60.
STENOGRAPHER, Oil co; $150 month.
UNDERWRITER, city contract, experienced; $35.
TRAFFIC CLERK, freight and lost shipments, railroad and steamship experience; good correspondent; $150 month.
GENERAL CLERK, marine insurance; $25.
BOOKKEEPERS, $25.
STOCK CUSTOMERS LEDGER, $30.
STENOGRAPHERS (3), $20-$22.
LEDGER CLERK, $22.
TYPISTS (2), hotel; $75 month and meals.
JUNIOR CLERKS (15), $15-$18.

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(only high class.)
Salary and commission basis.
SALESMEN'S EXCHANGE
(AGENCY),
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ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
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NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, Steamship, $35.
STENOGRAPHER wanted with freight rate tariff experience, downtown; $30.
STENOGRAPHER, Insurance, $25.
BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Typist, $25; Brooklyn position.
LEDGER CLERK, Jersey City, $25.
BOOKKEEPER, Manufacturing, $30.
LEDGER CLERK, Brokerage, $30.
CLERKS, $15-$17.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 60 BROADWAY.
Extension clerk, $35-$40; bookkeeper, $30; C. H. clerk, cage man, $25; multigraph opr., $25; asst. cashier, $25; long and short clerk, $28; messengers.
Sr. accts., expr. in process, unit and operating cost; also semi-sr. accts. with railroad expr.; expert bookkeeper, handle intercompany accounts, $2,400; Burroughs bookkeeping machine opr., salary commensurate bookkeeper-typist, young, $25; college grad., $25-$30; college men, $20; many others; register free.

SHIPS OFFICERS WANTED.
Navigation school courses $55; license guaranteed or fee refunded, two-year seaman or four months ensign eligible mate's license; days, evenings. Write for particulars, Captain Pennrich, 36 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

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253 Broadway—Auditors, stenographers, bank clerks.

HELP WANTED—Male.
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HOLIDAY GREETINGS.
A
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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1920—has brought us many friends, much good-will and a measure of sucess.

1921—is pledged to a larger and better Service, a Service of usefulness.
for
"Sad is the day for any man when he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life he is living, the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing; when there ceased to be forever beating at the door of his soul a desire to do something large which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do."
—Phillips Brooks.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION,
22 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2175.
Wm. D. Camp, President.

CLERK (liability insurance experience), $25; office assistants and boys, $12, $15, $16. Doyle Agency, 15 East 40th St., 154 Nassau St., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SPEAR & TREAR,
Employment Specialists, 42 Broadway.
Many openings for all classes of office employes. Registration free.

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SALESMAN
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A LARGE CORPORATION
ON A SALARY VS. COMMISSION BASIS.
ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE IS A REPEAT ORDER.
NO EXPENSES.
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Call before 1 o'clock.

AGENTS, experienced in measuring men for suits and overcoats, to take orders for "Safety First" clothes at $12.50 to $25; only hustlers need apply; references required. Meyers Bros., Inc., 22d and Market Sts., Phila., Pa. Dept. C.

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CHEWING GUM—Sell to dealers; profitable business built up quickly; spearmint and popular flavors in novel packages. Write today, Helmet Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS—Repairs furnished to fit any make of stove, range, furnace, steam or hot water heater manufactured. Stove Repair Corporation, 228-230 Water Street, corner Beekman, New York. Branch 184 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

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Realizing the unmistakable demand for
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French-built Hispano-Suiza, "V" type 300 horse power, fully equipped; can be used in hydroplane or high-power motor boat; cost $8,000 to build; will sacrifice. Can be seen at Room 1, 250 West 54th St. Ask for E. G.

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Three months, for $8 up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
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High-Grade Household Goods & Furniture.
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BUICK 1920 roadster.
CADILLAC 1919 touring; Victoria.
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HUDSON 1918 Sedan.
PACKARD 1918 suburban limousine.
PACKARD 1918 limousine.
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Repaired. Repainted. Low Prices.
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157 West 56th St. Circle 5308.

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CADILLAC 1920 "59" victoria.
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Special New Haven body; practically new; guaranteed perfect; cost $6,200; will sacrifice for $3,350. Rippeth, Hotel Woodward.

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Special New Haven body; practically new; guaranteed perfect; cost $6,200; will sacrifice for $3,350. Rippeth, Hotel Woodward.

CADILLACS, 1919, 4 and 7 passenger tourings, fully equipped; exceptional rubber, Westinghouse shock absorbers; $2,500 cash each. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway.

CADILLAC closed cars, coupes, sedans, landaulets, limousines, town cars, 1917, 1918, 1919 models at reduced prices; call, make offer. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC, 1918 limousine; perfect condition; splendid opportunity; no dealers. Phone Plaza 5449.

CADILLAC, Amesbury suburban; fine condition; $3,000. James McCulley, Hotel Bossert. Main 8100.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven-passenger touring; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

CADILLAC coupe, 1919, entirely perfect, low price; full information. Schuyler 7943, Collins.

CADILLAC 1920 sedan, 1919 coupe, 1920 sport. Cook-Macconnell, 630 5th Av.

CADILLAC, "8" touring, $500; time payments; real bargain. O'Dell, 250 W. 54th.

CHANDLER Sedan, 7-passenger, 1920 model; practically brand new; A-1 condition; fully equipped; Silvertown cord tires, two extras; low mileage; seen by appointment. Phone Cathedral 7380, Apartment 52.

CHANDLER 1919, 4 passenger coupe, fully equipped; must be sold immediately. Tel. Bryant 6269.

CHEVROLET sedan 1919.
LIBERTY 1920 touring car.
FRANKLIN 1918 touring car.
HUDSON 1917 touring car.
PACKARD 3-35 touring car.
PACKARD 1917, two bodies.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., Yonkers 4301.

COLE 1920 sedan, 7-passenger, model 885, just like new; cost $4,900; car is mechanically perfect; will sell for $3,000. Write or phone Mr. Voice, 96 Park Av., Rutherford, N. J.; phone Rutherford 638.

COLE 1919 suburban sedan; slightly used; bargain. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CUNNINGHAM sedan with partition; excellent condition; bargain. Cook-MacConnell, 630 5th Av.

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FIAT 1918 touring, private owner; must sacrifice. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

FORDS, touring, roadsters, suburban sedan, commercial. 20th Century Auto, 250 West 54th.

HUDSON 1920 touring limousine; 1919 sedan. Cook & MacConnell, 630 5th Av.

DODGE 18 SEDAN, $800.
Wire wheels, original paint; excellent condition, guar. 6 months; payments arranged; inspected, demonstrated. 499 East 163d. Melrose 5765.

DODGE SEDAN, good condition, 1917; bargain. Gramatan Garage, Bronxville, N. Y. Telephone 1490.

DODGE coupe, late model, mechanically perfect. Room 420, 1,777 Broadway. Circle 1417.

DORT sedan, late model, fine condition as to paint and mechanism. Dort Motor Co., 1,794 Broadway. Circle 5466.

HUPMOBILE, 1920, coupe, delivered in August, excellent condition, guaranteed by company; fully equipped, including 2 rims, 5 tires, unusual bargain; further particulars phone Audubon 5272.

HUPMOBILE 1919 5-passenger touring car, special feature tonneau, easily made into bed, all accessories; also extra rim, 2 extra tires. Leo Weissberg, 4281 Bryant.

HUPMOBILE, 1919, 5-passenger touring, $850. New Amsterdam Storage, 221 West 37th.

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MARMON 1920 four-passenger coupe, run 1,600 miles; perfect order. Demonstration at 1,872 Broadway or telephone Schuyler 2812.

MARMON 34, 4-passenger chummy, splendid condition; looks like new; $1,500. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON "34" touring, perfect condition; cord tires; quick cash; $875. Phone 2000 Circle. Room 6.

MARMON "34" touring; perfect condition; cord tires; quick cash, $875. Phone 2000 Circle. Room 6.

MITCHELL sedan, perfect mechanically, excellent appearance; $500. Homan, 250 West 54th.

NASH sedan, 1920, used very little; many extras; $2,000. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NASH sedan, 1920; 7-passenger, mechanically perfect; slip covers and many extras; bargain $2,000. Midwood 4227.

OAKLAND sedan, 1919; excellent condition; sacrifice quick sale. Dr. Rogers, Jerome 393.

OAKLAND sedan, 1919, first-class condition. Room 420, 1,777 Broadway. Circle 1417.

PACKARD 1918 3-35 7-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
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PACKARD twin six limousine, like new, with new interchangeable touring body; price low. Frank Herbst, Wilmington, N. C.

PACKARD, twin six, 1-35, 7-passenger touring, splendid condition; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 W. 37th.

PACKARD 1920 coupe, run 80 miles. Cook & MacConnell, 630 5th Av.

PAIGE 1917 7-PASSENGER; EXCELLENT MECHANICAL SHAPE; CORD TIRES; $690. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORPORATION; 136 W. 52D. TEL. CIRCLE 190.

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